MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1864. Inaccurate Foreign News. The New York Albion, a journal well informed on foreign subjects, says: "It was announced here, a few days since, in the summary of a steamer's news from Cape Race, that the Ministry had been defeated in a full House on the Tests Abolition (Oxford) bill. The fact proves to have been the reverse. It was the Conservatives who sustained the defeat." The incorrect news, communicated by the agency of "The Associated Press," was repeated, of course, in every newspaper which pays for the intelligence thus supplied. As yet, that agency has neither explained, acknowledged, or apologized for having been the means of deceiving the public. The news of the defeat of the Palmerston Ministry might have grave influence upon this country, politically as well as commercially, and we

should be glad to receive the assurance that care will be taken to secure greater accuracy in future. Errors in giving proper names are common, but here is a misstatement of fact. The circumstances of the case are these: The British Government favored a measure for abolishing tests in the University of Oxford-that is, for allowing all persons qualified by attainments and character to graduate, hold fellowships, occupy professors' chairs, and so on, without being members of the "Church of England, as by law established." A bill abolishing the religious test was introduced, not by Ministers but with their sanction. On June 1st, this bill having previously been read a first time, Mr. JOHN GEORGE DODSON, member for East Sussex, and himself a very distinguished graduate of Oxford (he was 1st class in classics in 1847) moved that the House of Commons go into Committee on the bill. Mr. TREFUSIS, member for North Devon and only son of Lord CLINTON, also an Oxford graduate, moved that the going into Committee be adjourned until that day three months which is the genteel Parliamentary way of putting an extinguisher upon the proposition, inasmuch as ere two of the three months have elapsed the session will have ended. On this motion of Mr. TRE-Fusis a lively debate arose. Mr. LEATHAM, who sits for a Yorkshire borough, made one smart point. He said at present they might have in the governing bodies of the Universities Bishops who did not believe in Noah's Ark (this was a blow at Colenso), but they refused admission to Dissenters who did believe in Noah's Ark, but did not believe in Bishops. In this discussion the Tories supported the amendment that the bill should be burked, and the Liberals. among whom was Sir George Grey, the Home Secretary, voted for the bill going into committee. On a division, the Tory amendment was lost, there being 226 for, and 236 against it, and the House accordingly went into Committee pro forma. So, it was the Opposition who were beaten by a majority of ten, and not the Ministry. There cannot be a doubt of this. We have the division list before us (in the Daily Telegraph of June 3d), and find that BRIGHT, COBDEN, BRAND (the Ministerial whipper-in), two PEELS, MIL-NER GIBSON, Sir GEORGE GREY, GLAD-Solicitor General, C. P. VILLIERS, Ministers or friends of the Ministry, voted in the majority, while HENLEY, Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, Lord R. CECIL, Sir J. PAKENHAM, General PEEL, Sir H. CAIRNS, and other leaders of the Derby-Disraeli party voted in the minority. The

Government carried the question. The Opposition were defeated. The wise and accurate agent, in Liverpool, for our As- of its landscapes than any other gallery in sociated Press, committed the blunder, through ignorance or carelessness, of writing over here to tell us that the Palmerston Government had been beaten. The American press, which pays very largely for abstracts of foreign news, made up by the agent of the Associated I Liverpool, is certaluly entitled to correct information. If the agent cannot distinguish black from white, a defeat from a victory, discharge him and place a competent person in his place. We have had occasion, before now, to complain of errors in the summary of foreign news. The Late Mr. Gerhard. We have to announce this morning the doath of DENJAMIN GERHARD, ESQ., of Philadelphia. He died on Saturday morning, at his residence in this city. Mr. GERHARD was a native of Philadelphia. and at the time of his death was in the fifty-third year of his age. He was edu-

cated at the well-known school of Professor Esry, and graduated at Dickinson College, in 1828, with marked distinction. He studied law under Hon. JOSEPH R. INGERSOLL, and was admitted to the bar in 1832. He was a very conscientious student, and, being the architect. of his own fortune, rose rapidly. He married the daughter of the late Hon. JOHN SERGEANT. He stood high in his profession, the greatest trust being reposed in him as a lawyer and a citizen: and, as an evidence of this trust during his life, he was appointed trustee and executor in many private estates. He was trustee of the Gas Works for many years, and had been a member of the City Councils. He was one of the trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, a member of the Protestant Episcopal Academy, a vestryman of St. James' Church, a member of the American Philosophical Society and the Historical Society, and also a member of the Episcopal corporation for widows. He was one of our most highlyaccomplished lawyers, and a perfect master of the legal science. He edited "Starkie on Evidence," "Williams on Personal Property," and other text-books. In addition to his erudition as a lawyer, he possessed an extensive general education, conversing fluently in several foreign languages. He gave great attention to the science of political economy. In the early part of the war, when the State made a draft. Mr. GERHARD was appointed provost marshal of this city, and performed the duties of the office without compensa tion. Before the war broke out Mr. GER-HARD was a Democrat of the Southern school. He believed in what were called the "rights of the South," until the Southern leaders committed treason in defence of their rights. He then became one of the boldest, unsparing, and consistent friends of the war and the Administration, and has never swerved from his devotion. It was at his residence, in the winter of 1862, that a company of gentlemen assembled to consult as to what measures could be adopted to aid the Union cause. There were but a dozen persons present, who, after discussing all methods of doing good, determined to found an organization devoted to the encouragement | who seek the life of the Republic?" At of loyalty. This was the beginning of the | no time would such a question be more Union League of this city, and the com- appropriate. Mr. Lincoln had just been remencement of the great Union League | nominated for the Presidency. Mr. Johnmovement which now extends into every town in the country. Mr. Gerhard took Presidency. The manner in which they a prominent part in the formation of the were presented, and the fact that they have League, was an officer, and the chairman proved to be the unchallenged preference of its Committee on Publication. The character of Mr. GERHARD was one of purity and candor. He was the type of a Christian gentleman, consistent and con- destinies to be committed to their charge,

scientious, with all the sympathy and ten. have not served to rescue these two eminent derness of a woman. His anxiety about men. the affairs of the nation was intense. He literally shared in its troubles, and so deeply that, being a man of exceedingly partisan, he was the strenuous and unfailis one that young men might gladly study and emulate, for it was a life of industry, devotion, truth, and courage. He was a Philadelphia gentleman, and his death will be mourned by thousands who knew | mocracy. Everybody recollects the insult-

The Great Fair. great that up to Friday evening a sum ex- a par with the Southern slaves-denomiecceding \$5,000 had been paid into the nating them as "mudsills," and using bank, to the credit of its profits. The this memorable and insolent language: newspaper at every other Fair has involved a pecuniary loss. In connection with this Fair journal we have to mention a circumstance which shows the necessity in our post office for "a blind clerk." In the London office there is a clerk whose sole duty is to decipher difficult addresses, and he is called "the blind clerk;" probably, like lucus a non lucendo, because he must be the reverse of blind. On the 21st April HORACE GREELEY, of The Tribune, N. Y., wrote a note to CHARLES G. LELAND, enclosing him a piece of poetry, the composition of the said H. G., entitled "Light in Darkness." This letter, duly and legibly addressed to "Gh. Godfrey Leland, Esq., the Newspaper, Sanitary Fair, Philadelphia, Penna.," duly reached this city, and, strange as it may seem, though Mr. C. G. | tred of the working people of the free LELAND is as well known here (his birthplace) as most men no letter-carrier they fired upon the flag, and precipi-was able to find him. Accordingly, tated war, it was no unreasonable hope the letter was marked " Not called for. No such person can be found." The carriers hearted preparations for revolution would did not bestow much time on the search, it is certain, for the letter, which bears the ever put an end to the politicians of the New York post-mark of April 21, and reached Philadelphia the same day, we for all great interests, so injuriously acted suppose, was advertised by our post office with them. But not so. Neither the inon April 23d. Mr. LELAND, we suppose, gratitude nor the treason—neither the blows does not examine the lists of not-called-for | nor the bloodshed of the traitors drove letters, for (as another post-mark informs from their side these Northern sympaus) the letter was declared "Dead" on thizers. The meanest of their calumnies May 28th, and, after a further detention, the foulest of their epithets-upon the of a fortnight in the dead-letter office at Northern Unionists are repeated by Washington, duly came back into Mr. these Democratic chiefs. The reason GREELEY'S hands on June 16th. We are is obvious. The same counterfeit arisnot surprised at Mr. Greeley's thinking tocracy, fostered and fattened at the South LELAND's hands eight weeks ago. The address is perfectly legible. The poem, we have pleasure in assuring our readers, will yet appear in " Our Daily Fare."

