THE DAILY PRESS, CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier; mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Seven Dollars PER ANNUM; THREE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS FOR SIX ONTHS; ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-PIVE CENTS POR THREE MORTHS, invariably in advance for the time or ines constitute a squre. THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS, Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Four Dollars Fer Annua in advance.

SILK & DRY-GOODS JOBBERS. NEW SILK HOUSE.

WATSON & JANNEY,

MO. 282 MARKET STREET. WHOLERALE DEALERS IN

SILKS, DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, WHITE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, &c. To which they respectfully invite the attention

COMMISSION HOUSES. SHIPLEY, HAZARD & HUTOHINSON. No. 112 CHESTNUT STREET. COMMISSION MERCHANTS, FOR THE SALE OF

my14-6ml PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS. ARMY GOODS. FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.

EVANS & HASSALL, MILITARY FURNISHERS, 418 ARCH STEET.

PHILADELPHIA. Banners, Regimental and Company Flags, Swords Sashes, Belts, Passants, Epaulets, Hats, Caps, Can teens, Haversacks, Camp Kits, Field Glasses, Spurs A liberal discount allowed to the trade. myls-lm

MILLINERY GOODS. MISS M. A. BAKER,
No. 1346 CHESTNUT STREET,
Has opened a large assortment of
PARIS MILLINERY.
4-Sm* For the Spring and Summer of 1884.

DRUGS. NET CASH DRUG HOUSE.

WRIGHT & SIDDALL. NO. 119 MARKET STREET.

Between FRONT and SECOND Streets. C. W. WRIGHT, P. H. SIDDALL. DRUGGISTS, PHYSICIANS, AND GE-NERAL STOREKEEPERS

Can find at our establishment a full assortment f Im ported and Domestic Drugs, Popular, Pa-ent Mediclines, Paints, Coal Oil, Window Glass, rescription Yilas, etc., at as low prices as genua-ne, first-class goods can be sold FINE ESSENTIAL OILS. For Confectioners, in full variety, and of the ssi quality.

Cochineal, Bengal Indigo, Madder, Pot Ash,

debar, Soda Ash, Alum, Oil of Virriel, Annat
Copperss, Extract of Lockwood, &c.,

POR DYERS' USE,

Always on hand at lowest net cash prices. SULPHITE OF LIME,

for keeping cider aweet; a perfectly harmless pre-paration, put up, with full directions for use; in packages containing sufficient for one barrel.

Orders by mail oricity post will meet with prompt attention, or special quotations will be turnished when requested. WRIGHT & SIDDALL, WHOLESALE DRUG WAREHOUSE, No. 110 MARKET Street, above FRONT.

Robert shoemaker & co., N.E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Streets, PHILADELPHIA, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS. IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS. WHITE LEAD AND ZING PAINTS, PUTTY, &c. FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

Dealers and consumers supplied at my14-3m VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH CARRETINGS. ARCH-STREET

CARPET WAREHOUSE.

The subscriber has just received a well-selected stock of ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CARPETINGS,

JOS. BLACKWOOD, mh27-3m 83% ARCH STREET, BELOW NINTH. CABINET FURNITURE.

CABINET: FURNITURE AND BIL-LIARD TABLES.

MOORE & CAMPION,
No. 261 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
In connection with their extensive Cabinet business, are
now manufacturing a superior article of
BILLIARD TABLES,
and have now on land a full supply, finished with the which are pronounced by all who have used them to be superior to all others. For the quantity and finish these Tables, the manufacturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the Union, who are familiar with the character of their york.

2019-61

GROCERIES.

KENNEDY, STAIRS, & CO.,

Nos. 130 and 132 North Wharves, ABOYE ARCH STREET,

WHOLESALE DEALERS

PICKLED AND DRY FISH. A large stock, in assorted packages, enitable for Courtry Trade, always on hand. ap21-2m ARCHER & REEVES,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,
No. 45 North WATER Street, and
No. 46 North DELAWARE Avenue,
Offer for sale, at the Lowest Market Prices, a large Stock of SUGAR, MOLASSES, COFFEE, TEAS, And Groceries generally, carefully selected for the country trade.

Sole Agents for the products of FITHIAN & POGUE'S Extensive Fruit Canning Factory at Bridgeton, N. J. ap25-6m

MACKEREL, HERRING, SHAD, &c. -2,500 bbls. Mass. Nos. 1, 2, and 3 Mackerel, late-caught fat flsh, in assorted packages. 2,000 bbls. New Eastport, Fortune Bay, and Halifax 2,000 buts. New Lastyon, Avenue.

2,000 buxes Lubec, Scaled, and No. 1 Herring.
150 bbls new Mess Shad.
250 boxes Herkimer County Cheese. &c.,
11 store and for sale by MURPHY & KOONS,
jal9-tf No. 146 NORTH WHARVES. PICKLES.-100 BBLS. PICKLES IN

- VINEGAR.

50 half buls. Pickles in Vinegar.
Also, three-gallon and five-gallon kegs do.
For sale by RHODES & WILLIAMS,
mb28 107 South WATER Street

"EXCELSIOR" HAMS ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD. NONE GENUINE UNLESS BRANDED "J. H. M. & CO., PHILADA, EXCELSIOR."

J. H. MICHENER & CO., GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS, CURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

SUGAR-CURED HAMS. Nos. 142 and 144 North FRONT Street, Between Arch and Race streets, Philadelphia. The justly celebrated "EXCELSIOR" HAMS are cured by J. H. M. & Co. (in a style peculiar to themselees) expressly for FAMILY USE, are of delicious flavor, free from the unpleasant taste of sult, and are

pronounced by epicares superior to any now offered for my26-tuths3m PHOTOGRAPH CARDS FOR GEN-TLEMEN. Samples and Catalogues sent for 25 cents. Enclose an envelope, with your own name and address. D. HEMMETTE, address. 58% LIBERTY Street, New York. CANADA LUMBER YARD. LUMBER DISTRICT, ALBANY, NEW YORK.
The subscribers are now receiving large lots of PINB
and HARD WOOD LUMBER, which they are prepared
to offer to the trade at market prices; 5 per cent. off for

JONES & CO. jash. je4-lm UPHOLSTERING.

H. B. BLANCHARD & CO.

Northeast corner THIRTEENTH and CHESTNUT Sts.

Carpets and Mattings made and laid.

Bedding, Hair Mattresses, &c.

mb30-3m

Verandah Awnings. TARD OIL, FOR LUBRICATING Wood and Machinery, for sale at the lowest market price by MAROT & STEEL. Manufacturers, 131 North EMARKES TOOLS, 309 South FIFTH Street.

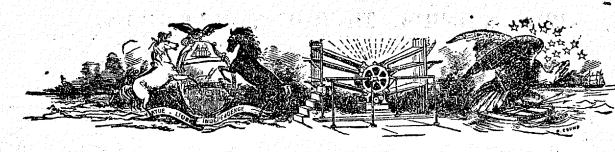
MYZS-lm*

ADSOL!

B. M. PRLTWEIL. Sadarintendent.

B. R. ICK PRESSES AND BRICK-PRESSES AND BRICK-PRESSES AND BRICK-PRESSES AND BRICK-PRESSES.

B. P. MILLER, MYZS-lm*



VOL. 7.—NO. 272.

RETAIL DRY GOODS. SUPERB STYLES OF ELEGANT MANTILLAS

AT LOW PRICES. BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS! A SPLENDID STOCK OF THE BEST BRANDS, FROM \$1 TO \$5.

