SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1864.

The Great News To-Day. The rapidity of General Grant's movements bafiles ordinary conjecture. Rebel | time about the horn; the politicians and prisoners have said that they never before fought against a general who so constantly astonished and bewildered them; that in the evening they go to sleep with a vast | are a great many smaller contests over army on their front, and in the morning awake to find it vanished. In little more than a month he has freed all Northern Virginia from the war, and has passed from the Rapidan to the James, capturing Petersburg, and, reversing his steps, advanced on Richmond from the south. The rapidity, the boldness, the brilliancy of these colossal movements are literally unparalleled in American war.

Suddenly, and with a speed that LEE could not emulate, GRANT, after crossing the James, on Wednesday, threw a strong force upon Petersburg, wherein BEAURE-GARD still commanded an army of no small numbers. In one day, Wednesday, Gen. SMITH, with fifteen thousand men, stormed the entrenchments of that city-works which are said to be stronger than those of Missionary Ridge. In one day he virtually captured the city, for though we have no assurance that the army entered it on Wednesday, Petersburg lay at the mercy of our artillery, and was probably evacuated by the enemy. The importance of the victory is not easily exaggerated; three or four thousand prisoners were taken, sixteen guns-probably large siege guns-and the railroad to Richmond seized. The part of the colored troops in this brilliant action silences their calumniators. General SMITH told them, upon the field they had so nobly won, and in the midst of their wounded and dead, that better soldiers he had not seen, and that they had gained the right to be trusted in the hottest of the fight, and should henceforth share the post

of danger.

The army under BEAUREGARD is upon the west bank of the Appomattox, a river navigable by large vessels as far as Petersburg, and, it is thought, will attempt to defend that line, not permanently, of course, but only so far as it can be used for the protection of the Danville railroad. LEE by this time should have his army again in front of GHANT, holding Fort Darling on his extreme left. Of the exact position of our own forces we are not informed. SMITH and HANCOCK are at Petersburg, BUTLER, with not many troops, we suppose is on the railroad near Halfway Station, but of the other corps we only know that they are westward of the James. HUNTER and CROOK, by rebel journals, were reported to be moving on Lynchburg, aiming at the destruction of the invaluable railroad thence to Richmond. These journals also state that SHERIDAN had been defeated by Firz Hugu Lee, a rumor there is good reason to doubt, for our cavalry throughout this campaign has proved its superiority by uninterrupted success. The Danville railroad seems to be that which alone the enemy can reasonably attempt to hold. The immediate object of the campaign is the isolation of Richmond, and never were better means adopted to command success. If this broad, fan-like sweep to the south results in the destruction of the Lynchburg and Danville railroads. LEE will not only be cut off from all help by the great co-operating armics of GRANT, but will be separated from the Southwest (whence the rebellion in Virginia derives its sustenance) by hundreds of miles of mountain ranges, once passable walls of his prison.

his impregnable defences, but now the im-Kentucky. We presume the real danger is over in Kentucky. Mongan has ridden his raid, captured a few horses, burned some bridges, fought one or two of our militia regiments. and is now returning home. Governor BRAMLETTE, by his tardy energy, has succeeded in defending Frankfort, and the State thus escapes the shame of having her State capital pillaged and burned. The abuse the Administration, and in this extremity go down on their knees and implore its help. If we did not love and revere Kentucky, and feel as much sympathy in her misfortunes as we would if they had befallen Pennsylvania, we might be disposed to see in this recent invasion a just and severe lesson. No State has been more petulant and exacting than Kentucky in her relations with the General Government. When war first began, Kentucky threw her influence with the South. She insisted upon being the breakwater of the rebellion, and when treason raised its front against the Union she refused to aid in its suppression. In the beginning the influence of Kentucky was practically as inimical to the cause as that of South Carolina. The stern necessity of war has made Kentucky firmly in the Union. But what is the moral position of that State? Her influence is against the Administration. In every step taken by Mr. Lincoln he has found Kentucky in his way. She opposed the first call for troops, confiscation, emancipation, the arming of the blacks. She has been looking and longing for the Confederacy, and yet she has received nothing from the Confederacy but scourging and oppression. With the exception of Virginia, no State has suffered so much from the rebels themselves. The rebels came into her borders, time and again, for the mere purposes of theft and murder and robbery. The fairest portions of her State have been devastated, and bands of marauders have channelled her fair fields in seed-time and harvest. If any State has ever been taught by experience it is Kentucky. This Government, which she has opposed and opposes to-day; this Union, of which she is a sullen, reluctant, hesitating member, have been her bulwark and salvation. All the time she has been acting as a spoiled, sullen, wayward child, she receives nothing but kindness and attention. This last deliverance is as marked as any that she has received, and we trust that she will show her gratitude by giving to the Government her sympathy and confidence. Kentucky is too glorious a State to waste these precious hours in apathy and indifference. In the grand history we are now writing slie should at least secure a chapter.

The Sanitary Fair. We are getting along charmingly with our Sanitary Fair. Logan Square, in some respects the most beautiful part of Philadelphia, is just now the most popular and the most familiar. All its privacy and seelusion are gone. Last summer Logan Square was all retirement and neace. Its homes were as distant from the hum and clamor of city life, from the noise and bustle and | The United States, however, does not redoem fracexcitement, as any of our rural villages. Children went there on Sundays, and poetic people, as well as those given to pensiveness and love-making and natural history, regarded its trees, its walks, its squirrels, and its deer, as things sacred to themselves. There is an end of this. Lo- who prepared the original bill. gan Square is a city, a summer morning's Mecca, a place to get lost in. Under the long, narrow, low-roofed buildings that surround the trees, all that is beautiful and benevolent in Philadelphia life has been bustling for many days. Little communities have grown up, rivalries and enmities and friendships have been created, and a little world in itself; with griefs and joys, life and death, is now breathing its short life. We wonder as we pass through the bazaars where all the people come from, and why so much beauty has been hidden from the world, and whether there will not be marriages, and feuds, and life-long friendships, arising out of this Fair. The place for a philosopher is Logan Square. We do not know whether, as the reporters say, the Fair has " reached its apogee." If they mean, by this, that the people have got tired paying money, or that Mr. WELSH has got tired receiving it, they would be more correct in saying that it had scarcely

passed its perigee. We do not get a Sani-

tary Fair every day, and we are going to hold on to it. Mr. CLAGRORN wants a few more days to show his pictures, and Mr. ORNE will not be satisfied unless he has reached a million and a half. The sword is still to be voted for, and as McClellan is out of the calculation, the friends of MEADE and HANCOCK are in a generous rivalry. The firemen are having their own church-people are busy about the vase, which is worth having as one of the most valuable presents in the Fair; and there knives, and bonnets, and albums, and baby houses. After all, is this voting not a dull business? Can people not have some other way of showing their patriotic esteem without paying a dollar? In New York it succeeded by some accident, but it does not seem to succeed here. We are, all of us, to a certain degree, selfish people, and would like to spend our money on something more tangible than admiration. New Jersey is doing nobly; and Delaware, with her Blue Hen's Chickens, is working harder and saying less than many more pretentious departments. Altogether, we have reason to be proud of our Fair-proud that our Chief Magistrate has seen it in all its glory,

and been cheered by this magnificent, vo luntary contribution of the people. THE LEADERS of the Micawber Democracy are discussing the propriety of postponing the Chicago Convention. There s understood to be a great difference of opinion. Those who are in favor of peace, and see some hope of obtaining a reliable Southern man like DAVIS or BENJAMIN, are in favor of the postponement. Those who think otherwise, and believe in Mc-CLELLAN as a proper candidate, are in favor of meeting on the Fourth of July. Our opinion is that the Convention will not

be postponed. WE see it announced that Hon. EDWARD McPherson, the Clerk of the National House of Representatives, is preparing a Political Text Book, to be issued about the first of August. It will present the history of all the leading questions pertaining to the war, and all matters of current legislation. Mr. McPherson is peculiarly fitted for such a task, and his work will doubtless become a standard authority.

## WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 17, 1864. THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL. The army appropriation bill, which has just became a law, provides that "all persons of color who have been, or may be, mustered into the military service of the United States, shall receive the same uniform clothing, arms and equipments, camp equipage, rations, medical and hospital attendance, pay and emoluments, other than bounty, as other ldiers of the regular or volunteer forces of the United States of the like arm of the service, from and after the first of January, 1884, and every person of color who shall heroafter be mustered into the service shall receive such sums in bounty as the President shall order in the different States and parts of the United States, not exceeding \$100. All persons enlisted and mustered into service as volunteers, under the call dated October 17, 1863, for 300,000 volunteers, who were at the time of enlistment enrolled and subject to draft in the State in which they volunteered, shall receive from the United States the same amount of bounty, without regard to color. All persons of color who were tree on the 19th day of April, 1361, and who have been enlisted and mustered into the military service of the United States shall, from the time of their enlistment, be entitled to receive the pay, bounty, and clothing allowed to such persons by the laws existing at the time of their enlistment; and by authorized to determine any question of law arising under this provision; and if the Attorney General aforesaid shall determine that any such enlisted persons are entitled to receive any pay, bounty, or lathing in addition to what they have already received, the Secretary of War shall make all neces- 100,000 sary regulations to enable the pay department to make payment in accordance with such determination. All enlistments hereafter made in the regular army of the United States, during the continuance

of the present rebellion, may be for the term of three TERRIDLE EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE AT THE WASHINGTON ABSENAL. A terrible explosion occurred at the Washington Arsenal to-day, a few minutes before 12 o'clock. It appears that some red stars for fireworks had been made, and set out in block pans to dry, and not being made to stand higher temperature than 200 degrees, were soon ignited by the heat of the sun. The remainder of the powder and the laboratory were of course blown up. The occupants of the building were mostly females. Upon the explosion a terrible scene was witnessed in the yard. About 1,200 men and 300 women immediately started out, and left the vard, some of them being severely burned. The alarm was immediately given, and after the fire was extinguished, the work of recoverdisloyal papers of Kentucky have ceased to in boxes. It will be impossible to identify them. The seene at the yard was heart-rending when the til the roll is called none of their names can be as-