The lock of Washington's hair, on sale at Mrs. FALLON's table, in the Department of Curiosities and Relics, has found a purchaser, at \$20. Of this personal relic the authenticity is assured, and the purchaser would not part with it for five times what it cost him.

In the same department is a singular volume, which is destined to be given to Bishop POTTER. It is the New Testament, small 4to. in size, literally printed in letters of gold by DE LA RUE, CORNISH and Rock, a well-known London house. It is printed on enamelled paper, and, therefore, printed on chamclied paper, and, therefore, is very heavy. Only one hundred and fifty copies were produced, and scarcely any for sale. It is presented to the Fair by the Rev. Dr. Benjamin Dorr, Rector of Christ Church, (Second, above Market street,) to whom it was given by an esteemed friend, thirty years ago. He now parts with it to help the Sanitary Commission, and as a tribute to his son, Captain William Reverse from the ranks of the people. This aristecracy hated Mr. Lincoln because he was of hundle origin, a rail-splitter in early life. Was of hundle origin, a rail-splitter in early life. One of them, the was of hundle origin, a rail-splitter in early life. One of them, the was of hundle origin, a rail-splitter in early life. Was of hundle origin, a rail-splitter in early l (which is in Mrs. JAMES's department.) receives subscriptions for its purchase, withthe view of its being presented to Dr. POTTER.

There is a subscription book open at the Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine depot to obtain one of these valuable, aids to STONE, ROTHSCHILD, E. CARDWELL, the household comfort and present it to Mrs. General MEADE. On Saturday, as on all former days, the best-attended among the special departments were the Horticultural Pavilion and the Art Gallery. Not only is the latter by

far the best and most complete collection of paintings and drawings ever exhibited in the United States, but it is more abundant in the number, variety, beauty, and value the world. The Fair will continue open at present prices until Saturday. On the following Monday and Tuesday it will be open at twenty-five cents, and season tickets, which

he admitted the twenty flya cent days with which the Fair will close. THE New York World startles the country by saying that if GRANT fails in his cate of the Houmas swindle, Wise, the campaign it will be because he has been interfered with." Here are the specifica-

hold good all through this week, will not

1. He asked that General McClellan might be brought back to the Army of the Potomac, &c., &c.
2. He asked that a competent soldier should be put in command of the important operations on the section of the James, in place of the incompetant by the section of t ent Butler, &c., &c.

3. He demanded Sigel's removal, &c., &c. It strikes us that Mr. MARBLE's "night clerk" is failing in his duty. If he will to the dreadful crime of the rebellion, obmake charges, why not give us something astounding? Why not say at once that W. B. Reed, Fernando Wood, Benjamin General GRANT will fail because he has made an arrangement with LEE not to other Democratic leaders. They are now fight him? that he has no troops because the Government will not furnish them with transportation? and that the reason Bur-LER was driven back from Fort Darling was because he received orders from Mr. STANTON to retreat whenever he saw the enemy? There is nothing more easy in the world than to insert stories of the kind, and we are surprised that the "night clerk" does not show more facility of

imagination.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL." WASHINGTON, June 17, 1864. I can imagine how some mighty monarch, covered with the emblems of hereditary sovereignty and surrounded by throngs of titled flatterers, must feel as he receives their false and fawning homage, and coldly bends to the greetings of a trained and down-trodden populace. I can almost realize how such a ruler would contemplate one of those gorgeous displays of European art and labor which periodically excite the emulation of foreign genius and toil, and arouse the envy and admiration of other nations. Of his courtiers and his subjects, he could say, "these are my slaves;" and of the magnificent panorama before and around him, he might add, to himself, in the lofty consciousness of assured ascendency, "without me, all this could not have been." Far different the emotions of the President of the United States, in the person of Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, as he yesterday stood n the centre of the most perfect exhibition of human skill and intellect this country has ever known, the object of the veneration and gratitude of a patriotic but exacting people. A plain, untitled, and uppretending citizen, he had a right to feelproud that he had done his duty to such a people, but he had a right to feel prouder when the thought flashed, like an inspiration, through his mind, "In all that I see in this splendid manifestation slavery has had no part. These are the products of free men and free women." And with honest indignation he might have asked himself: "Shall this race be called the mudsills of society—the inferiors of others—by those of the people, the high position occupied by the one, and the long and honorable career of the other, not to speak of the awful

But the accusation most frequently hurled against them by the leaders of the so-called Democratic party, who, with very few exnervous temperament, and liable to great | ceptions, are at this time in carnest symmental excitement, it is thought this pathy with the rebellion, is that the nomiwas the immediate and controlling cause nation of Lincoln and Johnson is unof his death. He thus became a mar- worthy of popular respect, because both in tyr to the cause to which he gave the early life earned their bread in the sweat latter years of his life, and for which he | of their faces, and because both, from that would gladly have died. Without being a | day to this, have been directly and coning supporter of the Administration, and great mass of the American people. At-in this faith passed away. His whole life tacks upon the workingmen and the pro-

Carolina, on the 4th of March, 1858, when The success of Our Daily Fare is so he spoke of our Northern population as on "Our slaves are black, of another and in ferior race; yours are white, of your own race; you are brethren of one blood. They are your equals in the natural embodiment of intellect, and they feel galled by their degradation. Our slaves do not vote." The candid avowal of the opinions entertained by the slave aristocracy, and the

fearless rebuke of it by that great Senator, Mr. Broderick, who subsequently sealed his convictions with his heart's blood, contributed greatly to the overthrow of the Democrats in the free States, in 1858, and drove thousands into the support of Mr. Lincoln in 1860. When the rebellion broke out, and the authors of it fled from Congress, staggering under a load of plunder, perjury, and unutterable shame, their ha-States was keenly recalled; and when that their aristocratic sneers and coldunite the whole Northern people, and for-Democratic school, who had so long and.

that the exercise of a little intelligence and by slavery, exists in the North under the care might have placed the letter in Mr. name of Democracy. It is difficult to say which is the most odious and disgusting: that which is murdering our brave men in the slave States, or that which is assailing the Government and helping the traitors in the free States. Andrew Johnson's portrait of the first class will answer for both. I copy from his speech at Nashville, of the 10th instant : I have always understood that there is a sort of xelusive aristocracy about Nashville which affects o conterm all who are not within its little circle, cet them enjoy their opinions; I have heard it ald that "Worth makes the man, and want of it the fellow.

"Worth makes the man, and want of it the fellow." This aristocracy has been the bane of the slavo 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 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.

whether 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. The laws and constitutions were designed as mere instruments to promote his welfare. And hence, from this principle, I conclude that governments can and ought to be changed and amended to conform to the wants, the requirements, and progress of the people, and the enlightened spirit of the age. [Loud applause.] Even while Andrew Johnson was draw

ing this picture of the slave aristocracy its Northern allies were ridiculing him as a tailor, and Mr. Lincoln as a rail-splitter! Hammond called the Northern people mudsills" in 1858, and the Democratic leaders, who now ridicule the representatives of these people, tamely acquiesced. Now let us see who are the aristocracy. and who the mudsills. The inquiry may be profitable; it is not so pleasant to the Democratic leaders. The true test of this aristocracy is devotion to the institution of slavery, and the best sign of a mudsill is opposition to slavery. Thus, of the first class, in the South, the aristocracy are Jefferson Davis, the repudiator and perjurer, Slidell, the gamester and tallowchandler, Mason, the dullard and drunk-Pryor, the bully, Herbert, the murderer, Maury, the impostor, Benjamin, the advocommon libeller, Iverson, the defamer of

the best men even of his own section; and in this list we need not include the names of those who have gone to their long ac count, and who in their lives illustrated the virtues of their caste, viz: Brooks, Barksdale, Garnett, and Keitt. The great alchymist Slavery having cleansed all these men of every act of turpitude, even serve how it has transmuted such men as Wood, Vallandigham, Seymour, Long, and not only patriots, but model aristocrats. If there is anything they love it is slavery; if there is anything they abhor it is a shoemaker, and especially a tailor. Their hatred of Andrew Johnson is precisely like that, only more virulent, entertained for him by the men they pattern after in the rebel States. But the whole gang voted for Jo Lane for Vice President in 1860. Jo became a scholar, a gentleman, and a temperance man, however, the moment he was

clarified in the waters of slavery. So of Mr. Reed, whose blood, by the same process, became immediately pure; so of the Woods, who were at once made saints; and so of Seymour, who instantly became a patriot. The "mudsills" are as easily discovered. President Lincoln stood in the midst of an army of mudsills on Thursday last. That mighty bazaar of art, science, and labor, the product of the brains of the men and women, and of the soil of only three States of this Union, and two of these among the smallest, was the work of the mudsills. If Abraham Lincoln had looked about him he would have seen such mudsills as Joseph Harrison, the blacksmith; S. V. Merrick, the machinist; R. M. Hoe, the pressmaker; John Nagle and Thomas well.