POULT DE SOIES, GROS GRAINS, TAFFETAS, GROS DE RHINES, &c., Purchased previous to the recent great advance, a McELROY'S, No. 11 South NINTH Street.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF LIGHT SILKS SUMMER DRESS GOODS.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO., 797 CHESTNUT STREET,

Offer the balance of their Stock of Summer Silks and Dress Goods at very low prices. FANCY SILKS, Reduced. FOULARD SILKS, Reduced. BROCHE SILK GRENADINES, Reduced. BROCHE GRENADINE BAREGES, Reduced MOZAMBIQES, Reduced. VALENCIAS, Reduced. GOATS' HAIR TAFFETAS, Reduced. LAWNS AND ORGANDIES, Reduced, ORGANDY ROBES, Reduced.

The Public are assured that we have made a great reduction in the Goods quoted above, in order to close out our entire Summer Stock by the first of July. All Goods marked in plain figures. No deviation J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET. GREAT CENTRAL DRY COODS STORE. SPECIAL ATTENTION IS INVITED TO THE LARG-

EST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK OF COTTON SHIRTINGS & SHEETINGS, TABLE AND SHEETING LINENS. NAPKINS AND TOWELLINGS. BLANKETS AND QUILTS, CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES. DRESS GOODS AND SHAWLS.

PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST. NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS. jell-lm CIVIL AND ARMY CLOTHS. MIDDLESEX 6-4 LIGHT BLUES. 8-4 AND 8-4 INDIGO FLANNELS 84 AND 64 DOESKINS. FULL STOOK OF CLOTHS.

COATINGS DO. DO. UASSIMERES. BILLIARD AND BAGATELLE CLOTHS OLOTHS FOR COACHMAKERS. ALL KINDS TRIMMINGS, &c. W. T. SNODGRASS my24-1m 34 S. SECOND and 33 STRAWBERRY Sts.

NEW MOURNING STORE. CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CRAPE, BAREGE, BOMBAZINE, SILK, &c,, IN ALL STYLES. M. & A. MYERS & CO., my21-lm 926 CHESTNUT Street

E. M. NEEDLES Would call special attention to his large stock of LACES EMBROIDERIES. EARCH KERCHIEFS, VEILS, AND WHITE GOODS, all bought before the recent advance, comprising many novelties, in fabrics suitable for ladies' bodies and dresses, in striped, figured, plaid, tucked, and puffer muslins, &c. 100 pieces White, Buff, and Figured Plques. 200 Printed Linen Cambric Dresses. In view of the heavy additional tariff about to be imposed on all imported goods, ladies would do well to give my stock an early inspection, as prices must be necessarily largely advanced in a short time.

I am still selling at old prices.

1024 CHESTNUT STREET.

GAINS.

1. 00 Melton Cassimeres.

\$5 00 Marseilles Cutits.

\$5 00 Marseilles Cutits.

\$5 00 Marseilles Cutits.

\$5 00 S-10 Damask Table Cloths.

\$5 00 S-10 Damask Table Cloths.

\$5 -cent + 4 Plaid Lenos.

\$6 -cent + 4 Plaid Mozambignes.

\$1 00 Mohairs, colors and black.

\$6 -cent Hack Wool Delaines.

\$5 -cent Plain Wool Delaines.

\$5 -cent Plain Wool Delaines.

\$5 00 Plaid Lama Chapter & CONARD,

\$6 E. cor. NINTH and MARKET Streets. BLACK SILKS, BLACK SILKS. PLACK SILKS, BLACK SILKS.

We are still selling our Black Silks at the same prices as we did early in the season, notwithstanding the resent advances.

MANTIES SILKS, ALL WIDTHS.

Flain Silks, all colors, \$1.30 to \$5.76.
Fancy Silks, \$1 to \$2.50.

Eich heavy, handsome Fancy Silks, \$2.57 to \$6.50.

Rich heavy, handsome Fancy Silks, \$2.57 to \$6.50.

Rich heavy, handsome Fancy Silks, \$2.57 to \$6.50.

Rich Chene Silks, at \$2.57/2, worth \$3.50.

at \$4.76; \$5.50.

at \$4.76; \$5.50.

by the Silks, at \$1.50, worth \$1.50.

The Silks of \$1.50.

MAGNIFICENT ORGANDY ROBES, full lengths, reduced from \$12 to \$5.
Rich Organdies, reduced from \$1.25 to \$1.
Rich Organdies, reduced from \$1.25 to \$1.
A beautiful stock of Lawns, from 37% to 75.
A large stock of thin Summer Dress Goods, reduced to the stock of the summer Dress Goods, reduced to the stock of the summer Dress Goods. ise out.
Summer Poplins and Mohairs.
Neat Plaid Silks, 87½ cents.
Summer Silks at reduced prices.
ED WIN HALL & CO.,
26 South SECOND Street.

TARRIS' MIXED CASSIMERES. ARRIS' MIXED VASSIMERES.
Light mixed Cassimeres, for boys' suits.
Metion and plaid Gassimeres.
Merino Cassimeres and Cashmaretts,
Linen Drills, Sattinets, and Cottonades.
Ledies' Cleaking Cloths, choice shades.
Loom and Damask Table Linen, cheap.
Towells, Towelling, and Napkins.
Large assortment at
JOHN H. STOKES',
702 ARCH. GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

PHE IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRT. WARRANTED TO FIT AND GIVE SATISFACTION. JOHN C. ARRISON, NOS. 1 AND 3 NORTH SIXTH STREET, MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN GENTLEMEN'S FINE FURNISHING GOODS.

LINEN, MUSLIN, and FLANNEL SHIRTS and DRAWERS, COLLARS, STOCKS, TRAVELLING SHIRTS, TIES, WRAPPERS, &c., &c., OF HIS OWN MANUFACTURE.

HOSIERY
GLOVES, SCARFS
SUSPENDERS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, &c., &c.
SHOULDER BRACES, &c., &c. FINE SUIRT MANUFACTORY.

The subsect bers would invite attention to their
IMPROVED CUT OF SHIRTS,
which they make a specialty in their business. Also MOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR. J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,
No. 814 CHESTNUT STREET,
Four doors below the Continental WINES AND LIQUORS. 50 BARRELS YOUNGER'S ALE, OU St. Anne's Brewery, in jugs.
In store, and for sale by WILLIAM H. YEATON & CO.,
aps 201 South FRONT Street. 100 CASES PINET, CASTILLON, & "Louis," from Bordesaux. For sale by WILLIAM TATION & CO., and South FRONT Street. THE BEAUTIFUL ART OF ENAMEL-

LINGTHESKIN.—Pute de Totlet Francaise (Franch Collet Paste), for enamelling the skin, hiding small-pox marks, wrinkles, burns, scars, &c., without injury to the most delicate complexion. Its effects are fruly margical. Sold in jars, price one dollar, with directions for ness. HUNT & CO., Proprietors, 41 South Eight Street, two doors above Chestnut, and 131 S. SEVENTH Street. GOLD'S IMPROVED STEAM WATER-HEATING APPARATUS,
For Warming and Ventilating Public Buildings and
Frivate Residences,
Manufactured by the
UNION STEAM AND WATER-HEATING COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA
JAMES P. WOOD,
41 South FOUNTH Street,
appl-1/1 B. M. PELTWELL, Superintendent.

고수 한 발생 사람이 많은 사람들이 모든 사람들이 하면 하는 아니는 사람들 수 있을 수 있다. 사람들은 수 있는 사람들은 수 있는 사람들이 살아 있다.

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1864. CURTAIN GOODS.