Major Stebbins, military sterekeeper, was in the building at the time, with several other gentlemen, and states that after the powder on the benches caught, the fire ran down rapidly, blinding the girls, and setting fire to their clothes. Many of them ran to the windows wrapped in flames, and on their way communicated the fire to the dresses of The nineteen dead bodies taken out were so terribly charred as to be alimost beyond identification. Three more are mortally injured, and there are fifteen or twenty severe contusions. Special care was taken to prevent the fire from reaching the large magazine, in which several tons of powder are constantly kept, for had the flames reached this building the loss of life would have been fearful, as several hundred persons were in the immediate vicinity. While the firemen were engaged in pouring their streams upon the building in which the explosion occurred, another explosion took place in the ruins, but this only resulted in throwing into the

air some of the burning timbers. Quite a number were injured in jumping from the windows, but the majority of those who escaped in this way immedifficult to tell who perished and who escaped. One young woman had an arm broken in jumping from the building. Three boys are missing, and it is Only two of the bodies have been identified-those of Joanna Conner and Margaret Horan. The number killed is 17-all charred remains-and four clerk; Miss McElfresh, Elizabeth Hunt, and Anna Bache.
An inquest was held to-night, and the following is a portion of the verdict given by the jury: They are of the opinion that Superintendant Brown was guilty of most culpable carelessness and negligence

n placing highly inflammable substances so near a milding filled with human beings, indicating verely rebuked by the Government. FRENCH OFFICERS WITH OUR ARMY. We understand that a week, or two since Colonel Dr Chaval and Captain Guzman arrived in this country from France, having been sent by their (40they might deem worthy of notice relative to military science and affairs. It will be recollected that our Government sent a similar commission to the Orimea during the late war in that quarter. The arrival of the officers referred to has probably occasioned the statement recently published, that

the French Government had despatched special agents hither with a view to intervention or media THE NEW LOAN. After a careful adding up of the bids at the Treasury Department, it is ascertained that the aggregate bid for the \$75,000,000 is about \$70,000,000. The Secretary has decided to reject all offers below 4 per cent., and to take those at and above 4 per cent.,

which will make the sum accepted about \$41,000,000. JAY COOKE & Co., of Philadelphia, for themselves and others, obtain about five millions at the lowest rates. It is understood that the remainder of the loan will be withheld for a higher premium. MUTILATION OF UNITED STATES NOTES The old issues of fractional currency are being nutilated by dishonest parties, who split out the figures and neatly paste them on the one and two dollar notes to represent so many dollars, those of the latter denomination being thus altered to \$50.

tional currency which has been mutilated in the manner above stated. THE INTERNAL REVENUE BILL. The Speaker to-day appointed Representative MORRILL (Vermont), PENDLETON (Ohio), and HOOVER (Massachusetts), a committee of conference on the Internal Revenue bill-they being the sub-committee of the Ways and Means Committee A SWORD FOR GEN. GETTY.

WM. T. BLODGETT, Esq., chairman of the Arms

and Trophics Department of the late New York Sanifary Fair, has forwarded to DEWITT CLARK, Esq. the executive clerk of the United States Senate, an elegantly and richly-mounted sword, with scabbare to be presented to General George W. GETTT. I is from thirty prominent citizens of New York, and bears the inscription, "From his friends through the Metropolitan Fair, in aid of the United States Sanitary Commission, April 22d, 1864. Courage is better than the sword." General GETTY had recovered from his wounds received at Chancellorsville, and left the city to rejoin his command only a few hours before the beautiful present airlyed. Mr. CLARK will to-morrow send the sword to the wife of the gallant soldier. ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED OFFICERS.
The following Pennsylvania officers have reported

inst.:
Captain Metzger, 55th Pennsylvania.
Lieut. Norman, 69th Pennsylvania.
Lieut. Col. Martin, 58th Pennsylvania.
Lieut. Tice, 33 New Jorsey.
Lieut. Spangler, 188th Pennsylvania.
Assistant Surgeon Downs, 67th Pennsylvania.
Capt. Fitts, Commissary Subsistence.
Capt. Johnson, A. Q. M.
Assistant Surgeon Busman.
Capt. Alex. McCune, K, 72d Pennsylvania.
Capt. W. M. Missemer, C, 16th Penna, Cay.

at the office of Surgeon ANTISELL since the 13th

A RETURNING REGIMENT A portion of the 11th Massachusetts Regim passed through here to-day on their way home, their time having expired. Those who remain with the army are incorporated with a portion of the 1st Massachusetts, and are commanded by Col. Blais-DELL, of the former regiment. PENNSYLVANIA POST OFFICES.

On the railroad line from Harrisburg to Altoona, Mr. John Rickahaugh is appointed route agent in place of Chonge C. Ferrers, resigned.

A new post office is established at Elam, Delaware ounty, and MARSHALL P. WILKINSON appointed postmaster. One hundred and thirty families will thus receive regular mail supplies by special service from Concordville, three miles distant. Postmasters Appointed .- MARK A. CHAMPION. postmaster at Warrensville, Lycoming county, vice Joux Guigos, Jr., resigned. R. D. Bowen, postmaster, Herndon, Northumber and county, vice WM. H. LAMB, resigned. TEOMAS J. BRADBURY, postmaster, French's Mills, Bradford county, vice Homenney Mosuen resigned. THE BIDS FOR THE NEW LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury opened the re-mainder of the blds for the seventy-five million loan o-day. After a careful adding up of the bids at the Preasury Department, it is ascertained that the ggregate bid for the \$75,000,000 is about \$70,000,000. The Secretary has decided to reject all offers below por cont., and to take those at and above 4 ner nt., which will make the sum accepted about \$41,000,000. JAY COOKE & Co., of Philadelphia, for themselves and others, obtain about five millions at the lowest entes. It is understood that the remainder of the can will be withheld for a higher premium.

The following bids have been successful, in addiion to all of those published on Thursday morning, which were at or above 4 per cent.:
Charles E Ryder, Now York, \$110,000 at 5 per cent.;
310,000 at 4.4; 105.000 at 4.
Sarah Smith Stafford, for Samuel B. Stafford, Treation, N. J., 1,000 at 10.
Sarah Smith Stafford, 1,000 at 7.
Henry H. Jawell, Chickonee Falls, Mass., 1,000 at 4.
issac E. Dow, Concord, N. H., 2,000 at 5.
G. K. Beat. Baltimore, 100 at 5.
Henry H. Bowers, New York, 450 at 10.
James C. Briggs, 10,000 at 5.
Fourth. National Bank, New York, 25,000 at 5, 10,000 at 5.
Staff Sta which were at or above 4 per cent.:

it 6, 10.

Kannth, Nockad, & Kúhne, N. Y., 10,000 at 5,25; 10,000 at 5,75; 5,000 at 6; 5,000 at 6,25; 5,000 at 6, 50; 5,000 at 6 75.

Third National Bank, Cincinnati, 100,000 at 5 Rallis, Young, & Co., Cincinnati, 7,000 at par; 15,000

Taild National Bans, Cincinnast, 16,000 at par; 15,000 at Fallis, Young, & Co., Cincinnast, 7,000 at par; 15,000 at 5.50.
Second National Bank, Chicago, III., 25,000 at 6.27.
William Simpson, Circleville, Ohio, 1,000 at 8.
J. W. Hubbard & Co., New York, 5,000 at 4.55; 5,000 at 4.55; 5,000 at 4.57.
Thomas Cornell, Randolph, New York, 10,000 at 6.
Benjamin F. Page, Barre, Mass., 500 at 6.
Genjamin F. Page, Barre, Mass., 500 at 6.
Chester Gorham, Barre, Mass., 500 at 6.
Adolphus Bartholomew, Barre, Mass., 600 at 6.
Adolphus Bartholomew, Barre, Mass., 600 at 6.
Adolphus Bartholomew, Barre, Mass., 600 at 6.
William Thomson, Chicago, 4,000 at 16.
William Thomson, Chicago, 4,000 at 16.
William Thomson, Chicago, 4,000 at 16.
Henry Randel, New York, 4,000 at 44, 6,000 at 5; 4,000 at 5; 6,000 at 7.
Walden & Willard, N. Y., 10,000 at 4,10,000 at 6.
S. D. Pardne, Ireasurer, New Haven, 25,000 at 5-10.
Stoart & Brother, Philadelphia, 20,000 at 4-2100; 20,000 at 4-2100; 20,000 at 5-3-100; 20,000 at 5, 1000 at 6.
As Fowler, Concord, N. H., 2,000 at 5, 2,000 at 6.
Constant Gook, Fiath, N. Y., 1,500 at 7.
L. W. Chubb, Rath, N. Y., 1,500 at 4.
Schelton Sturgis, Chicago, Ili., 60,000 at 6.124; 25,000 at 4. John F. Hawkes, Springfield, Vt., 2,000 at 4 S. F. Cooley, North Hadley, Mass., 1,000 at 5: 1,000

at 6.
Merchants Bank, New Bedford, Mass., 20,000 at 5.55;
25,600 at 5.20; 25,600 at 5.1:20; 30,000 at 4.80; 30,000 at
4.55; 30,600 at 4.30.
A. B. Weed, N. Y., 5,600 at 5.4;
Roderow, Jones, & Co., N. Y., 25,000 at 4
W. W. Moore, Madison, Wisconsin, 1,000 at 4; 1,000 at 5. at 5. Chas. A. Beldin, Mudicon, Wisconsin, 500 at 5. Richard F. Carpenter, N. Y., 5,000 at 5, 50. To 3. W. Porter, N. Y., 5,000 at 5, 75; 5,000 at 6; 5,000 at 1, 10; 5,600 at 6, 20. 6.10; 5,600 at 6.20.
Prederick Estroder, New York, 500 at 6.
Dr. U. Locander, New York, 1,000 at 6; 5,000 at 4;
5,000 at 5.
Miss Eliza V. Haigh, New York, 2,000 at 3.
First National Bank, Prograkeepsie, New York,
25,000 at 5.
H. O. Neill, New York, 5,000 at 5.
Meyer S. Isbacks, New York, 250 at 7.
First National Bank, Providence, R 1., 100,000 at 5.
Marcuse & Ballzer, New York, 50,000, at 4.8; 50,000 at
4.15; 50,000 at 4.27; 50,000 at 4.32; 50,000 4.77; 50,000

at 4.77
St. Nicholns Insurance Company, 20,000 at 6.
Atlantic Savings Bank, New York, 20,000 at 6; 20,000 at 6; 20,000 at 6; 20,000 at 7; 20,000 at 74.
J. P. Cooper, New York, 6,000 at 6; 1,000 at 6; 1,000 at 6; 1,000 at 7.
C. P. Buckingham, New York, 10,000 at 5.
Charles A. Biatle; Boston, 1,000 at 4; 1,000 at 5.
Rollston Bank, Fitchburg, Mass., 15,000 at 5.6; 15,000 at 6; 20,000 at 6; 20,00 t 6.7. George Darrow, New York, 1,000 at 5. Iungerich & Smith, Philadelphia, 25,000 at 5. Drexel & Co., Philadelphia, 102,000 at 4 1-20; 100,000 at .65; 189,000 at 5, 20; 6,000 at 62; 35,000 at 5.