Sully, the painters; W. M. Swain, the printer; Horstmann, the upholsterer; Orne, carpetmaker; Bailey and Caldworkers in gold and silver; John Rice, the carpenter; Wilson, the silversmith; Cornelius, Baker, and Miskey, workers in brass; Baldwin and Norris, engine builders; and a host of others of all trades and arts, including men of science of every degree, each a "mudsill." Tried by the new standard applied by the slave Democracy in the free States to Andrew Johnson, they are mudsills because they work for a living. Tried by the standard of Hammond applied to Broderick, they are mudsills because they are necessary to keep up the aristocracy. Tried by standards, they are mudsills both . because they hate slavery with a passionate and a religious fanaticism. But in the sight of God they are the men who are to work out the problem of freedom in this hemisphere. Their sons and brothers are doing their share on the field of battle,

THE LADY'S FRIEND.—The July number of this new magazine is out. The frontispiece, on steel, is a good engraving of a capital subject. The fashions, colored and plain, are good also. What professes to be a portrait of the Empress Eugenie is really a flattered resemblance, coarsely out, of Madame Frezzolini, who was a tolerable opera singer many years ago. The letter-press is good—of its class. The Lady's Friend, however, is as good in this respect as its immediate rivals

and they are giving, or ready to give, all

that they have in life to crown these sons

and brothers with enduring victory, and so

OCCASIONAL.

o save the Republic.

ENGLISH PICTORIALS.—From J. J. Kromer, 403 Chestnut street, we have the News of the World, Ilustrated News of the World, and London Illustrates News of June 4th. In the last of these is a well-executed portrait of General Lee, of the rebel army which might pass for the portrait of our fellow ownsman, Colonel James Page.

Deaths at the Washington Rospitals. carry interearned their bread in the sweat of their faces, and because both, from that day to this, have been directly and constantly identified with the interests of the great mass of the American people. Attacks upon the workingmen and the producing classes of the free States are not uncommon—are not of modern origin—even among the leaders of the modern Denetts, A, 48th Pennsylvania; Henry Drako, H, 188th Pennsylvania; H

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

DESPATCH FROM GEN. GRANT. THE FLANK MOVEMENT FROM COLD HAR-

BOR TO THE JAMES RIVER. THE ENEMY SURPRISED AT PETERSBURG.

The Town Not Yet Taken.

VICTORY OF GENERAL SHERIDAN AT TREVILLIAN STATION. AN ACCOUNT OF HIS OPERATIONS.

Insuccessful Attack on the Rebel En-

HEAVY LOSS OF THE ENEMY.

trenchments at Petersburg.

Lee Supposed to have Reinforced Beauregard REBEL ACCOUNTS.

DESPATCH FROM CEN. SHERMAN. RETREAT OF THE REEELS BY NIGHT.

OUR ARMY IN PURSUIT,

FIRST OFFICIAL GAZETTE. WASHINGTON, June 18-10 O'clock P. M. Major General Dix, New York The following despatch from General Grant, dated yesteruny, at 11 o'clock A. M., at City Point has been received at this Dopartment "The 9th Corps this morning carried two more edoubts forming a part of the defences of Peters-

burg, capturing 450 prisoners and four guns.

"Our successes are being followed up.

"Our forces drew out from within fifty yards of the entrenchments at Cold Harbor, made a flank movement of an average of about fifty miles' march, crossing the Chickshominy and James rivers—the latter being 2,000 feet wide and 814 feet deep at the oint of crossing-and surprised the enemy's rear at Petersburg. "This was done without the loss of a wagon or

"Inis was come without the 1985 of a wagon or piece of artillery, and only about one hundred and fifty stragglers were picked up by the enemy.

"In covering this more Warron's Corps and Wilson's cavalry had frequent skirnlishes with the enemy, each losing from fifty to sixty killed and wounded, but inflicting an equal if not greater loss upon the event." the enemy. "The 18th Corps (Smith's) were transferred from White House to Bermuda Hundred by water, moved out near to Petersburg on the night of their arrival, and surprised, or rather captured, the very strong works northeast of Petersburg before sufficient force

ould be got in them by the enemy to hold them.
"He was joined the night following this capture by he 2d Corps, which in turn captured more of the enemy's redoubts farther south, and this corps was followed by the 9th, with the result above stated. "All the troops are now up except two divisions overing the wagon trains, and they will be up to-"The enemy, in their endeavors to reinforce Petersburg, abandoned their entropehments in front of Bermuda Hundred. They no doubt expected troops from the north side of James river to take

their place before they were discovered. Butler took advantage of this, and moved a force at once upon the railroad and plank road between Richnond and Petersburg, which I hope to retain possession of. "Too much credit cannot be given the troops and their commanders for the energy and fortitude displayed the last five days. Day and night has been all the same, no delays being allowed on any ac-

Later unofficial despatches show that at eight o'clock this morning the enemy still occupied Petersburg. Nothing has been received to-day from Sherma EDWIN M. STANTON, Societary of War.

SECOND OFFICIAL GAZETTE. WASHINGTON, June 18, 11 o'clock P. M. Maior General Dix: Despatches from General Sheridan have just been received. He reports a victory over the enemy at Trevillian Station, on the Virginia Central Railroad, a few miles south of Gordonsville, where

General Lee, a few days ago, reported a rebel vic The official report is as follows: "I have the honor to report to you the arrival o my command at this point, and also, to report its tions since leaving New Castle Ferry. crossed the Pamunky river on the 7th inst., march ing via Aylett's, and encamped on Herring Creek "On the morning of the 8th, Liveumed the march

via Polecat Station, and encamped three milespace of the station. On the 9th I marched through Childsburg and New Market, encamping on E. N. Creek, near Young's bridge. Teviman's store, crossing both branches of the North Anna, and encamped at Buck Childs', about three miles north of Trevillian Station. "My intention was to break the railroad at this station, march through Mechanicsville, cut the Gordonsville and Charlottesville Railroad near Lindsay's House, and then to march on Charlottes

"But on our arrival at Buck Childs' House,] found the enemy's cavalry in my immediate front. "On the morning of the 11th General Torbert with his division, and Colonel Gregg's brigade General Gregg's division, attacked the enemy, and after an obstinate contest drove him from suc sive lines of breastworks through an almost impassable forest back on Trevillian Station. "In the meantime General Custer was ordered with his brigade, to proceed by a country road so a to reach the station in the rear of the enemy's cavalry. On his arrival at this point the enemy broke into a complete rout, leaving his dead and nearly all of his wounded in our hands; also, twenty officers, five hundred men, and three hundred horses "These operations occupied the whole of the day. At night I encamped at Trevillian Station, and the morning of the 12th commenced destroying the railroad from this point to Louisa Court House This was thoroughly done, the ties being burned, and the rails rendered unserviceable. The destruc-

tion of the railroad occupied until 3 o'clock of this "I directed General Torbert to advance with his division and General Davis' brigade of General and attack the enemy, who had concentrated and been reinforced by infantry during the night, and had also constructed rifle-pits at a point about five "The advance was made, but as the enemy's position was found too strong to assault no general attack was made. "On the extreme right of our lines a portion of

the reserve brigade carried the enemy's works twice, and was twice driven therefrom by infantry. Night closed the contest. "I found on the examination of the command that there was not a sufficiency of ammunition left to continue the engagement the next day. Trains of cars also came down to where we were engaged with the enemy. "The reports of prisoners and citizens were that

Pickett's old division, or a portion of it, were com-

ing to prevent the taking of Gordonsville. I there-

fore, during the night and next morning, withdraw my command over the North Anna, via Carpenter's Ford, near Miner's Bridge. "In addition, the animals were, for the two entire days in which we were engaged, without forage. The surrounding country afforded nothing but grazing of a very inferior quality, and generally at such points as were inaccessible to us. the most brilliant one of the present campaign. "The enemy's loss was very heavy. They lost the lowing-named officers in killed and wounded: Colonel McAlister, commanding a regiment, killed; Brigadier General Roaser, commanding a brigade.