MRS. LINCOLN WILL ALSO BE PRESENT.

THE EIGHTH DAY OF THE FAIR.

The Excitement Increases.

MORE STRANGERS IN ATTENDANCE.

MORE GOODS ARRIVING.

The more the people see the Fair the more they

dmire it. Taking the entire multitude into con-

sideration, it represents the every-day world, a pro-

miscuous mass of people. It may be said the crowd

s divided into two classes—one who come to see hings and make purchases; the other to promenade

for the purpose of being seen. It is our opinion,

based upon a considerable amount of personal ob-

servation, that the first-named class largely pre-

ominates. General purchases were made yester-

day in all the various departments. This is as it

hould be. This is the main thing for which the gi-

gantic affair is organized and perfected. It is by

expenditure the full worth of the amount; that the

brave soldiers who battle for the cause of human

whits will be benefitted through the medium of the

anitary Commission, an organization composed of

self-sacrificing men and women, whose reward is a question to be settled after time shall have passed

way. The scenes in the various departments ves

erday were pleasant, thrilling, patriotic, and diver-

sified. Men, women, children, whole families, left

heir blue mountain homes in the interior and per-

Mecca. Any quantity of excellent, substantial, wholesome food arrived from "Alt Berks," and was

served up in the Pennsylvania Kitchen at the rate

of only fifty cents per meal. During the dining

hours the tables were steadily full. It was rather

amusing to hear some of the expressions that fell

from lips of innocence in the "Dutch Kitchen."
"Oh, mommy." said a little auburn-haired child,

whose cheeks were rosy with the health of seven or

eight summers of mountain air and sunshine, "Oh,

mommy, don't she look like granny"—alluding to one of the ladies dressed in ancient costume, and

The child looked wonderingly for a moment, and

with native simplicity remarked:
"She can't hear me, inommy, 'cause she't dait."
We could not help smiling at the artless remark.
As we'were about to leave, we were confronted by a crowd of country folks, one or two hesitating to

"Oh, what's the use? I don't care about seeing

anything in that; it's just like our kitchen to hum."
"Oh, come in, and let's see how they do things,"

responded the party. Argument was useless:
"Walk in, ladies, only ten cents," next fell upon

the ear, as we moved along the resistless current of humanity, ever flowing up one avenue and down

our quarters.

It is said that after man was made there was a

racant spot inside that seemed to be neither useful

substance to balance the remainder of humanity.

arrangements of the Great Sarstary Fair building. This body of gentlemen found a place, not very ornamental, under the north end of the permanent

nusic gallery, west end of Union avenue. This

press generally, who make up the popular balance-sheet of the Fair. It is ornamented with a great

natural production, a huge tree that branches off

eight feet above the surface. Before us, on the tree

smoking and all use of fire upon these premises

except under direction of the proper committee."

foresaid, we observe a large placard, prohibiting

arge pine table and three chairs form the sum total

ort. The band, full and efficient, are playing over-

to be followed, of course, during the remainder of

Now the music ceases, and we hear the shor

ry to our right, merry voices in front and all around.

Now come rolling up from some distant part of the

great exhibition the sweet strains of music of the

West Philadelphia Hospital band, who will perform every afternoon and evening this week. They are

n Horticultural Hall, where there are no less than

hree thousand people moving about in admiration of the enchanting scenes and sounds around them.

Prospero could never have formed a place of en-

chantment to exceed this beautiful part of the exhi-

running from Horticultural Hall-appropriated to

where there are any number of aquariums, rectan-

gular, square, oval, or spherical in shape, abounding with fish of diminutive size, and many colors;

The antics of the little inhabitants of the water.

darting down through coral rocks or moss-covered

stones, playing "tag" with each other, will amuse the spectator. Now there comes an eel waving its

way through the dark recesses, again to emerge to

the light. These aquariums, combined, furnish many seenes upon which the visitor can pass an hour of enjoyment. At the end of this gallery are

the exhibitions representing the Frigid and Torrid

well displayed. Amid the branches and jungle

may be seen parrots of varied plumes, mis-tchlevious monkeys, and other specimens of nature,

Opposita this display is one that takes us in "seven-league books," and lands us in the Arctic

regions, where the deep blue atmosphere gives the

icebergs and glaciers a sparkling and pearly hue.

Both these scenes are arranged with artistic taste.

In the Aquaria Department, of which these two

stuffed alligator and black bear also have a place in

that we are an eatable people. It is a rare sight, indeed, to see one thousand ladies and gentlemen

eating at one time. The waiters here, so far as our

observation has extended, are clever, polite, and

to that provided in a first-class hotel, and at less

rates. A little scene, that occurred within our hear-

ing, might be received as a gentle hint; if properly

"Dear me, Mary, I'm so hungry I can't wait any

longer. Why don't that party get done, and not keep sitting there just to talk?"

"They have been there nearly an hour. Anybody

"There's a table; let's hurry!" said the first lady. But another party reached it first, and thus the two ladies were doomed to further delay.

Finally, after some time spent, these ladies ob-

tained seats at one of the tables and enjoyed their

Gentlemen as well as ladies should remember that when they are done their dinner, and have paid

for the same, they should leave, so that other folks

Enter young lady from the country with a caba on her arm, leading a little child.

"Oh, you certainly must be mistaken, we have

think there is a single thief in any of the build-

"No, sir, I closed it, and found it open. Oh! my

of spending the money were blasted. Pulling a perfumed cambric from her pocket, to dry the start-

ing tear, out fell two five-dollar notes. Sergeant Magee picking them up, handed the same to the

The lady was rather overcome with astonishment,

she was nonplussed ; joy now glistened in her eye

anxiety and worriment gave place to a genial smile;

she acknowledged that she was mistaken, and then remembered that she had placed the notes in her

THE LOST AND FOUND.

The department for "Lost and Found" has be-

come quite an institution. There are any number of odd gloves, keys, parasols, &c., also, a lady's gold

watch, which has been trodden on. The lost chil-

dren were not so numerous yesterday as on former

days. The following is the sum total up to the time

mother.
friends.
friend.
teacher
teacher
friend.
friend.

Miss Lizzie Wood, returned to mother.
Miss Lizzie Wood, returned to mother.
Miss Ida Cotter, "Inthor.
Miss Ida Cotter, "Inthor.
Miss Ella Davis. "O'dand"

with the remark that she " was mistaken."

such as these," replied the companion.

things that are served up so promptly.

"Oh, Mr. Officer, I have been robbed."

urprise, "when and where ?"

money is gone, that's certain !"

pocket for safe keeping.

of making this report:

Miss Ella Davis, Niss Iane Martin, Master James Watt, Master Willie Slicer,

Miss Emma Henry, Miss Maggie Blason, Miss Kate Blason, Miss Emma Brady,

Diss Violet Brady,

artaking of the general joy.

the apartment. Around about and loverhead are ennary birds, singing sweetly at times, as though

iones. These must be seen to be appreciated in all

small livards, their bodies

reath of the hot-air engine, the clank of machine-

nor ornamental. It was made the receptacle of a

So it may be said about the committee of inter

eated by the big stone fire-place spinning flax. "Hush, hush, my child, she'll hear you; you mustn't say that," responded the mother.

formed a successful prilgrimage to the great Union

rsing money, and obtaining in return for the

T E. WALRAVEN, (SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRYL). THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1864.

MASONIC HALL,

719 CHESTNUT STREET

WINDOW CURTAINS AT OLD PRICES.

MANY HUNDRED NEW PATTERNS TO SELECT WALRAVEN, 719 CHESTNUT ST.