National Bank, N. 12, 100,000 at 4.26; 100,000 1.5.27.

Daniel Dewham, Jr., N. Y., 500 at 4; 500 at 6.

Stephen Crowell, President, N. Y., 77,000 at 5%.

S. M. Blake, N. Y., 10,000 at 4.01; 5,000 at 4.4; 5,000 Stout, N. Y., 200,000 at 4.01; 200,000 at 4.26; 45.01.

100,000 at 5,01

3. R. Palmer, New York, 5,000 at 5.
David Kronise, N. Y., 250 at 4.
William H. Gardner, New York, 400 at 9

D. H. Daniels, Brookline, Mass., 700 at 5.
Second National Bank, Wilkesbarre, Pa., 50,000 at 5½;
60,000 at 6, 50,000 at 6½.
Revere Bank, Boston, Mass., 115,000 at 5; 105,000 at 5½; 114,000 at 6; 100.000 at 6½; 144,000 at 65; 100.000 at 6½. at 7.

John Carle, Jr., New York, 10,000 at 5; 5,000 at 5.25;
5,000 at 5.55,
Albert Smith, M. D., New York, 5,000 at 5; 7,000 at 5½; 2,000 at 5½.

Tohn Sandarson, Barnardstown, Mass., 1,000 at 7. Albert Smith, M. D., New York, 5,000 at 5; 7,000 at 5½; 2,000 at 5; 3,000 at 5; 3,00

W Vaughu, Cashier Fourth National Bank, New k, 100,000 at 5 ives, Watertown, N. Y., 500 at 4; 500 at 5; ion Dime Savings Institution, New York, 25,000 at 6,000 at 5; 25,000 a 6. za, utu at 5; 23,000 a 6.

fax Herschel, New York, 10,000 at 4.

ames G. Bumphreys. Burlington, lowa, 3,000 at 6.

rs. M. A. Shealer, Ballimore, 1,700 at 7.

B. Wood, New York, 10,000 at 52.

'illard Ives, Watertown, N. Y., 1,000 at 4; 1,000 at 5;

lat 6. ton & Son, Hartford, Conn., 2,500 at 4. | Searing, New York, 10,000 at 5%; 10,000 at 4%; 1,000 at 4.
John D. Collins, Utica, N. Y., 100 at 5.
Theodore F. Sharp, Thompson, Conn., 10,000 at 4; CO at 5; 5,000 at 6; John W. Grigg, Philadelphia, 10,000 at 6; 10,000 at 6;;

H. English, president, Indianapolis, Indiana, at 5.

ners' Bank, Lancaster, Pa., 100,000 at 5.

Dickey, Hamilton, Ohio, 7,000 at 6.

Draper, Boston, 1,000 at 7.

Draper, Providence, R. I., 300 at 5.

ry Sanford, New Havon, Ct., 2,000 at 5.30; 1,000 Timothy Birelow, Boston, 300 at 5.

Timothy Birelow, Boston, 300 at 5.

J. B. Nishalt, Louieville, Ky, 5,000 at 6.

Hoine Insurance Company, Philadelphia, 5,000 at 6/2;
,000 at 6, 5,000 at 6/2; 5,000 at 6, 5,000 at 1/2

G. Frank Young, Coatesville, Pa., 200 at 0.

Fifth National Bank, Chicago, Ill., 20,000 at 5/2

Oswegatchie Bank, Ogdensburg, N. Y., 5,000 at 5%;
0,000 at 6; 15,000 at 6; 25,000 at 6; 12,000 at 615-100.

Edgar Du Pont, Boston, 1,200 at 5.

W. H. H. Bunnell, New Haven, Conn., 1,000 at 6; 1,000 at 5.

Sterry Smith, Providence, 10,000 at 5. Boston National Bada, 100,000 at 4; 20,000 at 4½; 20,000 at 4½; 20,000 at 4½; 20,000 at 5.

Hiram Nauce, Chicago, 1,500 at 5½.

John T. Utham, Battimore, 500 at 6.

Ron, W. P. Noble, for Tomb, Huss, & Co., Tiffin,

000 at 5.
Otts Drury, Boston, 4,000 at 4.
D. A. Chapin, Fall River, Mass., 1,200 at 6.
Rufus K. McHarg, N. Y. 5,000 at 5.
Rufus K. McHarg, N. Y. 5,000 at 5.
Rochester Savings Bank, 20,000 at 5; 2,000 at 5;
000 at 5; 20,000 at 5; 20,00 at 6.
First National Bank, Brunswick, Me., 25,000 at 6.
Oliver Ames the Third Northeaston, Mass., 2,000

Oliver Ames the Third Northeaston, Mass., 2,000 at 53: 63%.
Savings Bank of Baltimore, 200,000 at 51: 10.
Archibald Sterling, Baltimore, 50,000 at 51: 10.
Archibald Sterling, Baltimore, 50,000 at 51: 10.
Archibald Sterling, Baltimore, 50,000 at 5.
Wesley Armstrong, Louisville, Ky., 300 at 5. 12%.
Wesley Armstrong, Louisville, Ky., 300 at 5. 12%.
First National Bank, Troy, New York, 10,000 at 7: 11.
\$cth C. Sherman, Quincy, Illinois, 5,000 at 6.
L. Kingman, Quincy, Illinois, 5,000 at 5.
L. Kingman, Quincy, Illinois, 5,000 at 5.
L2%; 6,000 at 4.50: 5,000 at 4.57; 1,000 at 5; 1,000 at 5.
L2%; 6,000 at 4.50: 5,000 at 4.57; 1,000 at 5; 1,000 at 5.
L2%; 6,000 at 4.50: 5,000 at 4.57; 1,000 at 5; 1,000 at 5.
L2%; 6,000 at 5.00 at 4.50: New York, 5,000 at 5; 1,000 at 5.
L2%; 6,000 at 5. at 5; 50,000 at 4.

First National Bank, Cincinnati, 20,000 at 5.

First National Bank, Killingsley, Ct., 10,000 at par.

Second National Bank, Norwich, Ct., 20,000 at 4.50;
20,000 at -55; 10,000 at 5; 10,000 at 5.50; 10,000 at 5.60,
5,(00 at 5.75; 5,000 at 6; 5,000 at 6.25; 500 at 6.00; 5,000 at 6.76; 5,000 at 7.

at 5.

The Dedham Bank, 30,000 at 6½.
G. L. Lovett, Boston, 30,000 at 6½.
50,000 at 5 70-100.
Abel Bennett, Binghamton, N. Y., 30,009 at 6.
G. B. Blair, Chicago, Illinois, 2,000 at 4; 1,009 at 4½;
2,000 at 5; 10,000 at 6.

Wm. Barringer, New York, 24,000 at 652-100.
G. P. Gorney, New York, 5,000 at 5.

James D. Bell, Cartiele, Pa., 500 at 7.
W. L. Piper, cashier Lancaster County Bank, 5,000 at 4. rst National Bank, Lancaster, Pa., 10,000 at 5; 10,000 ½; 5,000 at 6; 5.000 at 6½ rst National Bank, Cuyaloga Falls, Ohio, 75,000 at 7:
Gebhard Insurance Company, New York, 5,000 at 4;
5,000 at 4%; 6,000 at 4%; 5,000 at 4%; 5,000 at 5.

5,000 at 432; 5,000 at 43; 5,000 at 5; Bank of Commerce, 500,000 at 5; J. N. Perkins & Go., New York, 25,000 at 534; 25,000 at 5; 25,000 at 634; 25,000 at 634; 25,000 at 634; 25,000 at 7; 25,000 at 73; 25,000 at 74; 25,000 at 74; 25,000 at 74; 26,000 at 74; 26,000 at 74; 27,000 at 74; 27,000 at 74; 27,000 at 75; 27,000 at 25,000 at 4.
8. G. Fitch, Hawley, Pa., 1,500 at 5½.
W. F. Nisbit, New York, 10,000 at 4.
Jennings Piggott, Washington, 1,000 at 8.
James H. Coubllup, New Haven, Corn., 1,000 at 10.
R. R. Hill, Washington, 5,000 at 5½.
James Baxter, Bostou, 1,000 at 6½.
First National Bank, Bennington, Vermont, 43,000 at L. C. & C. L. Bingham, Mount Morris, N. T., 4,000 a

H. C. & C. L. Burgham, mount works, M. 7, 4,000 at 5.

J. J. Soren, Beston, 10,000 at 7; 5,000 at 6.

Mount Hope Iron Co., Boston, 5,000 at 5.

Henry Rogers, Washington, 1,050 at 6.

Thos. R. Sewell, Boston, 5,000 at 5.

Thos. Loweree, Newbyrk, N. J., 500 at 6.

Weiler & Forcester, N. Y., 10,000 at 5.

New York, National Exchange Bank, 25,000 at 4.55; 25,000 at 5½.

Anson S. Marshall, Concord, New Hampshire, 1,000 at 5; 1,000 at 5%; 1,000 at 5; 1,000 at 7.

First National Bank, Springfield, Vermont, 10,000 at 5. Tirst National Bank, Springfield, Vermont, 10,000 at 6, 18 Benneit'S Walton, Penna, 1,000 at 6, 19 Wm. Furmage, 150 at 6.

First National Bank, Springfield, Vermont, 100,000 at 4, 200,000 at 4, 100,000 at 4, 200,000 at 4, 100,000 at 4, 200,000 at 6, 25, 25, 000 at 6, 101, 100,000 at 4, 201,000 at 4, 200,000 at 6, 200,000 at 6, 201, 200,000 at 4, 201,000 at 6, 201,000,000 at 4, 201,000 at 6, 201,000 at 6,

Professor Wm. Harkness, Washington, 500 at 9%, Bass Ransson, Findloy, Obio, 500 at 8, Jacob Talbott, the second, Marengo, 111, 1,000 at 5, Cragin & Co., New York, 250,000 at 5, 11, 1,000 at 6, 15, Wim. & John O' Brien, New York, 10,000 at 6, 15, Aaron Buckley, New York, 10,000 at 5%; 10,000 at 3%; 10,000 at 4%; 10,000 at 5%; 10,000 at 5 THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

PETERSBURG ATTACKED BY

GEN. SMITH'S CORPS.