wounded; Colonel Aken, commanding a regiment, wounded; Colonel Custer, commanding a regiment. " My loss in killed and wounded will be about five hundred and seventy-five. Of this number four hundred and ninety were wounded. I brought off in my ambulances three hundred and seventy-seven all that could be transported. "The remainder were, with a number of rebel wounded that fell into my hands, left behind. Surgeons and attendants were detailed, and remained

in charge of them. "I captured and have now with me three hundred and seventy prisoners of war, including twenty commissioned officers. My loss in captured will not exceed one hundred and sixty. They were princially from the 5th Michigan Cavalry "This regiment gallantly charged down the Gordonsville road, canturing fifteen hundred horses and about eight hundred men, but were finally surrounded, and had to give them up.
"When the enemy broke they hurried between General Custer's command and Colonel Gregg's brigade, capturing five calssons of Pennington's bat-tery, three of which were afterwards recaptured, leaving in their hands two caissons. A more detailed report will be made hereafter.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

THE LATEST OFFICIAL GAZETTE. To Major General Dix, New York: This evening a despatch from City Point, dated at 9 o'clock this morning, reached the Department. It reports that our forces advanced yesterday to within about a mile in front of Petersburg, where they found the enemy occupying a new line of ent ments, which, after successive assaults, we failed to carry, but hold and have entrenched positions. From the forces of the enemy within the new line it is inferred that Beauregard has been reinferred from Lee's army. No report has been received by the Department concerning the easualties of our army in its operations since crossing the James river, except the death of Major Morton, mentioned yesterday. General Sherman reports to-day that the enemy

gave way last night in the midst of darkness and storm, and at daylight our pickets entered his line suit as far as the Chattahoochie. He starts at once for Marietta.

'No military intelligence from any other quarter has been received to-day.

Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War. GRANT'S ADVANCE ON PETERSBURG. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 16, 6 P. M.—Smith's command, which crossed the James river

at Point of Rocks, on Tuesday evening, advanced

early yesterday morning on the City Point and Pe-

tersburg railroad, and found the enemy near Harri-

son's creek and drove them into their fortifications ome half a mile beyond.

The line of battle was formed with Hancock's colored division on the left. A charge was made, and lantly responded to by the Macon Artillery, the entire line of works was taken, with sixteen His fire was maintained for two hours, when guns, three hundred prisoners, and several battle- the enemy charged our ranks, but after ar-

affair was not over 200, of whom some 40 were The 2d Corps came up in the evening, and took position on the left of Smith. In the morning an advance was made by the 2d Corps, under General

Birney, and the enemy were driven from another strong position with considerable loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners. In the afternoon Burnside came up and took the oft of Hancock, and at 6 P. M. a combined advance was made along the line, and a desperate struggle ensued on the left and centre, both with artillery and infantry, which lasted till long after dark, Birney's division gaining a breastwork in their front. A large number of prisoners were taken by this corps. This morning another advance was made along the line at daybreak, and Burnside has sent-

ans, and from Beauregard's army. They also took a battle flag. General Hancock has also captured a number of prisoners, who are on the way to our rear. Our guns now command Petersburg, and can shell the city at any time. Among the wounded is Colonel Egan, commanding 1st Brigade, 3d Division, 2d Corps. He was struck by a piece of shell in the back, but the wound s not of a serious character.

Col. Tannatt, of the 1st Massachusetts Heavy Arillery was wounded, and Major Hamilton, 110th Pennsylveinia, killed. General Grant returned to headquarters, from City Point, last evening, and this morning has gone Our loss is said to be about 1,000 yesterday, while hat of the enemy was equally large.

THE ATTACK ON PETERSBURG—SHELLS THROWN INTO THE CITY. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, JUNE 18, 8 A. M.—The attack made yesterday morning on the enemy's lines by Gen. Burnside was more suctwo lines of rifle rifes, with heavy losses, taking four guns and 400 prisoners, and holding the position.
During the afternoon he again pushed the andmy still lurther, getting within about a mile and a half of the city, and taking some more prisonors. Shells were thrown into the town, one of which struck a

A prisoner taken yesterday reports that \$5,650 of Loe's men were to have arrived on the field that forning, and trains were running almost hourly frem Richmond, bringing troops close to Peters ourg, landing them, and hurrying back.

Many of the men brought in are from Tennesses his being their first fight in this quarter. They ac nowledge having been completely surprised yesterday morning, and say that the Army of the Poomac fights differently from the armies of the West. At the same time, they say we cannot take either

tersburg or Richmond. They had been accustomed to throwing up eastworks at every change of the line, and were busy at this work when ordered to surrender Our success here was most complete, and without very heavy loss. The fighting on the remainder of the line during the day was rather of a desultory nature, and very little change took place in the positions of either party. Late in the evening our left was still further advanced, and fighting continued nearly all night. Colonel Mix, of New York, is reported killed;

also Colonel Kelly, commanding 2d Brigade, 1st Division, 2d Corps. Lieutenant Colonel Baird, 125th New York; Captain S. O'Nell, 69th New York; Adjutant NicDonald, 63d New York, and Adjutant Heish, 89th Pennsylvania, all killed. Lieutenant Colonel McGee, 69th New York, wounded in face. Colonel Beaver, commanding 4th Brigade, 1st Division, 2d Corps, wounded in the hip, and Colonel Crandell, 125th New York, in the face. Colonel Ramsey, 4th Brigade, 2d Corps, hand shattered Major Butler, 69th New York State Militia, thigh fractured; Major Blake, 8th New York Artillery, This morning considerable firing is going on, but definite has been learned in regard to it. The 5th Corps came up last night, and reinforced

Butler had advanced to the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad, and was engaged in destroying the track, when Lee surprised him, and drove him back to his entrenchments with heavy loss. Nothing official has been received at headquarters in | cep-lon of two of minor character, are passed, and regard to the matter. Troops were sent to his support yesterday afternoon. Firing at intervals has been heard in that direction.

REBEL ACCOUNTS OF AFFAIRS AROUND PETERSBURG. WASHINGTON, June 19 .- The Petersburg Express of Thursday, the 16th, says: We learned, last evening, that the main point of attack was on the City Point road, at a distance o enemy advanced with at least seven regiments of nfantry and one of cavalry upon some breastworks, thrown up hastily during Tuesday night, at Baylor's form by Colonel Ferrebes, of the 4th North Garolina Cavalry. They were held in cheek by Colonel Ferrebee's men and Graham's Petersburg

pattery for four hours, who fought bravely, but were finally compelled to fall back before overwhelmin my and Graham's battery shalled the men with admirable effect. Our men retired in good order and sustained but few casualties during

the fight. It is stated that Graham lost one gun in onsequence of the horses being disabled, but this The enemy demonstrated at other points along our lines, but his attacks were feeble and easily re-

It is stated that our sharpshooters did admirable ition, picking the enemy off wherever he howed himself, and, in some instances, at a distance which appeared almost incredible. It is estimated that effective arm of our service placed not less than sixty Yankees hors du combat along our lines yesterday. A few prisoners were taken. Among the number was a fellow who rode into our lines at full speed, minus his cap. He was mounted upon a blooded steed, no doubt stolen from some Virginia gen-tleman in one of the recent raids, and could not rein his animal up. In fact, the fellow was a poor rider, and let go the bridle and hung on to the pommel of the saddle with as much tenacity as a drowning man would to a drifting log. Some of the prisoners stated that they belonged to Burnside's corps, and asserted, also, that Burnside the butcher was at City Point with his whole corps. We presume it is not very formidable, since it was pressed into service on the second day of Grant's fearful encounter with General Lee, and has been sed into service on the second day of Grant's engaged ever since. Burnside may expect to win some laurels around Petersburg; but we can assure him in advance that he will pay dearly for them Our authorities are more than ever alive to the importance of defending Petersburg, and should the invaders renew their attempt this morning, as it is probable they will, a very different reception will

be given them to any which has been heretofore From Chesterfield we learn that the enemy withdrew all their white Yankees from Beauregard's front in Chesterfield on Tuesday night, and substi tuted negro Yankees in their stead. Yesterday morning our pickets over there were surprised when day dawned to find themselves confronted by soldiers of pure African descent. Be it so! If the elegant, refined, and fastidious Butler desires to achieve the reputation of a warrior with such troops it is not in our power to prevent him, however much we may object, but when the actual conflict does come it will be a sad day for those sable sons of Mars, and their burly leader, too, if he should take

the field. LATER - DESPERATE FIGHTING - THE ENEMY CHARGE AND TAKE A PORTION OF OUR BREASTWORKS.