CLOTHING. DOWARD P. KELLY, JOHN KELLY,

TAILORS, No. 612 CHESTNUT STREET, (JONES' HOTEL,)

LATE 142 SOUTH THIRD STREET, Have now on hand a complete assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS. CLOTHING. 1864.

> LATEST STYLES. WILLIAM S. JONES.

MERCHANT TAILOR AND OLOTHIER. SOUTHEAST CORNER OF SEVENTH AND MARKET
STREETS, PHILADELPHIA. र (बाहा होला दुर्जन्दर

Respectfully invites attention to his magnificent stock of FINE CLOTHor sale at exceedingly

LOW PRICES. Also, to his large and shoice variety of PIECE GOODS for GUSTOM WORK, embracing selections from the finest productions of both foreign and do-

WILLIAM S. JONES, SUCCESSOR TO ROBERT H. ADAMS. Southeast corner of SEVENTH and MARKET Street: api0-8m

CLOTHING. SPRING OF 1864. EXTENSIVE CLOTHING HOUSE,

PHILADELPHIA: The facilities of this house for doing business

MOS. 803 and 805 CHESTNUT STREET,

their superb stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING, ent by the best artists, trimmed and made equa to Customer Work-AND AT

POPULAR PRICES. PARTMENT, where the lates novelties may be

PERRY & CO., gos and 805 CHESTNUT STREET.

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT, 303 CHESTAUT STREET spi-ti LEAMY'S CLOTHING HÂLL, No. 836

MARKET Street. GENTS' FINE CLOTHING.
Leamy's, No. 836 Market street.
Gents' Eashionable Clothing.
Leamy's, No. 836 Market street.
Clothing made to order.
Leamy's, No. 836 Market street.
Boys' Sacks and Jackets.
Leamy's, No. 836 Market street.
Boys' Fancy Cassimere Suits.
Leamy's, No. 836 Market street.
Leamy's, No. 836 Market street.
Leamy's, No. 836 Market street.
Guest's and Boys' Clothing,
Gents' and Boys' Clothing,
Gents' and Boys' Clothing,
Cloth C. Leamy's,
No. 836 Market Street,
Sign Market Street,
To No. 836 Market Street,
Je6-12t*

No. 836 Market Street,
Je6-12t*

WATCHES AND JEWELRY. HENRY HARPER,

520 ARO'H STREET, MANUPACTURER OF AND DEALER IN

WATCHES, FINE JEWELRY. SOLID SILVERWARE, AND SUPERIOR SILVER-PLATED WARE.

A large stock of fine goods, je10-12t. AT REASONABLE PRICES. JOHN S. WILSON;
Importer and dealer in WATCHES and fine Fill
BELLEY, manufacturer of
SILVER WARE.
No. 112 North NINTH Street, above Arch, Phila.
The highest price paid for old Silver. my6-6w

LOOKING GLASSES. JAMES S. EARLE & SON, 816 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILA., LOOKING GLASSES. of every character, of the VERY BEST MANUFACTURE AND LATEST STYLES. OIL PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, ap20 PICTURE AND PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES.

1864. COSTAR'S" RAT, ROACH, ANT, &c., EXTERMINATORS. "15 years established in New York City.
"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from Poisons."

"Not dangerous to the Human Family." "Not deaperous to the ruman Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to dis."
"Sold by all Druggists everywhere.
"I!BEWARE!!! of all worthless imitations.
"Costar's" Depot, No. 482 Broadway, N. Y.
Sold by all Druggists, and by DYOTT &CO., No. 232 North SECOND Street, Wholesale Agents PURE PALM OIL SOAP.—THIS SOAP DURE PALM OIL SOAR.—I IN SOAR is made of pure, fresh Palm Oil, and its entirely a vegetable Scap; more suitable for Tollet use than those made from animal fats. In boxes of one dozen cakes, for \$2 per box. Manufactured by GEO. M. ELKINTON & SON, No. 116 MARGARETTA Street, between Front and Second, above Callowhill.

DIAGRAM OF THE BUILDING. Very neatly printed diagrams of the ground plan of the building may be had at some of the tables for a trifle. These documents ought to be placed in the hands of little boys, selected to sell them, as visitors generally will only chance to buy them by happening o stop at the tables where they may be obtained. THE POST OFFICE. THE GREAT CENTRAL FAIR.

This office is an institution of great significance. Started by the ladies, bless them, without any mail contracts to make or post-routes to be laid out, or ppointments to be arranged, it has suddenly grown into importance. No distinguished lady or gentle-EXPECTED ARRIVAL OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN man can make application at the office without gettting a letter. If the reader doubts it, let the experiment be tried. Many missives have passed through the office. A list of remaining letters are posted near the delivery windows. PARSON BROWNLOW. The veteran "war horse" in the Union cause visited the Fair yesterday afternoon, and was the

observed of all observers." "Well, Parson, how do you like the arch?" (meaning Union avenue) said a pleasant lady of one of the "The arch, madam, the arch-this arch, this Union arch ?" replied the Parson. "Well, madam, this is a great archl; the more rebels that could be piled on top of it, the stronger it would be."
This induced local applause. "This is a beautiful arch, ladies," continued the Parson; "I never in all my life saw its equal; such an array of flags, so much beauty, such tasta; ladies, I feel constrained to say that it bears the impress of your minds and hearts, and I trust that we shall all be able to say, at no great distant day, that a beautiful Union arch spans every bit of ground elonging to the United States, and that the nation is once more restored to the happiness, the kindness the patriotism that you enjoy here in this great loya city of brotherly love and peace.' Parson Brownlow visited all the apartments

where he received much attention.

BALTIMOREANS. W. Prescott Smith, of the Baltimere and Ohio Ratiroad Company, J. H. B. Latrobe, Mayor Swan and son, of Baltimore, and other distinguished gentlemen from the Monumental City, visited the Fair yesterday afternoon. NEW YORK, An immense delegation of New Yorkers are exected to arrive this day, at the Fair, with the view to induce President Lincoln to visit New York. PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND SUITE. The committee of arrangements have made all the necessary preparations to give a grand reception to the President of the United States, and his suite. The reception will be made at the east entrance of Union avenue, by John Welsh, Esq., the chairman of the Executive Committee. After passing through the Fair, the distinguished guest and company will be conducted to a private apartment, where dinner will be served, at which speeches may be made. No person will be admitted to the banquet unless provided with a written speech invitation. These are limited, and all were issued yesterday. The newspaper press has been as amply provided for as is possible. The President is expected to arrive at the Fair at 10 o'clock this morning... A special telegram

is alleged to have been received vesterday that the sident would not leave Washington until 7 o'olock this morning. In this event he will not ench the Fair until about 3 o'clock this afternoon. It should be reasonhered there was a provisional clause in the configurate fais Excellency, that he processed renegative "hiladelphia at a certain time, The process the examinants this evening will be for a staltary Commission. The gross recelpts will be handed over. Strangers in our city who visit the Fair to-day had better secure their

sents, and thus enjoy one of the best bills of the THE GREAT SILVER VASE. The following additional nominations have been made as candidates for the silver vase contributed by Messrs. Balley & Co.: Admiral Farragut, nominated by Joseph William Geo. H. Stuart, normated by Madam Clement's pupils, Germent's million of Governor Curtin, nominated by John Tucker.

John Bright, M. P., nominated by James M. Flanagan.* Union Volunteer Refreshment Saloon, nominated by Charles K. Landis.