SHERIDAN'S DEFEAT.

Lohn Bringe, New York, 65,000 at 6,15.
Charles E. Nyce, Findley, Ohio, 1,000 at 5, C. P. Clark, Gliengo, Ill., 5,000 at 6, 15.
Charles E. Nyce, Findley, Ohio, 1,000 at 5.
C. P. Clark, Gliengo, Ill., 5,000 at 6.
Routen Willey, West Mediord, Mass., 1,000 at 5.
Stetaon & Co., Bangor, Me., 10,00 at 6.
J. P. Baidwin, Chelmant, Ohio, 700 at 5.
J. Baidwin, Chelmant, Ohio, 700 at 5.
J. Baidwin, Chelmant, Ohio, 700 at 6.
J. P. Bardwin, Chelmant, Ohio, 700 at 6.
J. P. Bardwin, Chelmant, Ohio, 700 at 6.
J. P. Bardwin, Chelmant, Ohio, 700 at 6.
Albon Mare, Wishington, 800 at 63.
Albon Mare, Wishington, 800 at 63.
Livix National Bauk, Baltimore, 300,000 at 53; 50,600
Livix National Bauk, Baltimore, 300,000 at 53; 50,600 Gallant Storming of the Forts by Black Troops. CAPTURE OF PETERSBURG. 1754; 50,000 at 63. 16w Bedford Institution for Savings, 50,000 at 6; 50,000 3 GUNS, MANY COLORS, AND 4,000 15. William Gammell, Providence, R. I., 1,000 at 5. James Facht, Pottsville, Pn., 3,000 at 4; 2,000 at 5. Thomas W. Froy, Louisville, Ky., 1,500 at 5. Noah Chupman, Norwich, 2,000 at 8, 500 at 8, 100 at 8, PRISONERS TAKEN.

0,000 at 5 1-100. R. V. Yates, Utica, N. Y., 20,000 at 5; 20,000 at 5% R. V. Yaice, Utica, N. Y., 20,000 at 5; 20,000 at 6, 20,000 at 7; 10,000 at 7, 20,000 at 6, 20,000 at 6, 20,000 at 7, 20,000 at 7, 20,000 at 6, 20,0

86 Mattonia Bank, MecVander.

86 Mattonia Bank, Garlisle, Pa., 15,000 at 7.

81 Mattonia Bank, Garlisle, Pa., 2,000 at 6.

81 Mackson, Indianapolis, Ind., 2,000 at 10.

82 Parlow & Co., Boston, 100,000 at 4; 100,000 at 5.

83 Milen, Cincinnati, Oc., 5,000 at 4%; 5,000 at 4%; 6,000 Rawson, Cincinnati, 05, 5,000 at 72, 10,000 at 72, 10,000 at 73, 10,000 at 74, 10,000 at 76, 1000 Bank, Pall River, Mass., 20,000 at 6. Cheasboro, DeKalb, Ill., 4,000 at 8, 25,000 at 8, 10, 10,000 at 8, 10,000 at 8, 10,000 at 8, 10,000 at 9, 10,000 at 4,51, 10,000 at 9, 10,000 at orthington National Bank, Cooperatown, New , 10,000 at 6. Worthington 'National Bank, Cooperatown, New York, 10, 10, 24 6,
Central National Bank, New York, 100, 000 at 5; 100, 000 at 53; 100, 000 at 10, 100, 100 at 54; 100, 000 at 56; 100, 000 at 5

XXXVIIIth CONGRESS—1st Session. SENATE.

Mr. GRIMES presented the following:

Resolved; That the Secretary of the Navy be directed to transmit to the Senate copies of the proceedings and findings in the case of C. W. Schofield, Naval Contractor, before a naval contractant naval contractor, before a naval contractant in the city of New York. THE PUNISHMENT OF GUERILLAS.

tractor, belore a naval const martial now or lately in session in the city of New York.

THE PUNISHMENT OF GURRILLAS.

The bill for the more speedy punishment of guerillas was called up by Mr. WILSON.

Air. DAVIS opposed it as bing-repugnant to the Constitution and laws. He held that Congress had no power to extend the jarisdiction of a court martial.

Mr. JRUMBULLASI Mr. Davis was arguing against a principle which the bill did not enuciate. He read from the amended laws to show that in times of war it was competent for the commanding general to carry into effect the sentences of courts martial, and this bill merely deflued the crimes for which guerillas may be punished by the commanding general.

Mr. DAVIS ross to reply, but the morning hour expiring, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the regular order. the turiff bill, the Senate being as in Committee of the Whole.

An ene ments wore adopted taxing clove stems fifteen cents per pound, and reducing the tariff on licorice paste or in rolls from twelve to ten cents per pound.

An amendment was adopted fixing the tariff on hatters furs not en the skin, at dressed furs on the skin, at 30 cents ad valorem.

On furs on the skin, undressed, 10 cents ad valorem.

An amendment was adopted fixing the tariff on hatters furs not en the skin, at dressed furs on the skin, at 20 cents ad valorem.

On furs on the skin, undressed, 10 cents ad valorem.

An amendment was adopted to the Finance Committee's amendment, fixing a duty of 20. cents ad valorem on all philosophical, literary, or religious parpoles, er for the encouragement of the me arts, or for the nave or the nave of the nave or the skin and reprovision, excepting raw or manufactured silk, as follows:

"That is on and after the day and jest has advalored for philosophical, literary, or religious parpoles, er for the encouragement of the me arts, or for the nave or poduction of countries east of the Cape of Good Hope, oxcept my collone, wares and merchandise of the growth or production of countries east of t

growth or production.

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, the committee's amendment taxing foreign wool of the value of 13 cents or less per pound 3 cents was disagreed to, and the House provision for the same duty on wool of the value of 12 cents per pound or less adhered to.

Bit. GOLLAMER opposed the Finance Committee's amendment in reference to imported and seoured wool, giving many statistics showing the importance of encouraging the wool growing interests of our own country. He said 71,000,00 of bounds of wool were imported into the United States last year, costing an average of 17 cents per pound, which was just one cent below the minimum price in our scale regularing the duties on all wool below 18 cents that was per cent: advalorem, and it is only on wool above that that any rate per pound was imposed, and that was 3 cents per pound up to the value of 24 cents, and above that value 2 cents per pound, hence, of each seventy one millions were under the value of calle senting the cents per pound, and we derived 4 has than 'a high million of dollars duties from the 'whole seventy-one million so have under the value of calledon cants per pound, and we derived 4 has than 'a high million of dollars duties from the 'whole seventy-one million pounds; and in addition, as one of the effects of the demand being so largely supplied from abroad, there remains in the hands of the wool-growers of our country marly one-half of their past year's clip. The clause was flushly modified by the consent of the chairman of the Finance Committee (Mr. Fessenden), and reads as follows:

That wool which shall be imported accurate the law was a contract that and reads as follows:

man of the Finance Committee (air. Fessenden), and reads as follows:
That wool which shall be imported sourced shall pay, in addition to the duties herein proyided, four times the amount of such duties.
The duty on bemo or inte carpeting was decreased from 5 to 6½ cents T-yard.
The Senate at 4 30 F. M., on motion of Mr. FESSEN-DEN, took a recess until 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION. THE PAY OF THE SOLDIERS.

Mr. WILSOM, from the conference committee on the disagreeing votes on the bill to equalize the pay of soldiers of the army of the United States, made a report, which was agreed to.

THE TARIFF BILL RESYMED.

The consideration of the tariff bill was resumed, and the various amendments made in Committee of the Whole agreed to, and the bill was then reported to the Whole agreed to, and the bill was then reported to the Senate.

Mr. MORGAN hoped the House provision of 23 cents on teas without the addition 1 advancementax of 10 per cent, would be retained in the bill.

Mr. JOHNSON moved that the Senate non-concur in the Finance Committee 'samendments, which was agreed to-yeas 22, mays 12-so that the tariff on teas glands at 25 cents per pound, as in the original bill.

Mr. RAMSEY moved to decrease the dust on railroad iron to 60 cents instead of 70 cents per 100 frunds, which was agreed to-yeas 10, nays 47.

Mr. SERMAN offered an amendment exempting goods on which duties were paid on the 30th of April, 1864, and extending the time to the 1st of May, 1384, for the withdrawat of goods in bond, under the resolution of April 25th, 1824, "to increase temporarily the duties on imports." Petersburg. they landed. A long debate ensued upon Mr. Sherman's proposition, A long debate ensued upon Mr. Sharman's proposition but it was finally agreed to.

Mr. MORCAM moved to amount the 19th section so as it will read as follows: "That all goods and merchandise which may be in the public stores or hunded warehouses on the day and veer the and shall take effect shall be subject on other duty upon the late of the consumption than no ther duty upon the same were supported for consumption than the same were imported of recursively after all data and all all casses when the duty by written of the act of April 20th, 1884, exceeds the duty of which are the same strength of the same streng The amendment was rejected.

The amendment was rejected.

The President pro tem, submitted a letter from the Secretary of War in answer to a resolution, with estimates of the Quarternaster General for transportation of Government supplies during the current year, as follows:

HOUSE.

EVENING SESSION.

PROPOSED NEW RAILWAY IN WASHINGTON—THE COLORED PASSENGER QUESTION.

The House proceeded to the consideration of District of Columbia Instines.

The Senate bill to incorporate a new street railroad in Washington was considered.

The Committee a the District recommend the striking out of the clause Brovylding that no regulation shall be made excluding persons from the cars on account of color.

on voling to strike out as recommended by the committee, no quorum voted, and there was a cull of the

Jouse.
The bill was laid over for the present.
Soveral bills concerning the District of Columbia's eropassed, and the House, at 9 P. M., adjourned.

Deaths at the Washington Hospitals.