The above account was written at 5 P. M. yesterday, when comparative quiet had prevailed along our lines for two hours or more, and it was the general impression that the fighting had ceased for the day. In this, however, our troops were mis-"The cavalry engagement of the 12th was by far taken, for it was ascertained before dark that the enemy had massed a very heavy force on our left. especially on the City Point and Prince George Court House roads. At sunset the enemy charged our batteries commanding these roads, coming up in line of battle six and seven columns deep The brunt of the assault was sustained by the 26th and 46th regiments of Wise's brigade and Sturdevant's battery of four guns. Three furious assaults were made, the enemy coming up with a yell and making the most determined efforts to carry the works. Our troops received them with a terrific volley, each time sending the columns back broken and discomfited. The fourth assault was made by such overwhelming numbers that our forces found t impossible to resist the pressure and were com-

pelled to give way. The enemy now poured over he works in streams, captured three of our guns, and turning them on our men, opened an entilading fire which caused them to leave precipitately. The guns captured belonged to Sturdevant's battery and we regret to hear that Captain S. himself was captured, and two of his lieutenants wounded, both of whom fell into the enemy's hands. The gallant manner in which the is the theme of praise on every tongue. All present with whom we have conversed say that Captain Sturdevant and his men stood up manfully to their work, and the last discharge was made by the Captain almost solitary and alone. The city was filled with rumors last night record. ing the killed and wounded, but, as we could get

nothing authortic regarding names, we forbear to give them. It is generally conceded-that Captuin devant was captured, and also Major Battle, of the Petersburg City Battalion. Mr. COLLAMER called up the joint resolution rela-tive to the overland mail route, and it passed, as fol-lows:

That the Postmaster General be, and he is hereby The position gained by the enemy a most important one. Our generals are fully aware of this, and we shall undoubtedly have hot work to-day. Officers in the field yesterday estimate the number of the enemy actually soon fronting the different positions of our line at from 10,000 to 12,000.

It is believed that this is only the advance column, and that Grant has nearly his entire army on this side of the river. Thirty-old transports ascended the James river yesterday with troops.

Twenty-three prisoners were brought in last night belonging chiefly to the 148th New York Regiment.

Anothy-citted phonoids were brought in tast light belonging chickly to the 148th New York Regiment. All concur in the statement that Baldy Smith's Army Corps (the 18th) is on this side of the river again. Other prisoners, taken yosterday morning, state that they belong to Burnside's corps.

A FIGHT ON THE BAXTER ROAD—THE ENEMY REPULSED.

An officer engaged furnished us at a late hour laft night with a brief account of an engagement which occurred on the Baxter road yesterday, about three miles from this city.

It seems that the enemy appeared on this road, near the residence of Col. Avery, about 12 o'clock. Intendiatelylin front of Battery No. 16 was: stationed the Nacon (Georgia) Light Artillery, Capt. C.-W. Slater, supported by a portion of the 34th Virginia Regiment, Wise's brigade. The enemy showed

himself at once, driving in our pickets, and planting

lags.
The position was one of great strength, and should thous the strength of the fortifications, was repulsed with considerable loss. The artillery sent round after round of shell and canis-The colored troops are reported as behaving ad-mirably, taking their part in the line at the same for them, they broke and fied in confusion. They ime with the white troops. Our loss in the entire | were pursued by the 34th for some distance, who poured several galling vollies into their ranks.

Among the dead left on the field was Colonel Mix,
of New York, who seemed to have been instantly killed by a canister shot in the breast. About sundown the enemy entirely disappeared from this portion of our lines, and returned to the left. Fires yero seen in various portions of the county of Prince George yesterday from the hills surrounding Petersburg. Persons famillar with the country essayed to locate them. This was all guess work, but we understood last night that the rest-dence of Mr. Alox. Jordon, on the Oily Point road, was destroyed, and that the dwelling of Mr. Wm. Bowden, on the Baxter road, was also destroyed. The torch was applied to several out-houses on the estate of Colonel Avery, also on the Baxter road, but we understand the dwelling was not burned. in about four hundred prisoners, sixteen of whom are officers. Most of the prisoners are Tennessee-Three of Grant's miscegenators, taken vesterday morning in Prince George's county, were brought in last evening, and assigned to quarters at the Rock House Prison, near Wells' foundry. One of these invaders was a sergeant attached to Spear's 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry. The other two are attached to Company F, 148th New York Regiment, 18th Army Corps, commanded by Baldy Smith. These prisoners had three days' cooked rations in their haversacks, and stated to the provest marshal that they expected to cat one of them in Peters-

> take the back track, for he will never take Rich-THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

> ourg to-day. They will not be disappointed in this

respect, but they will cat under very different cir-

Grant had as well make up his mind at once to

umstances from what they expected.

GENERAL STURGIS RELIEVED. Memphis, June 16.—The steamer Pioneer, from Vicksburg, arrived at this port to-day with forty prisoners. She was fired on at four different points, on the way up, with musketry, but no damage was tione to her. Another body of seventy stragglers from General Sturgis' expedition got in last night. Among them were twenty negroes. Each negro had bis gun and accourrements, while most of the white "ara had lost all of their equipments. Two of he negroes were wounded in the legs near Gunown, but marched in, walking a distance of nearly, hundred mites, tringing their guns with them. Sturgis has been relieved.

CHARLESTON.

Artillery Duel—Destruction of a Rebel Supply Steamer. NEW YORK, June 18 .- The steamer Fullon, from Port Royal, with dates to the 15th, has arrived. The rebels opened fire from Sullivan's and James slands on the 7th, which was replied to by our guns. No damage was sustained by us. At night the guns of Fort Putnam opened on a rebel steamer bound from Charleston to Fort Sumpter, laden with troops and supplies. She was disabled, run aground, and at daylight demolished by

Deserters are continually coming within our lines. Arrest of Naval Contractors. STON, June 18.-Messrs. Smith Brothers, hardvare dealers and naval contractors, No. 102 Federal street, were arrested yesterday, and sent to Fort Warren, on a charge of defrauding the Govern-

The Pittsburg Sanitary Fair. city closed last night. It has been a complete suc ess, and the profits will exceed \$300,000. WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 19, 1861. Washington, June 19, 1861.
THE APPROACHING CLOSE OF THE SESSION—THE
BUSINESS ON HAND.
It is the general belief among members of Congress that the session will close in about ten days. The tariff and internal revenue bills are the me mportant measures pending. The Senate's amend-nents to the former have been referred to the Committee of Ways and Means previous to action upon m by the House, and the disagr ents of the two branches to the latter are in the hands of a joint committee of conference. A few days only will serve to dispose of these measures. All the general appropriation bills, with the ex these provide for the coast survey, the lighthous establishment, and other civil appropriations. The bankrupt and Illinois ship canal bills, and several others, have been postponed till next December.
The new loan bill heretofore reported at the instance of the Secretary of the Treasury, an abstract of which has already been published. will be taken up this week and its passage pressed through the House. The House will sit for busi-

ness every night, and it is probable the Senate will follow the example. THE BRAZIL MAIL LINE. Congress, recently passed, authorizing the establishment of an ocean mail steamship service between the United States and Brazil, the Postmaster General has advertised for proposals. Twelve round trips are to be performed annually for a term of ten years, commencing on or before the 1st of Septen

The steamshins offered for this carries must be American, of the first class, and no proposal will be accepted unless the bidder is also accepted by the Sovernment of Brazil. The Department is not advised that any definite action has yet been taken by Brazil in respect to the stablishment of the proposed steamship service between the two countries. THE RESUMPTION OF THE DANISH BLOCKADE. At the instance of the Danish Minister accredite

the Government of the United States, the follow ing amended notice is published of the possible resumption by his Government of the blockade of the Prussian ports of the Baltic, as well as that of the orts of the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein. It has been officially announced to the State De partment that hostilities between Denmark and the erman Powers would be resumed on the 12th of this month, unless postponed by the proceedings of the Conference at London, and that in such case the blockade of the Prussian ports of the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, which has been raised from the 12th ult., will go into force again imme diately after the expiration of the term fixed upon for the duration of the suspension of arms. Neutral ships, however, which should essay, after the resumption of hostilities, to enter one of the ports again blockaded, would not be captured un less a preliminary notice of the re-establishment of the blockade had been first made to them in the ordinary way, or, if needed, by the vessels of the blockading squadron.