THE FINE ARTS DEPARTMENT. partment of the Great Central Fair. Its chairman is Mr. Joseph Harrison, Jr., whose own private col-lection of paintings is the best in Pennsylvania, and he is assisted by Messis. James L. Claghorn, Henry O. Carey, Caleb Cope, Ferdinand J. Dreer, Rev. H. J. Morton, Dr. Lewis, and other well known col-lectors and cognoscente, as well as the veteran Sully, William Strithers, Thomas Moran, Christian Schuessele, John Sartam, and other artists. The whole collection have, of paintings, drawings, and statuary, numbers over a thousand distinct works. They are arranged in a handsome gallery, well lighted and well placed, with only one disadvantage—insufficient product. The paintings and statuary

priated, almost exclusively, to water colors, drawngs, &c. The number of those exceeds two hunday to this collection alone, for here are drawings here, and so are Clarkson, Stanfield, our own James Hamilton, and English Copley Fielding, J. B. Pyne, and F. O. O. Darley, with numerous specimens—picked and sometimes priceless productions—by Carbould, H. B. Willis, Wittkamp, Wehnert, Henry Warren, Ed. D. Lowis, J. Russell Smith, Paul Weber, A. Penley, J. A. Houston, Miss M. L. Absolon, Birkett Foster, S. B. Bensel, W. T. Richards, H. O. Hirne, T. Roberts, J. H. Mole, S. J. Ferris, J. D. Harding, Thomas Faed, J. E. Buck ley, J. A. Hoteton, H. Jutsum, J. Marony, David

Cox, Eastmen Johnson, and scores more whom we-cannot here commercial.

As for the oil paintings, to the number of 800, it is mpossible to particularize them. The Italian. panish, Flemish, French, British, and American chools are well represented here. Rothermel, cer ran, one of the most brilliant of our rising artists America, if he were not a great poetical as well as a splendid marine painter, are well represented here, and so, indeed, are all our leading artists. From the Never before in the United States, and rarely in any country in Europe (national collections excepted), has there been gathered into one gallery so many and such fine pictures, from all schools. Greuze, Dubufe, Leutze, Boddington, Paul Weber, Gilbert Stuart, D. Huntington, J. F. Kensett, L. Lang, Schuessele, Haseltine, G. R. Bonfield, T. Moran, Thomas Sully, G. C. Lamden, A. Schoffer Lawrence, Gueroino, J. F. Cropsey, E. D. Lewis, Russell Smith, Henry Inman, Rembrandt, Loutheberg, Wilson, Isabey, Edward H. May, Calleot, C. L. Muller, E. Moran, De Haas, Washington Allston,

Vanloo, Horace Vernet, Wittkamp, R. Peale, W. T. Richards, W. S. Mount, Xanthus Smith, J. F. Herring, Boutelle, Hieks, Lilly M. Spencer, W. P. The sentimenal philosopher night look on at the scenes, the gastronomical exercises that spread out before the vision like a diorama, in the great circu-lar restaurant, and come at once to the conclusion Frith, C. L. Blauvalt, A. F. Tait, Thomas Birch J. J. Auduben, Spagnoletto (his famous picture of Furness, Sontag, and many more of high merit are Of course, the greater number of these works of art have been lent. Many, however, have been "donated"—which is the new-fungled substitute for ecommodating. They are the right men in the right the plain old word given. Among these are thirty-three pictures, to be sold for the benefit of the Fair, presented by the Artists' Fund Society of Philadel phia; a further set of forty-seven sketches as addi tional offerings from the Philadelphia artists; one hundred oil sketches by New York artists, for five of which \$500 was offered on Tuesday evening; and twenty pieces of sculpture and statuettes. It would be tedlous to give a dry list of exhibitors and givers; suffice it to say that every one who had a good picture liberally placed it at the disposal of the committee, who, we believe, could have filled a gallery double the extent of this, large as it is. Mr Harrison, Jr., and Mr. Henry C. Carey, besides lending largely to the Fair, have thrown open their private collections to the public, for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission.
CURIOSITIES, RELICS, &c.

In this department, in the last few days, valuable ton's hair, the authenticity of which is undoubted has been added to Mrs. Fallon's very interesting collection of Washington rolles. A considerable number of autographs have been added also to Mrs James's department, as well as some magnificently illustrated and splendidly bound volumes, which "Robbed, madam !" replied Officer Clark, with are for sale. We noticed, too, in this department, a fac-simile of Shakspeare's will, lately photographed and a great variety of engravings illustrative of the great dramatist. There is also a beautiful copy of Raphael's Madonna, from the original in the Cathedral of Cadiz, painted in oil by Miss Fallen, ings."
"Well, sir, somebody has taken ten dollars out of
my reticule—there were two five-dollar treasury ited to the Fair. It is to be sold for sixty lollars, which is about a third of its value. COFFEE ROASTERS AND CORN POPPERS At the end of the Hardware Department, and adjoining the Fair bell, is the stand devoted to coffee roasters and corn poppers. Messrs. Hyde & Burpee have contributed quite a number of these new and indispensable household articles of various sizes The loser seemed to be quite disconsolate and a tear commenced dimming her hazel eye. Her hopes By these machines each family has it within its ower to reast their own coffee better and at less expense than when done by the professional reaster. The machine is formed of a sheet-iron cylinder, per-forated with holes, placed on a cast-iron circle, similar to the common stove or range covers, and is worked by means of a long lever, which revolves as rapidly as the operator may desire. They are furnished with patent trier, patent propollers, patent hinge, and discharge; roast collectoring and quickly, without losing the aroma of the berry or trying the patience of the operator, and effect a great saving, as no coffee is burnt, and all the trength retained. THE GARIBALDI DAGGER. One of the most interesting features of the "Great

On the of the most independent of the Contral? Is Garibaldi's dagger, carried by him through many campaigns, which he now sends to us, in obedience to that world-wide sympathy with Freedom which fits him for so high a place in the heroes' calendar.

This dagger, which is to be seen at the table of the Daily Fare, it is proposed to present to General Grant, or some other fuvorite. The names of the contributors accompany the gift.

THE TRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

We think it is not generally known that there are a limited number of fac-similes of this famous, and ever-to-be famous document, to which Abraham Liftgoin has attached his own signature, as his present to the Control of the Contro Control" is Garibald's dagger, carried by him through many campaigns, which he now sends to

League-in fact, every loyal organization-should endeavor to secure one of these autograph copies. They will not all succeed, of course, as the number is small, but it is a prize worth trying for. Information concerning them can be obtained of the Editing street exit. THE VOTES AT THE FAIR. [By Telegraph.] SANITARY FAIR BUILDING, June 15, 10.30 P. M.-

The following was the vote on the sword at 10 P. M. :

Total....

VOTE ON THE CAMP CHEST.

THE MEXICAN EMPIRE. Ceremonies of Maximilian's Reception at Vera Cruz-Addresses to the Empe ror and Empress - Santa Anna, Almonte, Miramon and Marquez made Grand Marshals of the Empire. On the arrival of the Novara in the harbor of Vera Cruz the Emperor Maximilian addressed the follow-ing pronunciamiento to the people: MAXIMILIAN'S PRONUNCIAMIENTO.