The following deaths of Ponnsylvania and New Jersey soldiers were reported at Captain James M. Moore's office, Washington:

Moore's office, Washington:

June 15.—Captain Richard Foster, K., 1st N. J.; John W. Smith, K., 116th Pa.; Michael Carroll, K., Sist Pa.; Jore. Magovern, F., 5th Pa.; John A. Eston, G., 57th Pa.; Captain Albert A. Davis, C. 1st Heavy Arthery; Henry Doverspike, G. 82d Pa.; Win. S. Hill, F. 62d Pa.; S. Byans, D., 140th Pa.; Albert H. Price, H., 188th Pa.; John McAfee, A., 18th Pa. Cav.; Samnel Kins, F. 55th Pa.; John McAfee, A., 18th Pa. Cav.; Samnel Kins, F. 55th Pa.; John S. Ward, F., 13th Pa. Cav.; John Vexter, D., 98th Pa.; Lieut M. B. Goodrich, H., 93d Pa.; John Patterson, G., 14th Pa. Cav.; E. A. Kilbourn, H., 45th Pa.; John Peoples, F., 7tst Pa.; Dennis Dignam, K., 46th Pa.; John Peoples, F., 7tst Pa.; Dennis Dignam, K., 46th Pa.; Daniel Smith, A., 57th Pa.;

Pa.

JUNE 16.—Geo. Eaton, I, 40th Pa.; Henry Harpst, II,

19th Pa.; J. Horner, E, 115th Pa.; Wright Reddington,

1, 46th Pa.; R. Harris, B, 72d Pa.; John Horner, E, 155th

Pa.; Josiah H. Jacobs, K, 145th Pa.; Horry C, Ogbarn,

G, 16th N. J.; Simon Snyder, A, 45th Pa.; Yilliam II;

Bateman, E, 45th Pa.; Frank Rodenbush, E, 55th Pa.;

Jas. Branagan, I, 66th Pa.; Andrew C; Brown, D, 49th

Pa.; Pat. Degin, F, 14th N. J.; John Fryer, A, 63d Pa.

Fire in Sandusky.

use and six private dwellings.

The loss is \$20,000. Insurance \$10,000.

avalry, but a part of the 5th Corps came up, and NS: Platte county Railroad to Fort Leavenworth, 0; from Fort Leavenworth, via Fort Kearney and Riley, westward, \$345,000; via Fort Kearney, west, \$376,000; other freight from Fort Leavenworth, oon drove them, from the position to White Oak ridge. At this place the enemy were found in strong position, with artillery posted, and Hill's Mr. SPRAGUE moved to strike out the tax of tweets \$ ib on raw or unmanufactured cotton, which was corps in support. Skirmishing continued until " In the morning our force withdrew toward Har-Mr. HARRIS offered an amendment, proposing to Mr. HARRIS offered an amendment, proposing to admit casks, burnels, and carboys of American manufacture, and which having been sent out filled with American produce, shall return, free of duty. The amendment was adopted.

The section on sait was, on motion of Mr. FOSTER, amended so at to tax foreign sait in sacks; barrels, and other packages 20 in toad of 26ser cent, and on sait in bulk 18 instead of 20ser offered by Mr. SUMNER, requiring samples of goods in foreign invoices, to be deposited with consuls, that they may be compared therewith was adopted. An amendment of Mr. HARRIS, making the duty on brimetone, crude, and in rolls, one can per lb, in stead of, 26 and 516 per lou, 25 in the House bill. The bill, as amended, was read three times, and passedayes 22, mays 6. Messrs, Buckalew, Hendricks, MaDougall, Fowell and Richardson.

The Scaate, at 11,50 P. M., adjourned. rison's Landing. Our loss is about 100 in killed and ounded, while that of the enemy was heavier. "General Grant returned from his visit to General Butler last evening, having found everything satisinctory."

HEADQUARTERS, June 16—6 A. M.—Nothing in exciting character occurred yesterday—the troop ind trains being busy crossing all day. Hancock's corps advanced toward Petersburg, which place he was expected to reach last night, out nothing official has been heard from him up to morning in that direction, and it is supposed that either Hancock or Butler are engaging the enemy.

The entire army will be across the James river b CAPTURE OF PETERSHURG—BRAVERY OF THE CO The SPEAKER caused to be read to the House a communication from the Secretary of War, detailing the recent events in connection with the capture of Fetersburg, and in which it states that the hardest fighting was done by the black troops. [Applause.] Mr. KFLLEY expressed the hope that cortain gentlemen would now withdraw their slanders on colored-troops. From the Richmond Examiner, June 14.1 [From the Richmond Examiner, June 14.]

Major General Robert Ransom, of North Carolina, has been relieved of his command of the Department of Richmond, and appointed to the chief command of all the cavalry forces in the valley vice General Jones, who was killed in the fight about a week ago near Staunton. General Custis Lee is likely to be Ransom's successor in command of the forces about Richmond. The House, in accordance with a previous order, pro-ceded to consider private bills. CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES DONE BY THE UNITED CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES DONE BY THE UNITED STATES ARMIES.

Mr. HALE, from the Committee on Claims, reported a bill previding for the establishment of boards of commissioners in certain defined districts to adjudicate claims for property destroyed or injured by the armies of the United States, the amount awarded to be paid thereafter by Congressional appropriation. The commissioners are prohibited from taking cognizance of any claim for loss of slaves, and all persons who have taken part in the rebellion, or siven it nid and comfort, are excluded from the benefit of this act.

After some debate, Mr. THORNYON, of New York, offered a substitute, providing for the appoinment of three commirstoners and a solicitor and marshal, to constitute one board only, which was rejected.

The question was stated on ordering the bill to a third reading, when, at half past four, the House took a recess till 7.30 P. M.

EVENING SESSION. GENERAL GILMORE RELIEVED The Herold's correspondent writes from Bermuda Hundred, June 13:

The first event of any importance this morning was the receipt of an order relieving General Q. A. Gilmere from the command of the 10th Army Corps, and directing him to report to Fortress Monroe. The General left for that place this morning. GRANT'S VISIT TO BUTLER. The fact of General Grant's presence in our army soon became known. As he rode along the men rar out of their tents and across the fields to have a look at the "little man on the gray horse." They seemed to look on him with a feeling of awe. But the Gene to look on him with a feeling of awe. But the General was quite oblivious of the excitement his presence had created. He chatted with Ceneral Butler, and puffed away at his eigar. When one was smoked out, he took another from his breast pocket, and lighting it from the old butt, puffed away again. His presence indicates strength, firmness, and decision, and, from what I saw and heard to-day, the men have unbounded confidence in him.

color.

Mr. MORRIS, of Ohio, moyed a new sentence: That the company may place care on the road endorsed on the outside, "White persons admitted." [Laughter.] Mr. PRICE, of lowa, meyed to add, "if they are soher." [Laughter.] This was agreed to, when Mr. ELDRIGGE, of Wisconsin, desired to know whether that dmitted white men it soher, and negroes if drunk.

A Voice—"Of course if does." A Vpice—"Of course if does." A Vpice—"Of course if does. Mr. Morris' amendment, as amended by Mr. Price, was rejected—yeas lic, nays not counted. On voling to strike out, as recommended by the committee of the course of the solin, and the committee of the course of the solin, and the committee of the course of the the skin of Hazael after the teprosy of Nasaman cleaved unto him. Dirt, dust, ashes, as we go marching on. Why, I have this week been all the way to Wash-Why, I have this week been all the way to Washington, that I might achieve the novel sensation of clenniliness, and now this march makes my last days worse than my first. I suspect the army has picked itself up and journeyed to the Jamos river at the dictation of no strictly military necessity. It will doubtless further the purpose of taking Richmond, but I belleve this to be a subordinate consideration. The paramount reason is to have a grand army Washing-Day! and no stream of less ablutionary capacity than the James will suffice. Dust! thou recurge of the great modern Virginia Desert—ugh! ugh! I loathe thee, and I draw thee as though thou wert sweet with the perfumes of Araby the Blest, and Gathay and Oriental spices, into my nostrils, and thou art laden with the seventy distinct stinks of cologne. I detest thee, and I swallow thee. I abominate thee, and take thee to my bosom. That which I would eschew I chew. I am wretched and I retch.—Times' Correspondence. THE ADVANCE TO THE JAMES RIVER. CHARLES CITY C. H., June 15.—The Chicka-hominy has been safely crossed. Griffin's division

of the 3d Corps, preceded by a brigade of cavalry, advanced from Providence Church to Long Bridge.

This was on Sunday night. After a brief skirmish

guarding this place were driven off. The bridge had been destroyed by the revels. We laid pon-

SANDUSKY, Ohlo, June 17.—A fire occurred at with our advance guard, the few rebel pickets 3 P. M., to-day, which destroyed the Townseud guarding this place were driven off. The bridge

the south side of the river towards Rottom's Bridge. driving the rebels out of sight. On the margin of White Oak Swamp our cavalry ran against a considerable number of the enemy, and for a few minutes there was a sharp skirmish-a number o cannon being freely used on both sides. We had two regiments of infantry deployed as skirmishers. About twenty men were killed and wounded in this

short affair. Some prisoners were captured. They reported Lee to be massing his troops at Bottom's Bridge, but he was too slow. Our advance along the road to Bottom's Bridge kept the enemy back, and gave the 2d Corps ample opportunity to got over the Chicka-hominy. The 6th and 2d Corps crossed lower down, at Jones' Bridge.
On Sunday the 18th Corps embarked on transports

at the White House, and have since moved past here on the James towards Bermuda Hundred. The 2d Corps is being ferried to-day from Wilcox's wharf CEN, SMITH THANKS THE COLORED TROOPS. o Windmill Point. Our present position on the banks of the James river is much healthfer than that just vacated on PROBABLE FALSE REPORT OF GEN. the Chickehominy. Many of the men who had been suffering with fever and ague are rapidly recovering

SPLENDID DARING OF THE COLORED TROOPS.

REPORTED RAID IN INDIANA.

THE ESCAPE OF MORGAN

A PART OF MORGAN'S STAFF ARRESTED

THE LATE DEFEAT OF GEN. STURGIS

MEMPHIS, June 14, via Cincinnati, June 16.—The

following detailed information in regard to the late

defeat of General Sturgis is gathered mostly from

officers accompanying the expedition, and is mainly

Nothing of interest occurred until the expedition

passed Salem, Mississippl, on the 5th, when three

hundred men were sent in advance, passing through

Ripley, capturing small parties of the enemy, and

moving directly upon Rienzi and Danville, destroying the railroad, burning the depot at the former place, and constantly skirmishing with a consider-

able body of the enemy. They rejoined the main column on the 8th inst. with twenty-five prisoners.

On the 9th the main column passed through Rip

ley, moving southwest. On the morning of the

10th the cavalry moved in the direction of Guntown, leaving the infantry in camp. After proceed-

ing a few miles they encountered the enamer

pickets, and soon came upon a large body of the enemy in position, and the battle became general.