The Senate's committee of conference, to act in conjunction with that of the House on the disagreeing amendments to the internal revenue bill, con sists of Senators Fessenden, Howe, and VAN WINKLE; and Representatives MORRILL, PEN-DLETON, and HOOPER, are on the part of the House. About three hundred amendments are to be con

A general order has just been issued by the War

First. That all sick and wounded officers absent from their commands, and not fit for duty in the field, but able to sit on court martial, to immediately report their names and address to the Adjutant General of the Army. Second. All staff and regimental medical officers now on leave in the Department of the East, in New Jersey, the eastern part of Pennsylvania, and the eastern part of Maryland, if able to travel, will report to the nearest medical director for examina tion; and those found unfit for active service, but able to do hospital duty, will be ordered to report immediately at the hospital at Camp Parole, near Annapolis, Md., for such duty as the surgeon may require of them.

THE NEW SIX PER CENT. LOAN. The Secretary of the Treasury has sent letters to all offerers for bonds of 1881, accepting the offers at four per cent, premium and unward, and declining all offers at rates less favorable to the Government. to the officers of national banks with whom their respective guarantee deposits of two per cent. were made, according to the terms of the Secretary's notice—that is, in full at once, or, if preferred, one third on the 20th, one-third on the 25th, and the re mainder on the 30th of June The street railroad cars commenced for the first been densely crowded since morning. FUNERAL OF THE ARSENAL VICTIMS—THE PRESI

The funeral of the eighteen female victims of the cession was very large and was attended by the President and Secretary STANTON.

XXXVIIIth CONGRESS-1st Session. THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

THE NORTHERN FACISIO RAILROAD.

Mr. HARLAN, of lown, reported the Northern Pacific Railroad bill with amendments, one of which provides that not more than ten sections of land per mile shall be granted for that part of the line, east of the western boundary of Minuesota until the whole line is finished and in numing order, and that no railroad already constructed in whole or part shall receive the benefit of the act. The cost of surveying, selecting, and convoying the lands, Shall be paid by the company before receiving their title to the lands. SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS. Mr. HOWB introduced a bill in relation to the reservations of public lands, making it lawful for the Commissioner of the General Land Office to fix the minimum price at not less than \$1.25 per acre when such reservations are ready for sale. THE OVERLAND MAIL ROUTE.

"That the Postmaster General be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered, in his discretion, to extend the mail contract number ten thousand seven hundred and seventy-three (10,773) with the present contractors, or any other responsible parties commonly known as the Overland Mail Gumpany, for the term of one year from the first day of July next, upon the same terms and conditions with the present existing contract, except as to schedule time, which shall not exceed 16 days for eight menths in the year, and 20 days for the remaining four months; and to accept compensation which shall not exceed the sum of eight inudred and twenty theusand dollars (\$\$20,000) beyond the amount paid for carrying printed matter by water."

The bill as amended goes back to the House.

INTER-CONTINENTAL TRIJEGEAPH. INTER-CONTINENTAL TELEGRAPH

graph line, one steam or sailing vessel, in his discreti NEW YORK CITY. to assist in surveys and soundings, laying down sub-merged cable, and in transporting materials connected therewith, and generally afford such assistance as may be deemed best on culated to secure a successful promotherewith, and generally afford such assistance as may be deemed best on culated to recure a successful promotion of the enterprise.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New Jersey, moved to strike out the third section of the bill, as follows:

Section 3. That if within five years from the passage of this act the said Gollins, his associates and assignees, shell complete and have ready for successful use a line of telegraph from its connection with the said Pacific telegraph to the mouth of the Amoor river aforesaid, the Secretary of State is authorized and instructed to contract with the parties owning said line or lines, upon receiving suitable guarantees from them, as fix the case of bids for mail contracts, for the use of the same by the Department of State, the Treasury, the War, Navy, and the interior Departments, the general port office, the legislative and indictal departments, and the respective officers thereof, for all public purposes for a period of ten years next enuing the date of said contract. the United States to pay for such use at the rate of fifty thousand dollars a year, in equal quarterly payments; provided, that if during any of the fifteen years aforesaid the business done for the United States under said contract shall, at the ordinary rate of charge for private messages, exceed the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, an account thereof, duly authenticated, shall be presented to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall certify the same to Congress for payment.

Mr. TEN, EYCE, of New Jersey, said that white he

EXPORTATION OF SPECIE. The steamers that sailed to-day for Enrope took ut specie as follows: The Edinburg, \$615,000; irenien, \$28,000, and Virginia, \$600,000. The Corsica, or Havana, took \$120,000. ARRIVAL OF THE EVENING STAR. The steamer Evening Star arrived this evening. life brings no news from New Orleans, and did not ouch at Havana on the passage. MARINE INTELLIGENCE.
Arrived, bark Anna Augusta, from Ardrossan Schr Oriental, St. Jöhns, Porto Rico.

FMrs. Weed is represented to be a woman of untarnished reputation. For three months past she has occupied the position of matron at the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Delayan, Wisconsin, and, at the time of her arreat, was about taking the ears to join the 40th Wisconsin Regiment of hundred-day men, to act as matron for the regiment.

The defence claim that Thurlow Weed accompanied his step-mother from Rochester to Wisconsin; that no ecnecalment was made of her departure, no criminal Intent manifested, and that she in reality has no money or property that does not rightly belong to her. The case will be investigated at Justice McDonnell's private office at four o'clock this afternoon.

Public Entertainments. CHESTNUT-STREET THEATRE.—"The Seven Sis-ers," with additional incidents, dialogue, and scenery, will be played here all this week, Mr. McDo-nough repeating his role of Mrs. Pluto, and Mrs. Joseph Barrett, (late Miss Viola Crocker,) and Mr. Barrett, both well known here, now added to the regular company, will also appear in this eccentric drama, Mr. B. as Lord Dundreary, and Madame B. as Tartarine, with songs.. --ARCH-STREET TREATRE.—Frank Draw concludes

In long and successful engagement here this week.

Miss Henry has her benefit on Wednesday. WALNUT-STREET THEATRE. The spectacular play of "Faust and Margnerite," originally produced here by Mr. J. B. Roberts, will again be played this evening, and through the week, with Mr. Roberts as Mephistopheles, Mr. Tilton as Faust, Mrs. Thayer as Martha, Mrs. A. F. Baker as Marguerite, and Mr.

BASE BALL.

Mr. JOHNSON said, without wishing to do either. Senator injustice, it was the purpose of his motion to adjourn to stop this debate.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL. The Senate then concurred in a verbal amendment of the House to the Indian appropriation bill, which had before been before the Senate. The motion of Mr. Johnson to adjourn was then car-ried, and the Senate adjourned.

Hale,
Harlun,
Hendricks,
Juliuson,
Lane (Indiana),
Powell,
NAYS.

Raddle,
Sanlsbury,
Ten Evek,
Van Winkla,
Wilson.

Docititic, Mangan. (* iikinson. narris, Pomeroy, Mr, WILSON, at 4.20, moved to go into executive ses-

sion.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, boped the bili would be finished to-day, as it was one of national importance.

Mr. Wilsur said it was very important to have an

mr. Wilson said was one of national importance.
Mr. Wilson said was every important to have an executive session
Mr. MeDOUGALL, of California, would suggest that, it is would suit the views of the Senator's from Massachuse, its, twenty-five per cent. of the profits of the company be paid towards the purchase of the New Jersey katiroad, "ompany and the extinguishment of the New Eng and is heard bounties. (Laughter.)
Mr. Wilson said a "was astonished at the remarks of the Senator from Calina" nia, "As far as he was individually concerned, if the bir, was 'made satisfactory to i im the its details he should prombly support it; but be brieved it highly important that we should have an executive session for a short time to-day.
Mr. TRUMBULL, of illinois, hoped we would "mish this bill before we parted. If the subsidies were found objectionable, we could hereafter repeat them.
Mr. FESEEND in opposed the bill, not from any particular hostility to its grand objects, but because he thought there had been much feeling exhibited to-day in trying to press the measure through, and while he would acquit Senators from any unworthy motives in endcayoring to secure the passage of the bill, he knew there had been from any unworthy motives in endcayoring to secure the passage of the bill, he knew there had been income any unworthy motives in endcayoring to secure the passage of the bill, he knew there had been from any unworthy motives in endcayoring to secure the passage of the bill, he knew there had been income any unworthy motives in endcayoring to secure the passage of the bill, he knew there had been income any unworthy motives in endcayoring to secure the passage of the bill, he knew there had been income any unworthy motives in endcayoring to secure the passage of the bill, he knew there had been income any unworthy motives in endcayoring to secure the passage of the bill, he knew there had been income any unworthy motives in endeayoring to secure the passage of the bill, he knew

there had been Krous typey innucaces brought to oper to effect the object.