MEXICANS! You have longed for my presence Your noble nation, by a universal vote, has elected me henceforth the guardian of your destinies. I gladly obey your will. Painful as it has been for me to bid farewell forever to my own, my native country, I have done so, being convinced that the Almighty has pointed out to me, through you, the great and noble duty of devoting all my might and heart to the care of a people who, at last tired of war and disastrous contests, sincerely wish for peace and prosperity—a people who, having gloriously obtained their independence, desire to reap the benefits of civilization and of true progress, only to be attained through a stable constitutional government. The reliance that you place in me, and I in you, will be crowned by a brilliant triumph, if we remain always steadfastly united in courageously defending those great principles which are the only true and lastime bases of MAXIMILIAN'S PRONUNCIAMIENTO. stitutional government. The reliance that you place in me, and T in you, will be crowned by a brilliant triumph, if we remain always steadfastly united in courageously defending those great principles which are the only true and lasting bases of modern government; those principles of inviolable and immutable justice; the equality of all men before the law; equal advantages to all in attaining positions of trust and honor, socially and politically; complete and well defined personal liberty, consisting in protection to the individual and in protection to his property; encouragement to the national wealth; improvements in 'agriculture, mining, and manufactures; the establishment of new lines of communication for an extensive commerce; and, lastly, the free development of intelligence in all that relates to public welfare. The blessing of God, and with it progress and therty, will not surely be wanting if all parties, under the guidance of a strong national government, unite together to accomplish what I have just indicated, and if we continue to be animated with that religious sentiment which has made our beautiful country so prominent even in the most troublous periods.

The civilizing flag of France, raised to such a high position by her noble Emperor, to whom you owe the new birth of order and peace, represents those principles. Hear what, in sincers and disinterested words, the chief of his army told you a few months since, being the messenger of a new era of happiness: "Every country which has wished for a great future has become great and powerful." Following in this course, if we are united, loyal, and firm, God will grant us strength to reach that degree of prosperity which is the object of our ambition.

Mexicans' The future of your beautiful country is controlled by yourselves—its future is yours. In all that relates to myself, I offer you a sincere will; a hearty loyalty and a firm determination to respect the laws, and cause them to be respected by an undeviating and all-efficient authority.

My stren

dence. The banner of independence is my symbol; my motto you know already—" Equal justice to all." I will be faithful to this trust through all my life. It is, my duty conscientiously to wield the sceptre of authority, and with firmness the swould of honor. To the Empress is confided the sacred trust of devoting to the country all the noble sentiments of Christian virtue and all the teachings of a tender mother. Let us unite to reach the goal of our common desires—let us forget past sorrows—let us lay aside party hatreds, and the bright morning of pence and of well-deserved happiness will dawn gloriously on our new empire.

Vera Cruz, May 28, 1864.

The reception of the authorities of vera Cruz.

The Emperor, after having a private conference

The Emperor, after having a private conference with General Almonte, was pleased to receive the civil authorities and public functionaries of the civi. The great retinue thus assembled was marshalled by the District Prefect, D. Domingo Barcau. His Imperial Majesty stood during the reception at the farther end of the saloon. He was dressed in a black frock coat, white pants and vest, and a black cravat, the same style of dress being worn by the gentlemen of his suite. The authorities were introduced to his Imperial Majesty by his Excellency, Minister Velasquez de Leon. ADDEESS OF THE AUTHORITIES TO THE EMPEROR.

Andrests of the authorities to the emperor After the introduction the Marshal, in a calm but somewhat moved voice, spoke as follows:

Sire: Truly memorable will be forever the day on which your imperial Majesty arrived in Moxico as the wished-for saviour for the establishment of an Empire—an Empire which has been proclaimed under such favorable circumstances; for I believe that all those who possess a good leart and religious belief will not fail to recognize the hand of Providence in the wonderful events which have shaped the regeneration of this beautiful but desolated country—opening to it, under your Imperial Majesty, a future of enviable greatness. The new era that for the Mexicans begins to-day is full of hope, based on the wisdom and noble intentions that impel your Imperial Majesty to raise this disheartened nation to a high position and a prosperous destiny, May your Imperial Majesty's region. Hay God bless the noble determination that guides your imperial field your destiny, be an earnest of the success which will attend your Majesty's region. May God bless the noble determination that guides your Imperial Majesty to these shores, and may the crown with deserving success your great civilizing and Christian enterprise. As a prefect of this district, and in the name of the authorities and inhabitants of the same, I have the honor and pleasure at the and in the name of the authorities and inhabitants of the same, I have the bonor and pleasure at the same time to congratulate your Imperial Mujesty and her Majesty the Empress on your safe arrival on Mexican soil, offering you our most sincere attachment and our most humble respect.

The Emperor then read a short-speech in Spanish, in a clear, sonorous, and sympathetic voice, which created in all breasts those emotions that are ever caused by a welcome monarch. Her Majesty then emerged from an adjoining apartment, leaning upon the arm of the Emperor, adorned with the charms of beauty, grace, virtuo, and cleupney. Senor Velasquez de Leon then came forward to officially, introduce to the Empress the Prefect of the district and other officials ADDRESS TO THE EMPRESS.

ADDRESS TO THE EMPILES.

The Prefect then addressed himself to her Majesty in the following terms:

NADME: Be pleased to receive the most sincere congratulations and most courteous homage of the authorities and inhabitants of the district, on having the honor of this introduction to your Majesty on your prosperous arrival. They admire the virtue and accomplishments that shine so brightly in your noble character. Providence has conceded to the Mexican nation the double benefit of an enlightened monarch united in destiny to your Majesty, the object of our affection and the adjection of all honest hearts who recognize in your Majesty the worthy ect of our affection and the affection of all honost sents who recognize in your Majesty, the worthy spouse of our elected Emperor. Madam, the Mexicans have high hopes in your beneficent influence owards all that is great and noble, all that relates to those enlightened sentiments of religion and love of country; they bloss the instant of your Majesty's trival here, and they cry unanimously, "Long ive the Empress." live the Empress."

The Dimpress replied, in a few words in good Spanish, with great grace and amiability, and walking around those present, addressed them separately in the most courteous terms. We are assured that at that moment none would have hesitated to lay his life at the feet of such a perfect sovereign.

Their Majesties then retiring, accompanied by General Almonte, the official returned on shore, eloquent in their terms of admiration for the august sovereigns of Muxico.

His Majesty has appointed Santa Anna, Almonte, Miramon, and Marquez, Grand Marshals of the Empire.

The New Archbishop of New York.

The Right Rev. Bishop McCloskey, of Albany, has, we hear from that city, received the official ancouncement from Rome of his appointment to the Archiepiscopate of New York. He will soon, it is understood, enter upon the discharge of his new lintes.

THREE CENTS. THE PRESIDENCY. SPEECH OF GOVERNOR JOHNSON AT NASHVILLE

A Union mass meeting was held at Nashville on Friday night, at which Governor Johnson was the rincipal speaker. We find the following report in the Nashville Times: The appearance of Governor Johnson on the steps of the St. Choud Hotel was greeted by the vast crowd with loud applause. All were anxious to bear and see the next Vice President of the United States.