The cavalry dismounted and drove the enemy some

distance, when the latter were reinforced, and our

men fought four hours against great odds, when the

At 3 P. M. another large body of the enemy arrived on the railroad in sight of the battle, which

was raging furiously. All our force being engaged, it was soon evident we could not withstand such at

tacks as were being made by such superior num-bers, and our men began to fall back, contesting

every inch of ground. The colored troops fough

with desperation, and were the last to give way.

The column retreated to Ripley, a distance of

twenty-five miles, that night, after burning a large

nortion of their supply train and destroying to

through the swamps.

pieces of artillery, which they were unable to mov-

On the 11th the enemy made a desperate attack

on the infantry, which was repulsed; but the attack

was renewed, and considerable portions of the infantry were cut off and captured. After the ammu-

nition had become exhausted, it is stated that many

of the negro troops boarded the ammunition train

as it was being destroyed, filling their pockets and

munition from the cast-off accourrements of the

white troops, and thus were enabled to keep up the

It is stated that one body of 1,600 infantry, which was cut off and supposed to have been captured,

was defended by 200 negroes from repeated assaults of the rebel cavalry, and arrived at Collierville soon

after the main column. Another body of 300 ne

of artillery, and about 1,500 men. All of the 57th

United States Colored have come in except 200 mer

Among the casualties in the 2d New Jersey car

alry, are Captain Reilly, killed; Licutenant Rudol

phi. Lieutenant Brada, Lieutenant Smith, Lieuten

ant Rainer, Lieutenant Applegate, and Assistant

Surgeon Keants, are missing. In the 7th Indiana

cavalry, Licutenant Colonel Brown and Captain

In the 93d Indiana, Lieutenant Colonel Pool and

Adjutant Moody were killed; Captain Convisser was

wounded, and Licutenant Rees is wounded and missing. In the 95th Ohio, Captain Allies and

deutenant Kelton were killed, and Captain Har-

REPORTED RAID IN INDIANA.

Madison, Ind., June 16.—It is reported that a rebel force of 300 men, under Jenkins, crossed the Kon-

tucky river into Trimble county, eight miles from

THE PURSUIT OF MORGAN.

and six officers : 300 of the 55th United States colo

fight until they reached Memphis.

roads, all bringing in their arms.

ed are missing.

Elliott are wounded.

The loss is now estimated at 125 no

ison was wounded and is missing.

rollton, last night, coming west.

ms with cartridges. Others gathered the am-

infantry came up and the cavalry returned.

correct:

since the change of camp. OPERATIONS OF KAUTE'S CAVALRY THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST. DETAILS OF GENERAL STURGIS' DEFEAT

Petersburg Torn Up. The Enemy in Overwhelming Numbers. PARTICULARS OF THE GRAND ADVANCE.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE Washington, June 17, 9.30 A. M. To Major General Dix, New York: The following despatches have been received b this Department :
OITY POINT, June 15, via Jamestown Island, 5.30 A. M., June 16.—Smith, with 15,000 men, attncked Petersburg this morning.
General Butler reports from his observatory, near Bermuda Hundred, that there has been sharp fighting; and that the troops and trains of the enemy word as he writes, moving from the city across the Appointtox, as if retreating. Hancock is not non-onough to render General Smith any aid.

The Richmond papers have nothing to indicate a suspicion of our crossing the James river. They expect to be attacked from the direction of Malvern CITY POINT, Va., 7.30 P. M., June 15 .- Our latest report from Smith was at 4 P. M.

He had carried a line of entrenchments at Beatty's house, the colored troops assaulting and carrying the rifle pits with great gallantry, but he had not yet carried the main line. He describes the rebel artillery fire as being heavy. He expected to assault their line just before dark. Hancock is within three miles of Smith.

OITY POINT, Va., 7 A.M., June 16, via James-TOWN ISLAND, 11.45 A. M .- At 7.20 P. M., yesterday, Smith assaulted and carried the principal line of the enemy's entreachments before Petersburg, taking thirteen cannon, several stands of colors, and between three and four thousand prisoners. This line is two miles from Petersburg. Hancock got up and took position on Smith

left at 3 A. M. on Tuesday. There was heavy firing in that direction from 5 to 6 A. M., but ne report yet.

DONTHART LANDING, Va., 1 P. M., June 16.-After sending my despatch of this morning from the heights southeast of Petersburg, I went over the conquered lines with Gen. Grant and the engineer officers. The works are of the very strongest kind; more difficult even to take than was Missionary Ridge at

Chaltanocga. The hardest fighting was done by the black troops. The forts they stormed I think the worst After the affair was over, General Smith went to thank them, and tell them he was proud of their courage and dash. He says they cannot be excelled as soldiers, and that hereafter he will sone them in a difficult place as readily as his best white

They captured six of the cannon which he took. The prisoners he took were from Beauregard's command. Some of them said they had just crossed the James, above Drury's Bluff. I do not think any of Lee's army had reached Petersburg when Smith stormed it. They seem to be there this morning, however, and to be making arrangements to hold the west side of the Appo-

The town they cannot think of holding, as it lies gross arrived this morning, having escaped by bydirectly under our guns. The weather continues s CITY POINT, Va., 4 P. M., June 15, via JAMES-TOWN ISLAND, 11.45 P. M .- Gen. Butler reports from Bermuda Hundred that the enemy have abandoned the works in front of that place. His troops are now engaged in tearing up the rail-The following despatch does not designate the hour, but it is supposed to be later than the pre-

ceding ones: JAMESTOWN, Va., June 16 .- I came down from the pontoon above Fort Powhatan with desputches for Secretary Stanton. Just as I left Capt. Pitken reported to me that Petersburg was in our posses-Nothing of recent date has been heard from Gen Sheridan, but the Richmond Whig of the 15th con tains a despatch from General Lec. stating that Sheridan had been routed in an engagement witl Fitz Hugh Lee and Hampton, losing 500 prisoners From General Sherman, a despatch dated last night, at nine P. M., has been received. It only states the relative position of his forces. No serious

juard of Gen. Smith's forces.

15th, says :

THE CROSSING OF THE JAMES RIVER.

CINCINNATI, June 17.—The pursuit of Morgan is engagement has yet occurred. virtually at an end. It is believed that he has EDWIN M. STANTON. Secretary of War. ARREST OF PART OF MORGAN'S STAFF LOUISVILLE, June 17.—The rebel Colonels Chen THE CAPTURE OF PETERSBURG. FORT MONROE, June 16.—Yesterday morning at a o'clock the 18th Corps, under command of Gen. with, Charlton Morgan, and Meurber, of John Mor gan's stuff, came into Lexington yesterday, with General Hobson, under a flag of truce, desiring to W. F. Smith, left City Point and marched into treat with General Burbridge for an exchange of prisoners captured in the late raid. Gen. Kautz's cavalry, comprising the 5th and 11th Burbridge refused to recognize the flag, arrested the rebels as prisoners, and ordered Hobson to the Pennsylvania and the District of Columbia regioutside of Petersburg at 11 o'clock vesterday morning, and succeeded in carrying them and entering the city. They were supported by the advance

mmand of his division. About 150 mounted men of Jessee's gang crosse the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad early this morning at Smithfield, and were subsequently heard The troops were at the last accounts rapidly of at Shelbyville, en route to Taylorsville. arching in the direction of Petersburg, as fast as On Friday, Colonel Weatherford, of the 13th Kentucky Cavalry, evacuated Burksville, and on the The crossing of the James river by our army is following Wednesday Bennett's gang took possession of the town, and gave it up to pillage. lescribed by those who had the good fortune of viewing it as one of the most brilliant scenes of the war SICK AND WOUNDED PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW TER An endless stream of transports, barges, and

SOLDIERS THANSFERRED FROM SHERMAN'S ARMY NASHVILLE, TENN., ON JUNE 9. As-inville, texx., on junk 9.

Jae McAffry, C, 111
Robi Claver, D, 147
Levi Habbeker, 6, 79
David B Clinstead, B, 9
Jar Balzell, 6, 27
Jar Balzell, 6, 27
Warer West, B, 11
Warer West, B, 12
Willer, B, 73
Von Blanchard, B, 11
Chas Miller, B, 73
Henry Wood, C, 46
Geo W Kolioy, E, 111
Geo W Walter Sellark, E, 73
Capi S Fisher, I, 46
W Walter Sellark, E, 73
List of MEN TRANSFERRED TO NISRYILLE, JUNE 10. chooners had been making their way up the James Washington, June 17 .- A despatch dated at the neadquarters of the Army of the Potomac, June "The army is now crossing James river at two places—one from Wilcox's wharf to Windmill Point, and the other about two miles below. The ed Corps crossed yesterday at the first-mentioned place, and the 5th this morning. The headquarters "Some rebel infantry were found supporting the Richard Louden, I, 28 N J John Dingham, H 36
John Donelly, B, 33 N J Sergt J T Gibson, B, 73
Lensuse Myres, H, 33 N J Rupert Carney, C 28
Renert Carney, C 28
Renert Carney, C 28
Henry Fester, B, 78
Lensus Michael Carle, F, 46
Jno P Donovan, A, 147
Allen J Burnett, G, 15 Cav Allen J Burnett, G, 15 Cav M Rosenthal, A, 149 N J
M Rosenthal, A, 149 N J

Low M Carey, E, 46
Jon M Carey, E, 46

NEW ORLEANS. ARRIVAL OF THE M'CLELLAN—THE COTTON AND SUGAR MARKET. NEW YORK, June 17.—The steamer McClellan

rings New Orleans advices of the 9th. The news is unimportant. The steamers Evening Star and Thomas A. Scott arrived out on the 8th. Colonels Whittemore, 30th Massachusetts, an Heavy cannonading has been going on all the Scroggs, 25th U.S. Colored Infantry, are passen-Cotton was at a stand still. Sugar 1 Mc. higher. NORTH CAROLINA.

> NEW YORK, June 17 .- The United States supplycamer Newbern has arrived, from the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron on the 9th inst. The Newborn ran ashore the blockade-runner Bo rusy, nine miles north of Beaufort. She was laden with arms, lead, bacon, and shoes, on Confederate account. Her engine and bollers were blown completely out of her a few moments after she struck. She was a fine iron side-wheel steamer of 453 tons register, and quite new. The vessel and cargo were worth \$1,000,000.

onto. Vallandigham and his Friends. CINCINNATI, June 11.—A despatch from Dayton of the Commercial says: "There is but little doubt that Vallandigham's arrival was unexpected to his friends. His house was open yesterday, and a large number of his friends called on him. In response to a serenade last night, Mr. Vallandigham said he did not believe that any attempt would be made to arest him, but should there be, he intimated that he and his friends were prepared for the emergency. He appounced his intention to remain quiet until

after the Chicago Convention, when he would make his purpose known." EXCLUSION OF A CINCINNATI PAPER FROM BURBINGE'S ARMY.