Mr. CONNESS, of California, with much whimth of feeling repelled the imputation conveyed in the language of the Senator from Maine, that the Senators who sopported and urged the bill were influenced by any such motives.

Mr. TRUMBULL said the Senator from Maine had used inpartis mentary language.

inparliamentary language.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, said he had not infringed

Mr. FESSEADEN, of Maine, said he had not infringed parliamentary roles.

Mr. CONNESS said then at least it was in bad taste.

Mr. FESSEADEN was understood to reply that the Senator's tastes and his were different. He had refrained from any feeling on this matter, but if the Senator from illinois (hir. Trumbull) insisted upon a quarrel with him, he should have it.

Mr. TRUBULL did not desire any quarrel with the Senator, but he believed his lauruage on this, as it has been on other occasions, unparliamentary, and reflective on the motives of other Senators for their conscientious action on matters which come before this bady. In his (Mr. Trumbull's) course he had always acted according his bet judgment as a Senator, and without fear or favor.

ear or favor.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, rose to a point of

Mr. DOULITTLE, of Wisconsin, rose to a point of order—that debate was not in order.

The CHAIR decided that the debate was not in order to the extent it had been earried to, or, in this case, after a motion had been made to go into executive session. Mr. HARIAN appealed from the decision, but afterwards witherew it.

Mr. JOHN 50M moved to adjourn.

Mr. PESSENDEN asked the Secator to withdraw it, as it would be unjust to him to have the Senator from illinore cat off in the midst of his tirade against him without allowing him to conclude, and he (Mr. Fessenden) to reply.

POST-ROUTES. Mr. ALLEY, of Massachusetts, from the Committee in Post Roads, reported a bill establishing a large num-er of new post routes, which was passed without being INTERNATIONAL COINAGE, ETC. The FPEAKER presented the petition of Charles King, president, and Hamilton Pish, chairman of the Board of Trustees of Columbia College, in favor of an international system of coinage and weights and masarre. THE PAY OF SOLDIERS. Nr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, from the Committee of Conference on the bill increasing the pay of privates to \$16 per month, and non-commissioned officers in proportion, made a report thereon. He explained, among other things, that the hundred days men and all others will receive the same rate of pay. The report was adopted.

PROPERTY DESTROYED BY THE ARNIES. The SPEAKER announced the first business to be the passage of the bill considered yesterday providi for the appointment of Boards of Commissioners to; indicate?he claims for the property lost or destroyed the armies of the United States. The House resumed the consideration of the Senate bill; incorporating another street railroad company it the District of Columbia, and by a vote of Siyesto 7. nays refused to strike out the provision that "no regulation shall be made excluding any person from the cars on account of color."

The bill was passed -year 83, nays 46. DE. THE RETIREMENT OF NAVAL OFFICERS. THE RETREMENT OF NAVAL OFFICIENT.

Mr. RICE, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on passed, that the act of 1882 heats bill, which was efficiency of the navy, shall not be construed to the any, differ under sixty-two years of age, who has been in service forty-five years after he arrives at aixteen years, and also passed the bill providing that the corps of commanders in the navy on the active list shall temporarily embrace all appointed to such grade prior to the commencement of the present session of Congress.

RANK OF WARRANT OFFICERS. Mr. RICE also reported the House bill giving assimi lated rank to warrant officers of the navy. After five years' tervice they are to rank as ensigns, and after ten years, as masters. PRIZE PROCEEDINGS. . Also, the House bill regulating prize proceedings and the distribution of prize money. EDUCATION OF NAVAL ENGINEERS. EDUCATION OF AN ALL ENGINEERS.

Also, the House bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to provide for the education of naval constructors and steam engineers, the candidates to be under eighteen years of age.

All the above named bills were passed.

RELIEF OF MR. ERICSSON.

Mr. RICE reported a joint resolution, authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to atter the contract with Captain Ericsson for the construction of the imprognable from vessels, the Dictator and Puritan so imprognable from vessels, the Dictator and Puritan so the Ericsson may be relieved of his contract for the Puritan, and the Government take it at the amount of valuation and the Government take it at the amount of valuation is to be construed to affect the contract for the Dictator.

Mr. RICE explained the intention of the resolution, saying that the Dictator is to be completed without additional cost to the Government.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, said the glowing tribute paid to the skill and patriotism of Mr. Ericsson was no doubt well deserved, but he did not approve of the proposition pending. It was well known that immense fortunes had been made by contractors in shoddy and other things, who had now offered back any of the money to the Government; but if a man alleges he has lost money, it was asked to absolve him from his contract.

Mr. RICE of Magrachautt head. RELIEF OF MR. ERICSSON.

bsreputable character. Mr. WASHBURNE replied he was only illustrating a fact. WASHBURNE replied to was only inustrainty a fact. RELLEY, of Pennsylvania, said the Naval Committee had carefully considered the subject, and came to the conclusion that the necessities of the country required something of this kind to be done.

Mr. WASHBURNE replied if that was so, then the country was in the hands of contractors.

Mr. RICE said all the money appropriated had been expended, and Ericeson had spent six or seven hundred thousand dollars bosides.

Mr. WASHBURNE replied, the man who made the contract was bound to take the expenditutes into consideration. ideration.

Mr. PIKE, of Maine, explained the terms of the con-ract, speke of the increased price of materials, and adtract, space of the increased price of materials, and advocated the resolution.

Mr. NELSON, of New York, would merely suggest to the centleman whether it would not be best to give the contractors 2,00,000 acres of the public lands.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, of Wiscensin, asked whether the gentleman would not take an instalment for the New York canals.

enterman woman hot cork canals?

Mr. NELSON replied: if the lands were divided be wanted his share.

Note: A continuous and the allow briceson additional pay, owing to the increased price of materials, we ought to give additional pay to all of materials, we ought to give additional pay to all other contractors.

Mr. WADSWORTH, of Kentucky, spoke of the patriclism and skill of Ericsson, and thought it the duty of Cov grees to indemnify him.

Mr. RICE, of Massachusetts, in reply to a question asked by Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, said the Consilter of the Constitution of the Constitu APPOINTMENT OF NAVAL OFFICERS

The House took up the joint resolution, reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs, that the President be authorized to give notice to the Government of Great Britain that it is the wish and intention of the Government of the United States to terminate the treaty arrangements of 1817, in respect to a naval force on the lakes, at the end of six months.

Mr. BROWN, of Wisconsin, said the reporting of this resolution grew out of the proposed establishment of a naval depot on the lakes. The Secrelary of State, during a conversation with him, said be had no idea of any difficulty with England would arise by the adoption of the resolution. It was passed.

THE PROPOSED NEW LONDON NAVY YARD. NAVAL PORCE ON THE LAKES. THE PROPOSED NEW LONDON NAVY YARD. Mr. BRANDEGEE, of Connecticut, from the Naval Committee, reported a bill authorizing a survey to be made of the land at New London, donated by that city for a naval depot, and for the construction of docking and repair of .iron-clads and when good title has been given, the Secretary of the Navy accept of the same for those purposes.

THE MINORITY REPORT IN FAVOR OF PHILADEL Mr. KELLEY, of Peansylvania, from the minority of the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a substitute for the bill, authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to accept of League Island from the city of Philadelphia or havy-yard purposes.
Mr. PIKE, of Maine, moved, and the House agreed to
ostpone the whole subject till the second Monday in
December next—yeas 71, pays 26. A motion to reconider the vote was tabled—yeas 89, nays 44.

sider the vote was tabled—yeas 69, nays 44,

A WESTERN NAVY YARD.

Mr. RICE, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on
Naval Affairs, reported a joint resolution authorizing
the Secretury of the Navy to appoint commissioners to
select a site for a navy yard or naval depot on the Western waters. Mer. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, offered a substitute, inthorizing the Secretary of the Navy to accept a site at Cairo for the same purposes, pending which the Hause adjourned.

HARRISBURG. VISIT OF GOV. CURTIN TO WASHINGTON.

HARRISBURG, June 19 .- Governor Curtin left here yesterday, on the one o'clock train, for Washington. He goes there for the purpose of urging upon the Senate the passage of the bill, which has already passed the House, repaying to the State the \$700,000 advanced to the United States for the payn ent of the troops called out in 1863. POSITIVE SALE OF 425 LOTS FRENCH GOODS,

SUN UMBRELLAS, STRAW GOODS, &c .- The atten tion of dealers is requested to the valuable assort ment of French, Swiss, German, and British Dry Goods, embracing 425 lots of desirable articles, in black silks, dress goods, laco and silk mantles, sun umbrellas, straw goods for misses, stock of dry goods, &c., &c., to be peremptorily sold, by oats morning, at ten o'clock precisely, by John B. Myers & Co., Auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market LARGE SALE REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS TO-MOR ROW. See Thomas & Son's advertisements and | choice cassimeres, at Warburton's, Chostnut street, pamphlet catalogues.