After thanking the assembly for the compliment they had bestowed on him, and a few other prelimi-nary remarks, Governor Johnson proceeded to say that we are engaged in a great struggle for free go-vernment in the proper accoptation of the term. So far as the head of the ticket is concerned, the Baltimore Convention has said, not only to the United States, but to all the nations of the the United States, but to fail the nations of the earth, that we are determined to maintain and carry out the principles of free government. [Applause.] That Convention announced and confirmed a principle not to be disregarded. It was that the right of secession, and the power of a State to place itself out of the Union, are not recognized. The Convention had declared this principle by its action. Tennessee had been in rebellion against the Government, and wared a treasonable war against its aunessee had been in rehellion against the Government, and waged a treasonable war against its quarthority just as other Southern States had done. She had seceded just as much as other States had, and left the Union as far as she had the power to do so. Nevertheless, the National Convention had declared that a State cannot put itself from under the national authority. It said by its first nomination that the present President, take him altogether, was the man to steer the ship of State for the next four years. [Loud applause.] Next it said—if I may be permitted to speak of myself, not in the way of vanity, but to illustrate a principle—"We will go into one of the rebellions States and choose a candidate for the Vice Presidency." Thus the Union party declared its belief that the rebellious States are still in the Union, and that their loyal citizens are still eitizens of the United States. And now there is but one great work for us to do, that is to put down the rebellion. Our duty is to sustain the Government and help it with all our might to crush out a rebellion which is inteletted of Still that is right and aread.

with all our might to crush out a rebellion which is in violation of all that is right and sucred. in violation of all that is right and sucred.

Governor Johnson said he had no impassioned appeal to make to the people in his own behalf. He had not sought the position assigned him by the National Convention. Not a man in all the land can truthfully say that I have asked him to use his influence in my behalf in that body, for the position allotted to me, or for any other. On the contrary, I have avoided the candidacy. But while I have not sought it, still being conferred upon me unsought, I appreciate it the more highly. Being conferred on me without solicitation, I shall not decline it. [Applause.] Come weal or woe, success or defeat, sink or swim, survive or perish, I accept the nomination, on principle, be the consequences what they here is a sort of exclusive aristocracy about ville which affects to contemn all who are not within its little circle. Let them enjoy their opinions. I have heard it said that, "Worth makes the man, and want of it the fellow." This aristocracy has been the bane of the slave This aristocracy has been the other of the slave States, nor has the North been wholly free from its curse. It is a class which I have always forced to respect me, for I have ever set it at defiance. The respect of the honest intelligent and industrious respect me, for I have ever set it at defance. The respect of the honest intelligent and industrious class I have endeavored to win by my conduct as a man. One of the chief elements of this rebellion is the opposition of the slave aristocracy to being ruled by men who have risen from the ranks of the people. This aristocracy hated Mr. Linceln, because he was of humble origin, a rail-splitter in early life. One of them, the private secretary of Howell Cobb, said to me one day, after a long conversation, "We people of the South will not submit to be governed by a man who has come up from the ranks of the common people, as Abe Lincoln has." He uttered the essential feeling and spirit of this Southern rebellion. Now, it has just occurred to me, if this aristocracy is oviolently opposed to being governed by Mr. Lincoln, what in the name of conscience will it do with Lincoln and Johnson? [Great laughter.] I reject with scorn this whole idea of an arrogant aristocracy, I believe that man is capable of self-government. I hold with Jefferson, that government was made for the convenience of man, and not man for the government. That laws and constitutions were dosigned as mere instruments to promote his welfare. And lence, from this principle, I conclude that governments can and ought to be changed and amended to conform to the wants, to the requirements and progress of the people, and the enlightened spirit of the age. [Loud applause.]
Now, if any of your Secessionists have jost faith in man's capability of self-government, and feel unfit for the exercise of this great right, go straight to

necks.

And here let me say that now is the time to recur to these fundamental principles, while the land is rent with anarchy and upheaves with the throes of a mighty revolution. While society is in this disordered state, and we are seeking security, let us fix the foundations of the Government on principles of eternal justice which will endure for all time. There is an element in our midst who are for perpetuating the institution of slavery. Let me say to you, Tennesseans and men from the Northern States, that slavery is dead. It was not murdered by me. I told you long ago what the result would be if you endeavored to go out of the Union to save slavery, and that the result would be bloodshed, rapine, devastated fields, plundered villages, and cities; and therefore I urged you to remain in the Union. In trying to save slavery you killed it and lost your own freedem. Your slavery is dead, but I did not murder it. As Mnebeth said to Banquo's bloody ghost,

Thou canst not say I did it.

Slavery is dead, and you must pardon me if I do not monr over its dead body; you can bury it out of sight. In restoring the State, leave out that disturbing and dangerous element, and use only those parts of the machinery which will move in harmony. Now, in regard to emancipation, I want to say to the blacks that liberty means liberty to work and enjoy the fruits of your labor. Idleness is not freedom. I desire that all men shall have a fair start and an equal chance in the race of life, and let him succeed who has the most merit. This, I think, is a principle of heaven. I am for emancipation for two reasons, first because it is right in itself, and second, because in the omacipation of the slaves, we break down an odious and dangerous aristocracy. I think that we are freeing more whites than blacks in Tennessee. I want to see slavery broken up, and when its barriers are thrown down, I want to see industrions, thrifty emigrants pouring in Irom all parts of the thrifty emigrants pouring in from all parts of the country. Come on! We need your labor, your spital. We want your enterprise and invention, so that hereafter Tennessee may rank with New England in the arts and mechanics, and that when we yisit the Patent Office, at Washing-

haustible richness; come and help us redeem Tennessee, and make her a powerful and flourishing State.

But in calling a convention to restore the State, who shall restore and re-establishit! Shall the man who gave his influence and his means to destroy the Government! Is he to participate in the great work of reorganization? Shall he who brought this misery upon the State be permitted to control its destinies. If this be so, then all this precious blood of our brave, soldlers and officers, so freely poured out, will have been wantonly spilled. All the glorious victories won by our noble armies will go for nought, and all the battle-fields which have been sown with dead heroes during this rebellion will have been made memorable in vain. Why all this carnage and devastation! It was that treason might be put down and traitors punished. Therefore I say that traitors should take a back seat in the work of restoration. If there be but five thousand men in Tennessee lloyal to the Constitution, loyal to freedom, loyal to justice, these true and faithful men should control the work of reorganization and reformation absolutely. [Loud and prolonged applause.] I say that the traitor has ceased to be a citizen, and in joining the rebellion has become a public enemy. He forfeited his right to yets with loyal men when he renoinced his citizenship and sought to destroy our Government. We say to the most honest and industrious foreigner who comes from England or Germany to dwoll among us, and to add to the wealth of the country, "Before you can be a citizen you must stay here for five years." If we are so cautious about foreigners, who voluntarily renounce their homes to live with us, what should we say to the traitor, who, although born and reared among us, has raised a parricidal hand against the Government which always protected him. My judgment is, that he should be subjected to a severe ordeal before he is restored to citizenship. A fellow who takes the oath merely to save his property, and denies the validity of the eath,

Lane, of Oregon, in the first debates on the subject, when asked what he would do were he President of the United States, he said:
"The distinguished Senator f. om Oregon asks me what I would do with the rebels, were I President of the United States? I would have them errestear, I would have them tried, and if forsted quilty, by the ETERNAL GOD I would have them FABCUTED."
This was no hasty ebuiltion of Seding, but the language of deliberation, as is shown by the unrarying course of Mr. Johnson ever since. During the last spring he addressed his old neighbors of East Tennessee in a speech from which we take the following extracts: lowing extracts:
"The time has arrived when treason must be made odlous, when traitors must be punished—impoverished; their property taken from them whether it be their horses, their lands or their negroes, and given to the innocent, the honest, the longs, upon whem the calamities of this unprovoked and ricked rebellion have fallen with such cruscing wicked rebellion have fallen with such crusking weight.

"What has brought this war upon us? Let me answer in one word; let me speak it so loud that the dealest man in this multitude can hear me—Slavery! [Hundreds of voices—'That's so; that's God's truth.'] Men talk about the Constitution and State rights. They sneer at the emancipation proclamation, and call it a tyrannical assumption of authority, a despotic usurpation of power. Listen to what I now say; all such talk is the language of treason. to what I now say: all such talk is the language or treason.