The Gazette publishes a despatch from Lexington stating that General Burbridge has issued an order orbidding the Cincinnati Enquirer to be circulated

Probable Murder at Reading. the Philadelphia and Reading Rallroad workshop in this city, resulting in mortally wounding one of the parties. A few days ago one of the workmen said he would rather fight for the obel cause than for the Union. This expression created a feeling of indignation among his com-panions, and they determined to order him to leave the town, or else the and feather him and ride him on a rail. This morning he again came to work. One of his personal friends, though an opponent is politics, advised him in kind words to leave the shops as he would surely be mobbed if he remained. Another workman (father-in-law of the robel symnuthizer) called out "Shoot him," whereupon the atter drew a pistol and shot his friendly adviser, the ball taking effect in the abdomen. The assattant was arrested and lodged in prison. The Pittsburg Sanitary Fair.

PITTSBURG, June 16.—The contest for the silver trumpet at the Sanitary Fair of this city closed today, and on counting up the votes it was found that the Hope Fire Company, of Allegheny city, gained t by over 900 majority.

Bunker Hill Anniversary. BOSTON, June 17 .- The custom house, banks, and stores of this city are closed to day, in observance of toons, and on Monday morning a column moved up | the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill,

NEW YORK CITY. (Special Correspondence of The Press, 1

NEW YORK, June 17, 1364. POLITICAL MEETINGS.
The Union ratification meeting held last evening at the Cooper Institute was a most unqualified success. The hall was crowded to the overflow, by an enthusiastic, audience, among whom were many ladies. The presence of ladies at the Union meetings has become almost characteristic, and the fact offers the most solid testimony to the respectability of the cause, if to nothing else. Among the vice presidents were Peter Cooper, James Harper, Moses H. Grinnell, and others of our most wealthy and prominent citizens. Some years ago an ultra-Domo eratic meeting was held at the Academy of Music as a consequence the cushions were cut and trampled, and the lower decorations and panels were badly disfigured. The contrast, in tone, between the audiences gathered under the call of the tw parties, is somewhat remarkable. Not that the great majority of Democratic meetings have not been respectable, but that in some instances they have been more disgraceful to the candidates they were intended to honor than flattering. The nomi-

astically endorsed. Upon the same evening the McClellan Central Executive Committee held a meeting at the Sinclair House. Hiram Kotchum, Jr., took the chair. It was resolved that the General is the best man for uniting the conservative elements in the country Moreover, it was resolved that the postponemen of the Chicago Convention was unwise. The wises thing done by the committee was the last. On mo tion of one of the delegates, the committee adjourned en masse for the purpose of attending the ratification meeting at the Cooper Institute. A meeting of the Peace Central Committee is to be held at the Aster House on Tuesday, June 21. No general suspension of business is expected in consc

nees of the Baltimore Convention were enthusi

HEAVY VERDICT AGAINST BROOKLYN. The proprietors of the Brooklyn Atlantic Dock Stores have just recovered heavy damages against that city. During the riots of July, the mob made an attack upon the property, destroyed the wharf, sunk a dredging machine, and fired the grain elevator. The jury returned a verdict for \$17,450 just \$550 less than the damages claimed. THE BERKSHIRE ACCIDENT. Two more bodies have been found at the wreck o

the Berkshire. THE GOLD MARKET. Gold closed at 1953(@195%.
MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Ship Chimborazo, Liverpool; Ravencore, Liverpool. Barks Dorette, Foochow; Verita, Genoa; Villa Franca, Sagua; Fennechiena, Leghorn. Brig Gifiredo, Palermo. Schr Michalone, Rio Grande. Also, arrived, steamer-Creole, from New Orleans on the 10th, but brings no news.

Bark Hernaan and Molly, St. Domingo City May 31. The revolution was still progressing with savage hate.

New Jersey Hundred Bays Men. NEWARK, June 17.—The 1st Regiment of New Jersey hundred-days men left camp this morning for Washington. They are good fighting material, and express a desire to be sent to the front. On their arrival in Washington the matter will be laid efore the Government. Union Ratification Meeting at Concord CONCORD, N. H., June 17 .- A grand ratification

meeting was held here last evening, upon the nomi-nations at Baltimore. It was addressed by Aaron H. Cragin, Amos Tuck, and others. Great enthuiasm was manifested. Death of an Editor. BALTIMORE, June 17 .- Mr. N. Tuttle, Esq., one of the proprietors of the Baltimore Clipper, died to day, after a brief illness, aged 65 years.

Markets by Telegraph. Sr. Louis, June 17. —Flour active; extra, \$8, 7507. 57 double extra, \$608.75. Wheat buoyant, and 306 higher; prime, \$1.6001.65; choice, \$1.7501.50. dats stead and active, 93094c. Corn steady; mixed yellow, \$1.23 white, \$1.27 Whisty active, and advanced \$4.3002. Cotton nominally much higher; no sales and no stock.

THE TORACCO TRADE.-Last night a banque was given by the Tobacco trade of Philadel phia to Messrs. G. W. Gail and Ax, and others connected with the trade of Baltimore and New York, at the Continental Hotel. It was worthy of the importance of this branch of business, and the hospitality of Philadelphia, and among its guests were almost all of the prominent mbers of the trade in the three cities. Mr. T. H. Vetterlein presided, and speeches were mad by Morton McMichael, Esq., Mr. G. W. Gail, Mr. Vetterlein, Mr. Joseph W. Miller, and others. The members of the tobacco trade have reason to re member this pleasant meeting, which will be one of not fail to be of permanent service to its interests.

CHESTNUT-STREET THEATRE.-Mr. McDonough who has brought out the popular drama of "The Seven Sisters" in a manner much superior to that who has wisely introduced a variety of lively "hits and things of the day, had a great benefit last night. and repeats the play again this evening. In his own part, as Mrs. Pluto, with an excellent company to sustain all the other parts, he goes the ful extent of the extravaganza. To see him, as a queen, "tripping on the light fantastic toe." is certainly a thing to remember forever, with a smile. Of course. draw if he ran it on until the elections. Severa new features will be introduced, and some new and sharp quips at the times will also be added. The tumes, scenery, and machinery are creditable to the manager of the theatre.

CITY ITEMS.

The Philadelphia vs. the New York Sani tary Fair. Hon, Edward Everett, in his polished speech a the Presidential reception at the Sanitary Fair, on Thursday evening, very truly remarked that the Gallery of Art through which he had just passed was certainly superior, in extent and richness, to any other exhibition of art ever witnessed in this ountry. And what the silver-tongued orator said of the picture gallery he might have said with equal truth about the Fair in all its departments. Our Gothamite neighbors did a magnificent thing n their late Fair, both in the proceeds and the extent and variety of the display, but they freely confess that theirs was simply a respectable forerunner to the great Philadelphia Fair now in progress. We are proud of this, as it affords additional proof that the cause of patriotism is more liberally sustained in money as well as men in the City of Brotherly Love than in any other city in the Union. Surely f rampageous rebels need anything more to make hem hate Philadelphia, as Satan may be supposed to hate the regions of bliss, they have it in this last

generous offering of our citizens to enable General Grant and his noble army "to go through on this In glancing through the Fair we were struck with the marked liberality displayed in a number of the departments, and in none more so than that devoted to Stoves and Cooking Ranges. Nearly every stove man in the city has contributed something, and one single house—that of Mr. James Spear, Nos. 1116 and 1118 Market street—has contributed more goods to this branch of the Fair than were contained n the New York Fair in the entire stove department. This class of contributions may seem a little unsensonable; but however this may be, the fact that every article contributed by Mr. Spear is already sold disproves the theory.

It is a fact worth mentioning, also, that one of the very first articles sold in the Fair was one of Mr. Spear's celebrated Gas-Consuming Cooking Ranges-an article that has justly attained a national reputation. The interest manifested by thinking people in the operation of Mr. Spear's popular Anti-lust Parlor Stoves, very naturally resulted in the sale of all that were exposed in the exhibition, although we would add, for the benefit of visitors more especially, that dudicates of all the Stoves and Ranges exhibited

by Mr. Spear at the Fair can be had by callng at his warerooms, Nos. 1116 and 1118 Market street. The Parlor Stove here referred to, it will be emembered, is the Stove which we have before referred to as having the patent Poker attached, by which the fire is poked without allowing a particle of dirt or dust to escape into the room. Any one wishing to buy a Parlor, Chamber, or Office Stove, could certainly never be induced to buy any other after examining this. Every one of these stoves is made To return to the New York Fair again, not for the purpose of making invidious comparisons, but to illustrate the good sense of certain New Yorkers, ve may state that a number of visitors from "the Metropolis," seeing Mr. Spear's stoves in the Fair, gave their orders for them at once, as being far su-perior to anything that they had ever examined in the stove line, and it is not improbable that Mr. Spear's orders during the coming season, from New York alone, will be very large. Wholesale dealers from a distance, wishing to supply themselves, had better send in their orders at once.