New York, June 19. THE GOLD MARKET. The price of gold at the close of the market this evening was 90% @97%.

A CURIOUS CASE.—The Chicago Times, June 18, publishes the following questionable story: Mrs. Helen M. Weed was arrested at the Northwestern depot on Tuesday night, on complaint of her stepson. Thurlow Weed, charged with the larceny, as hailee, of \$1,500, the property of the complainant. The busband of Mrs. Weed died intestate at Roonester, New York, some months since, and, in the division of property, it is alleged that Mrs. Weed brought away flitteen hundred dollars which was the property of her stepson. authenicated, snar on presented to the observing of the Treasury, who shall certify the same to Courgess for payment.

Mr. TEN EYCR, of New Jersey, said that while he would not throw any impediment in the way of the establishment of this line by refusing them the right of way, nor for granting them quarter sections of land every fifteen miles, nor refuse them the aid of the navy, he would be opposed to granting the subsidy of balf a million of dollars, when it could be constructed without a dollar being granted to them, and at a time when the coffers of the treasury are so bere that our poor soldiers cannot receive their greenbacks.

Mr. BROWN said there was now a company preparing to construct a tategraphic fine hetween the eastern and western continents, without asking a subsidy.

Mr. GRIMES opposed certain provisions of the bill as injurious to the interests of the Government.

The amendment of Mr. Ton Eyck was then rejected by a vote of ayes 17, nays 17, as follows;

Prown.

[Riddle, Riddle, of her stepson.

BMrs. Weed is represented to be a woman of untar-

THE DEAY HEAR THE GOSPEL.—One of our exchanges says: "Pipes to wavey the sound of the minister's voice to dear people in different parts of the home have been introduced into several different harts of the churches in New York, and the deaf can hear the preacher as distinctly as though standing by his side. One instance is rejuted of a person who hears with perfect ease at a distance of eighty feet from the pulpit. The arrangement is certainly a very important one for those whose wants it meets."

THE CITY. [FOR ADDITIONAL CLAY NEWS SEE FOURTH PAGE.] Last evening a slight fire occurred at 244 Chris-Last evening a slight fire occurred w. 244 Christian street.

A fire also occurred yesterday in Bread street. Damage triffing.
On Saturday afternoon six three-story dwellings, from No. 1034 to 1044 inclusive, on Huntingdon street, west of Thompson, Ninetcenth ward, took fire. The roofs and third stories of all the houses were destroyed. The houses were double, six families living in the front, and six families in the rear. The occupants were industrious Irish people, who were severe sufferers in household effects. One tenant had one hundred and forty dollars in treasury notes which were burned. Some of the houses were insured. None of the personal property was insured.

To-day, at 2½ o'clock, the Athletics and Keystones will play a gameat Twenty-fifth and Jefferson, in aid of the Union Volunteer Refreshment Saloon. This will be a very exciting and close contest. On Friday, the 24th, the Athletics will play the Mercantiles on the same ground, and on the 30th the Nassaus, of Princeton, one of the strongest clubs in the country.

CITY ITEMS.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST SEWING MACHINE IN THE WORLD.—To persons who have tested the merits of the various Sewing Machines it is unnecessary to state that the safest one to buy, for many excellent reasons, is the Wheeler & Wilson, sold at 704 Chestnut street. All, in fact, who examine the Wheeler & Wilson machines in op 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 a single disappointment. In fact, there is no possible risk in buying a Wheeler & Wilson machine, as 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. -THE REASON WHY.-About every other person we meet has something complimentary to say about the "Florence" Sewing Machine, sold at 630 Chestoraises of this celebrated instrument. The reasons for this are obvious. It requires but a casual inspec-tion to convince the most skeptical that the "Florence" has advantages over any of its rivals. It performs a greater variety of work, does it more neatly and with less labor, and every machine, besides being warranted to give satisfaction, is supplied with a "Barnum Self-Sewer" without extra charge. D. BARNUM'S "SELF-SEWER," for all Sewing Machines, preserves the eyes, avoids bending, guides the cloth itself, and greatly facilitates the work. No basting. No machine complete without it. Donated to, and for sale for all Machines, by the inventor. at the Sanitary Fairs in Philadelphia and PITTSBURG, and at the Florence Sewing Machine office, 630 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, and at the Grover & Baker office, 18 Fifth street, Pittsburg, Pa. Price \$1.50, with directions, sent by letter, free. D. Barnum, at the Wilcox & Gibbs' Sewing Machine office, 508 Broadway, N. Y. A SAFE WAY TO INVEST MONEY .- We have

935 North Ninth street. This is wise, as they not only get the best quality of coal, but save a handsome percentage in prices. POPULAR PHOTOGRAPHS FOR THE ALBUM. Persons visiting the Fair should not fail to call at the elegant Photographic Galleries of Messrs. Weneroth & Taylor, Nos. 912, 914, and 916 Chestnut treet, and examine their specimens, as we do not hink that there is any display equal to it in the ountry. Besides numerous other celebrities, reently taken by the firm, of various sizes for the Album, we may mention Rev. A. D. W. Horne, Rev. Dr. Wadsworth, Rev. Bishop McIlvaine, of Ohio ; Rev. Bishop Lee, of Delaware ; General Naglee, General Owen, Rev. A. Shiras.

the precaution to invest their spare funds in

ply of winter coal, from the yard of W. W. Alter.

tuart, Esq., Rev. C. C. Townsend, of Ohio, and THE "PRIZE-MEDAL" SHIRT, invented by My 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

sold by Wood & Cary, 725 Chestnut street, is the most becoming article out for Indies' heads, ac ing to the present mode of wearing the hair. Their sale of them is immense. THE PRESIDENT AT HOME.—President Lincoln has arrived safely back in Washington, and he refers phia. He says the Fair was the grandest thing in

thing in its way he ever saw was the Brown Stone

Clothing Hall of Rockhill and Wilson, Nos. 693 and 605 Chestnut street, above Stath, where he went to us measured for a new suit. The President is a gentleman of good taste and sound discretion. 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 wig. Should the hat, on examination, be found shabby-looking, unfashionable, or unseasonable, he is hereby advised to hasten to Warburton, the hat-ter, next door to the Post Office, and procure for himself a tasteful and a seasonable hat. By so doing

ABOUT TAILORS .- A French paper says: The Emperor's Tailor," Dussantov, (whose establishment is on the Boulevard des Italiens,) stands official candidate for the Conseil General, in the De-'Andy Johnson," who stands "official" candidate another Tailor we wot of, named Granville Stokes, whose celebrated clothing establishment is at No. 609 Chestnut street, whose becoming styles and raceful fits are only equalled by the moderation of

STRAW HATS .- All the newest and best styles at Warburton's, Chestnut street, next door to the Post UNCLE ABE'S LAST.—During the visit of the President to the Sanitary Fair, on Thursday last, while opposite the Clothing Department, there was pointed out to him the beautiful coat made for General Grant by Chas. Stokes & Co., the eminent clathian under the Continental. Uncle Abe, after admiring it, remarked that he had no doubt that it was noble-spirited donors.

"MACHINAW" STRAW HATS .- A superior assortment of these Philadelphia favorite straw hats is. now in store. A few are of rare fineness and beauty -prices from \$2 to \$10. Warburton, hatter, Chest nut street, next door to the Post Office. BILIOUS AFFECTIONS, Liver Complaint, Sick

Headache, Dyspensia, &c., are speedily removed by the use of Dr. D. Jayne's Sanative Pills. The test of thirty years' use has proved them superior to all other remedies for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended. In their action they are mild and certain, and may be taken shany time without risk from exposure. Prepared anly at No. 242 Chestnut street. SKASONABLE COVERINGS FOR THE HEAD-ALL

TASTES ANTICIPATED.—Warburton, next door to the Post Office, exhibits all the styles of all his business cotemporaries, as well as a large number exclusively his own. Call and examine. THE BANDSOMEST ASSORTMENT OF STRAW. FRLT.

and other Hats can be purchased of Charles Oakford & Sons, 834 and 836 Chastnut street—Continental "OUNCE, OR POCKET" HATS, of fine felt and ..

next door to the Post Office,