"Sometimes the clouds appear dark and lowering—sometimes I confess to a feeling of gloom; but when I remember that there is a God I am encouraged. Though not as religious as: I ought to be, I sometimes walk by faith, and I have found it a convenient way of walking when it is too dark to see. And on the whole, though our suffering has been great, our blessedness will be all the greater when the day of our triumph shall come!"

THE WAR PRESS,

(PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

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THE WAR PRESS.

The Missouri Democrat thus gives its support to Mr. Lincoln:

It is often said that platforms are worthless, and that the man is the only platform worth considering. But a letter of acceptance is something, and Fremont appears to us to fall below the Cleveland standard of radicalism. Mr. Lincoln's is not yet presented to the public, but he has intimated what it will be, and unless he places himself fully and squarely, evidently in good faith, upon the National Radical platform; the members of the party nominating him will be under no obligation to support him.

The Missouri demograt.

THE MISSOURI DEMOCRAT.

Mr. John F. Hume, who, in the Baltimore Convention, moved to make Mr. Lincoln's nomination unanimous, is the editor of the St. Louis Democrat, and is a very prominent Missouri Radical. He participated actively in the Freedom Convention held at Louisville in February last. VICE PRESIDENT HAMLIN ENDORSES LINCOLN AND JOHNSON.

At a republican ratification meeting in Bangor on At a republican ratification meeting in Bangor on Saturday evening, Vice President Hamlin made an address of some length, wherein he took occasion heartily to commend the nominations made at Baltimore, eulogizing the President as a man of eminent ability, and of rare and unsurpassed integrity—one who has administered the Government well, and who will bring the nation out of its difficulties and plant it on the eternal principles of liberty. He also spoke of Mr. Johnson, from personal knowledge, as an incorruptible pairlot, one eminently fitted and qualified for the position to which he has been nominated, and said that the ticket will have the honest and earnest endorsement and support of all loyal men. oort of all loyal me

WILKES FOR FREMONT. George Wilkes, the editor of the New York prize-fight organ, thus endorses Fremont: "As affairs stand at present, Gen. Fremont and his programme are far the best alternatives offered to the nation. That they will be so considered and accepted, is now the prevaling hope of the well-in-formed and patriotic citizens of all parties." THE CLEVELAND PLATFORM. The Chicago Tribune thus disposes of the Cleveand platform:

What element of Copperheadism is wanting? Hatred of the Administration? It is here. Sym-Hatred of the Administration? It is here. Sympathy with the Copperheads and rebels, whom, by the authority of the Constitution and of an act of Congress, the President lawfully and properly sent to Fort Lafayette? It is here. Alleged usurpation of the President? It is here. Attacking the lawful public officer forcibly to stop a crime. Here it is under the head of "violation of the liberty of the press." And, alas for human nature, it is poor Fremont who styles the redelivery to the Spanish Government of the infamous Arguelles, who, by participating in the slave trade, has rendered himself an outlaw to the world and an enemy to the race, "an abandonment of the right of asylum dear to cil."

For what end has Fremont thus prostrated himself at the shrine of Copperheadism? Evidently to compete with McClellan for the Chicago nomination. It is with pain that we are compelled thus to expose the worthleseness of this political mountebank, who was once honored far beyond his deserts, with the confidence of that party which, identifying itself with the fundamental principles of freedom and true democracy, is destined still for many years to sway the destinies of the country. It is but necessary, however, to record his language to discover that he has severed every tie which bound him to the Union party, and has fully and unreservedly committed himself to the Copperhead party. As eyen the wind is tempered to the shorn lamb, may our stock of resignation hold out through this sad beravement.

bereavement.

The New York Journal of Commerce thus opposes the postponement of the Chicago Convention:

The proposal to postpone the Convention has caught the minds of a few editors, chiefly of papers belonging to what is called the Peace Democracy. It will not do. A nomination is now absolutely needed. Cohesion is wanted more than anything. Union of action is required. The delay of a nomination would weaken the opposition day by day, and inure to the benefit of the Republicans, who would be securing the doubtful, hositating, faint-hearted men constantly, as the summer progresses. It is of vital importance that the immense conservative force in the country should exhibit its power, and make it known. A PEACE MOVEMENT IN NEW YORK. Mr. Fernando Wood and other gentlemen, called

the Peace State Central Committee of New York, have issued the following call:

The Democratic Peace State Central Committee, consisting of one member from each Congressional District, appointed at the great Mass Peace Convention held in the city of New York, June 34, 1863, convened at the Astor House June 8, and unanimously adopted the following:

Resolved, That the occurrences of the past year have confirmed the positions and declarations of the Peace Democracy, in mass convention assembled on the 3d June, 1883, in opposition to the pending auconstitutional, unboly and fratricidal war.

Resolved, That in view of the approaching election for President and Vice Tresident of the United States, it is incumbent upon the Peace Democracy of the whole country to raily for the election of inen who will use their official power to end this bloody and fruitless conflict. flict. Resolved, That the Peace Democracy of the State be requested to assemble in mass convention in the city of New York, some day this month, as shall be hereafter announced by the Executive Committee. An Anti-Slavery Experience.

Gen. Richard J. Oglesby, the Union candidate for fovernor of Illinois, in opening his canvass at Chiago last Friday evening, gave the following touchage meminiscopies. Governor of Illinois, in opening his canvass at Ohcogo last Friday evening, gave the following touching reminiscence:

May I indulge myself for a moment to give you a few of the reasons why I became an anti-slavery man? [Yes, yes.] I know that what affects the character of any one man in the country is of but little consequence; still, it was a big thing with me, and controlled all the future thoughts of my life—made me honest on the question—made me purely honest. My father was a slaveholder; he had a wife and eight children, and—only one negro—laughter)—and identified himself with the institution of slavery. He was a Virginian born, living in Kentucky, a cooper by trade. A negro fell to his lot somehow, with other things, from his father's estate. He took that negro, learned him the carpenter's trade, he lived in the family, while all the children were being born he nursed us, took care of us, led us by the hand, and father (so I am told, and I believe it's true) nover gave him a last or lick, or any unkind word. [Applause.] He was one of the nollest black men I have ever seen. After a while, in the course of events, my parents died, and left us poor—very poor. I was eight years old. I saw that negro put upon the stand, and sold off at auction. That did not concern me very much. I scarcely knew what it meant. I saw those who were my friends—whom I loved dearly and still love—I saw them about it, and supposed as a boy that it was all right. That negro came often to see us, as he was taken away only eight or ten miles. He was then loyears of age. Shortly alterwards, a son of the purchaser, in the wrath and fire of the moment, exposed his old bare back and gave him one hundred deliberate lashes. The news came to us children through my married sister, that sad story of how old Uncle Tim had been treated. Something settled hold of me then, young as I was, and I made a resolve, for a boy, of quite a serious character—that if eyer in the providence of God I grew up to be worth anything, enough to buy him back to fre

The Hight Rev. Bishop Discloskey, of Albany, in how we will and the poor broad the official as the school of the common that the state of the school of the common that the state of the state of the state of the common that the convenience of the consistence of the consistence of the convenience of the convenience of the consistence of the convenience of

THE New Nation says it is authorized by Dr. O. A. Brownson to state: "1st. That his Review is entirely opposed to the re-election of Mr. Lincoln. 2d. That it is in favor of the Cleveland Convention. 3d. That in its next number it will advocate the claims of Gen. Fremont, should he be nominated by the Cleveland Convention."