We are proud to add, in conclusion, that Philadelphia had not only the honor of making the most iberal donation for the benefit of the soldiers in this legartment, but of contributing at the same time the most celebrated articles ever country in the way of Stoves and Ranges, which hose made by Mr. Spear unquestionably are. THE ATTRACTIVE DISPLAY MADE IN THE GREAT CENTRAL FAIR by the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing

Machine Company is creditable to this immense sewing machine concern, and is likely to result in making hundreds of maids and matrons happy for life, by resulting in their securing one of these inimitable labor-saving instruments. All who examine the Wheeler & Wilson machines in operation are convinced of their completeness in every particular, and of their decided advantages over all rival instruments for all kinds of family use. Over five thousand of these celebrated machines are now in use in this city alone, in our best families, and among them all we have never yet been apprised of READING, June 17.—Quite an excitoment has a single disappointment. In fact, there is no possibeen created here in consequence of a political blorisk in buying a Wheoler & Wilson machine, as emeute between a portion of the workmen in every one sold is warranted to give perfect satisfaction to the purchaser, or the money is returned Visitors to the Great Central Fair should not fail to call at the Wheeler & Wilson establishment, No 704 Chestnut street, above Seventh. The Wheeler & Wilson machines have this peculiarity also, that they are practical and easily learned, and the work they perform, while it is vastly more beautiful, is equally as durable as the very best hand-sewing. A FEW WORDS ABOUT "FARE."-If there is any one word in the dictionary that just now has the pre-eminence on every tongue, it is the word "Fair"—it matters little whether it be spelled

fair or fare. The Great Central Fair at Logan Square is, of course, the all-absorbing theme, and, we are glad to say, is referred to with more amiabillty than the question of railway fare, which is ilso just now on the tapis. There is, however, still mother "fare" which awakens the most agreeable eminiscences, and which we can discuss with pleasure and profit to all who are alive to genuine gustatory onjoyment. We refer to the sumptuous bills of fare now daily served at the popular Dining. Sulcons of Mr. J. W. Price, southwest corner of Fourth and Chestnut. Mr. Price has not only the taste and liberality to supply his larder with all the

ovsiers, plump and fat, together with the most splendid fresh vegetables—but he has the requisite qualifications to prepare them in the most healthful and tempting mode of cookery, and the most prompt and nolite walters to serve them to his guests. Dining at Price's is a luxury which every gentleman should know experimentally.

THE GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE IN THE FAIR.—The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine establishment of this city has covered itself with new same, in the part taken by its agent, in the operations of our great Fair. The contributions made by him are all in excellent taste, and attest the superior qualities of the Grover & Baker machine for the finest needle work. We may state they have among other valuable donations in the way of machines and elegant embroidered work, a superb Sewing Machine, encased in the most artistic and claborate style. The case of this instrument is perfeetly unique, being of resewood, embellished with landscape paintings, and inlaid with pearl, making altogether one of the most tasteful articles in the Fair. The machine is also supplied with one of Grover & Baker's self-acting fans, and is, upon the whole, attracting marked attention. The dollar subscriptions to it, for the honored recipient, are flowing in rapidly. The book containing the autographs of the subscribers will accompany the machine. We learn that the sales of Grover & Baker machines since the opening of the Fair have been very large, their rooms, at 730 Chestnut street, being crowded almost every hour in the day with

TRY THEM.-We have a practical suggestion to make to persons visiting the city to attend the Fair.
Of course everybody who reads the newspapers has read of the name and fame of the great Philadelphia Confectioners, Messrs. E. G. Whitman & Co., No. 318 Chestnut street, below Fourth. But the present will afford an opportunity of forming a closer acquaintance with this popular house, and testing the superior quality of their Confections. There is positively nothing in the entire category of delicious edibles that appeals so effectually to the palate as the luscious Confections made by this firm, and the variety of their productions is as endless as their qualities are superior. Let no one think of leaving the city without carrying with him a budget from E. G. Whitman & Co. for "the loved ones at home." Really we never enter this attractive establishment without wishing that we had at least a dozen families to cater for. The aggregate of happiness that

could be conferred in this way would be inexpre THE "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINES AT THE SANITARY FAIR.—If the great Fair now in progress at Legan Square accomplished no more than to secure to the people a general introduction to the celebrated "Florence" Sewing Machine (sold at the office of the Company, No. 630 Chestnut street), it would be a great blessing to the public. What is claimed for this machine is now being demonstrated daily to the delight of multitudes, and the next place in popularity to the Fair itself seems to be the rooms of the "Florence" Sewing Machine, No. 630 Chestnut street. Every one of these inimitable in-struments has a "Barnum Self-Sewer" attached to it, and is sold with a guaranty to give the purchaser perfect satisfaction or the money to be returned.

"YOU WHO HAVE DOLLARS TO SPEND, PER, PARE TO SPEND THEM NOW."-This is, doubtless what the great Roman orator would say could be but return from the shades for a day and register his name at the Girard or Continental. But it he cannot, we make the timely proposition in his stead. Go to the Fair and spend your money freely for the soldiers; after which order your supply of winter coal from W. W. Alter, 935 North Ninth street, without delay. You will save money by doing so. THE COMPORTS OF A GOOD-FITTING SHIRT. Nothing is more annoying than an ill-fitting Shirt. To obviate this annoyance have your Shirts made by John C. Arrison, Nos. 1 and 3 North Sixth street, who guarantees a perfect fit. He has also a full assortment of Underclothing constantly on

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

THE POPULAR NEW "POT POURRI" TURBAN,

sold by Wood & Cary, 725 Chestnut street, is the nost becoming article out for ladies' heads, according to the present mode of wearing the hair. Their sale of them is immense. EXCELLENT PHOTOGRAPHS .- Mr. F. Gutekunst Nos. 704 and 706 Arch street, has recently executed fine photographic nictures, in various sizes and styles, of Mr. James E. Murdoch, Generals Hancock, Meade, and Grant, and Bishops Wood, Kings-

ley, and Simpson, duplicates of all of which can now be had at his counters. THE PRESIDENT AT THE FAIR .- President Lincoin paid a visit to the Great Central Fair, vesterday, and had a magnificent reception. He looked in at the Art Gallery, enjoyed the Horticultural Des the relics and curiosities, and enjoyed himself imensely on the whole. In the course of the evening he remarked confidentially to a friend that no part of the great show possessed half the attraction him as the display of wearing apparel made by Rockbill'& Wilson, the proprietors of the Brown

Stone Clothing Hall, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut

street, above Sixth.

MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF SUMMER CLOTHING .-We have already had occasion to speak in approving terms of the great stock of fashlonable Clothing for Gentlemen offered by the popular old house of Messrs. C. Somers & Son, No. 625 Chestnut street, under Jayne's Hall, but their present display of ready-made garments excels anything that they have heretofore offered, and certainly presents unusual inducements to buyers both in the clegance and style of the garments and the quality of the fabries from which they are made. Gentlemen from a distance visiting the Fair, and who wish to be

to Somers & Son's, 625 Chestnut street. THE HISTORY OF OUR FLAG, published by A. Winch, 505 Chestnut street, is one of the books now most in demand. Its timely appearance now, when the glorious ensign of our country is assailed by traitor hands, makes it of double value to every oyal man throughout our land. In it, Mr. F. I armiento, its author, traces the whole history and meaning of our flag, doing so in a most happy and pleasing style, and illustrating it with beautiful engravings of old battle flags, &c. It is a book that would be invaluable to either boy, girl or man, and yet sells at the extremely low price of fifty cents.

THE LARGEST assortment of Bathing Clothes in the United States for ladies, gentlemen, and children, at Sloan's, 806 Market street, Philadelphia, and at his Store, S. E. corner Washington and Jackson streets, Cape Island, N. J. je18-3t\* PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS IN EVERY STYLE.-Rich Purkey Morocco, Antique, Ivory Mountings, Ornanental Edges, &c., &c., holding from Twelve to Two Hundred Photographs; the largest and best assort-

No. 326 Chestnut street, below Fourth, south side. GET THE BEST !- THE HOLY BIBLE-HARDING'S EDITIONS.-Family, Pulpit, and Pocket Bibles, in peantiful styles of Turkey Morocce and antique olndings. A new edition, arranged for Photographic portraits of families.

WM. W. HARDING, Publisher,

NO. 326 Chestnut street, below Fourth.

SOMETHING NEW .- Patent pocket-book and ourency holder combined, manufactured by Mason & ughes, 44 North Sixth street, made from one piece by folding that dispenses with stitching, making a ompact and durable book, admirably arranged for our present currency. The advantage of this book can be seen at a glance. Would it not be well for every gentleman who

intends visiting the "Fair" first to see that the covering of his head is in perfect order, be it hat or shabby-looking, unfashionable, or unseasonable, he is hereby advised to hasten to Warburton, the hatter, next door to the Post Office, and procure for mself a tasteful and a seasonable hat. By so doing he will undoubtedly make a fair appearance at the Fair and elsewhere. DR. BANNING, OF NEW YORK, at the Continental

Hotel, on Monday and Tuesday, the 20th and 21st for the application of his improved Body-Braces for the cure of Female Weaknesses, Hernia, Spinal Affections, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Piles, Drooping, and General Debility. Office hours from 12 M. to 6 P. M. jels-3t

CHILDREN'S SHOES, plain and fancy—the largest ond street, corner Carter street. SCULL'S CONTINENTAL COFFRE AT THE SAMI-

TARY FAIR.—Visitors at the Fair can have an op-portunity of testing the superior quality of this Cof-fee, at Mr. Scull's stand in the Refreshment Departnent. The Coffee is ready made and served to all who call, and those who are prejudiced against pre-pared coffee can be here convinced that they have ound the article that has the flavor, richness and strength of Java, at a reasonable price. It can be purchased at the Fair, and from grocers in the city and country. The wholesale depot is at No. 132 Arch SEASONABLE COVERINGS FOR THE HEAD-ALL

TASTES ANTICIPATED.—Warburton, next door to he Post Office, exhibits all the styles of all his business cotemporaries, as well as a large number exclusively his own. Call and examine. GENTS' patent leather, glove kid, and cloth galters, balmorals, and Oxford ties, at Dunbar's, 116 south Second street, corner Carter street.

TO MILITARY OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS .- From Col. E. F. Jones, Mass. 20th: "With me the use of the 'Bronchial Troches' is an absolute necessity. called upon by his position to use his voice in comand can succeed without them."

"Mackinaw" Straw Hats.—A superior assort ment of these Philadelphia favorite straw hats i now in store. A few are of rare fineness and beauty -prices from \$2 to \$10. Warburton, hatter, Ches nut street, next door to the Post Office. THE PRESIDENT'S LAST .- A gentleman recently

emarked to Mr. Lincoln that nothing could defer is re-election but Grant's capture of Richmond. be followed by his nomination at Chicago and acceptance. "Well," said the President, "I feel ver nuch like the man who said he didn't want to d particularly, but if he had to die, that was pre-cisely the disease he would like to die of." That's so! and we commend every man who enterta similar sentiments, to purchase his clothes at the "palatial" store of Granville Stokes, No. 609 Che nut street. LADIES' shoes. All the latest styles. The larg est assortment in the city at Dunbar's, 116 sou

Second street, corner Carter street. A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT Of misses', children most delicious things that the market affords—the finest butter; best beef, lamb, and mutton, the choicest spring chickens, and most elegant salt and boys' hats, at reduced prices, can be purcha