WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1864. mications. We do not return rejected manuscripts, Wountary correspondence is solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different

will be paid for.

The Grand Campaign. The prospects of the operations against the rebel capital have at last narrowed into what seems the inevitable alternative: that Richmond must be surrendered or evacuated. In either case, the fall of Richmond is fated; but this, however impressive and significant to the world as a triumph, may not, perhaps, comprise at once the one still more important resultthe capture or annihilation of the army under LEE. This able general will have to decide how long it will be useful to defend Richmond against an enemy whose hand he encounters on nearly every side, whose comprehensive prescience and unresting action have paralyzed even the hope of strategy; and then find a way for temporary escape from the doomed city, either north or south-or he must make good the hackneyed boast of the Richmond journalists, that the Confederacy will die defending its capital. The case is one of death rather than life, and, whatever the circumstances, is altimately a matter of "dying in the last ditch." . We find it impossible to avoid this view of the situation, though months may pass, and many lives may be lost, ere the great object of Gen. GRANT is attained. The energy of the Government confirms this confidence. No resources will be spared, no time will be lost, till the purpose and aspiration of years of misfortune and trial are at last thoroughly satisfied. So much has been accomplished towardthe great end of the campaign that we may now fairly attempt to estimate the character and value of the service which Gen. GRANT has rendered to the nation. "Bull-dog tenacity," the ungenerous and reluctant credit given him by the rebels and his inimical critics North, is perhaps the least virtue which he has shown as a military leader. "Brute force" is by no means the most important weapon he has. wielded against the rebel army. Intellect, courage, clear-sighted military skill, and undaunted purpose have all been displayed in the victorious march on Richmond. A stranger to the campaigns of Virginia, General GRANT has driven his veteran adversary from position to position, seldom using his whole army for the work of fighting, and outflanking him from every difficult stronghold. His dispositions upon the field have rendered it impossible for the enemy to successfully retaliate, and his prompt strategy has equally circumvented the rebel commander at every point. We have not once heard of LEE attempting to turn his adversary, or to march northward even the distance of a mile. With any other general we may imagine, from observation the rebels have been driven from base to base, and from stronghold to stronghold, continuously beaten in a series

rectness and triumph which are extraordi-The rebellion in Virginia is now practically reduced to the vicinity of Richmond. After running a fearful gauntlet the decimated army of LEE is now about to make its last desperate series of diminishing struggles. How GRANT has brought his foe to this fate seems inexplicable to the rebels, and, simple as his plan has been, is surprising to his friends. In little more than one month he is before Richmond, having won every step of his progress with hard fighting or consummate skill. A period | if for no other reason than to appreciate the remarkably brief, for its results, is crowded with victorious history such as the war has not known hitherto. Success has been gained where success has been the most | the Great West tempts us, and we may difficult. In his vigorous campaign against | go far off to the Rocky Mountains, and, Vicksburg, Grant first became well acquainted with his genius. After that, his future was a necessity. In the much grander campaign in Virginia, his genius is fully displayed, and, like all genius, it seems a revelation. He seems to have done everything that was wanting; to have satisfied the pride of the country by fairly defeating the enemy in the most obstinate contests, besides overreaching him at all points of strategy. Great armies do not accomplish results such as these, but great minds. Nothing can be suggested as better than the plan which General GRANT marked out for himself; and let us here take occasion to say, it in no particular resembles the plan of McClellan. Contrary to the policy of the latter, General GRANT based his success upon courage, as every great soldier must. For six weeks McClellan sat down before Yorktown, after his army had been transported nearly the whole distance thither. In less than the same time General GRANT is, to all effect, before Richmond, having accomplished what Gen. McCLELLAN regarded as nearly impossible. He has fought the enemy in one comparatively direct line of march, and driven him, broken and dispirited, to the wall. Instead of following his antagonist, GRANT has forced him; more than this, he has out-manœuvred him and astonished him. Now, all are ready to admit that the plan of placing an army in the rear of Richmond as a co-operating force to an army moving direct on Richmond, and a balancing and supporting force to an army moving down the valley, is the best of all plans. It was conceived at once, and undertaken in the hundredth part of the time employed for McCLEL-LAN's colossal preparations, and will have revenged, we think, in stupendous victory over the enemy, all the monster misfortunes of the old Peninsular campaign. The new march upon Richmond has swept clean. Every branch of the rebel power in Virginia seems to have been cut off, and only root and trunk remain. All the railroads by which the enemy might move north or south have been seized or broken, and in this feature of the campaign, and especially in the disposition of his cavalry, GRANT has shown the best foresight and the readiest inspiration. We need not rehearse how all along the march he destroyed the roads in both his front and rear, opening up new bases of supply, and never leaving to the enemy a point for attack or speculation. His plan grasped at once LEE's means of supply and reinforcements, and yet safely provided for the worst results while he cut his own army off from the ordinary means of communication with Washington. With such a plan and such

a leader failure in the main object seems an impossibility. Gen. GRANT's removal to the James river is instead of being a change of plan or spirit, only a step in progress. It is virtually another flanking movement, compelling the enemy, from his strongest fortifications, to defend his rear rest fortifications, to defend his rear no signs of the arrival of the Africa, now due from Richmond, indeed, may be taken at Liverpool.

Petersburg. How dexterously GRANT, in the face of the enemy, has removed his army from the Chickahominy to the James, may astound the admirers of a change of base. It would have been better had GRANT captured LEE before he reached Richmond, and had BUTLER taken Richmond; but this would have transcended all victories, ancient and modern. As it is, GRANT has joined BUTLER, this general having, by a wise preordination, been placed near Petersburg, convenient to the joint purpose

of taking Richmond. The late movement of HUNTER, CROOK, and Averill, from Staunton, will have a vital bearing upon the great siege, if there must be a siege of Richmond at all. By this time the expedition under HUNTER has been joined by Sheridan's cavalry, in progress of its raids upon the railroads. and the whole force, numbering perhaps 40,000 men, can march upon Richmond, by way of Lynchburg, or to Burkville Junction or Danville, two important positions in rear of the capital. The value of such a force is apparent at a glance. Threatened by GRANT and BUTLER, and SHERIDAN and HUNTER, with all the railroads broken at front and rear of Richmond, LEE may still retreat, but he must leave his greatest defences, and cannot far out-distance his opponent. To break through the present strong lines of our armies would require the best effort of the rebellion. Much is yet to transpire, but we may safely predict the fate of Richmond.

Where Shall We Go? We have all been at the Sanitary Fair, we have made our summer purchases, dined under the gaudy canopy of the restaurant, spent long hours of gladness and joy in the magnificent art gallery, and dreamed of India and Ceylon as we strolled through the rich tropical gardens and listened to the falling waters. We have more beauty in Logan Square than in any of our wateringplaces or summer resorts, and thrifty people may here see more of perfection in nature and art than in many of the grandest European capitals. This little world has much of the perfect world. It seems like an Arabian Nights Entertainment; and if Scheherezade or the good Caliph, or some brown beneficent prince carrying beefsteaks from the Valley of Diamonds, came sauntering along the Union avenue, we should not feel any particular surprise, for this Fair has been a succession of surprises, and we have made up our mind to be astonished at nothing. Still it cannot last much longer, and already the bazaars have a faded look, and the young ladies seem to be suffering from. strawberries and ice cream. The committee announce that next week it will be opened at a reduced rate, that even the poor reign, and then for the seaside and country. We have really remained too long in the burning city, and we long for green fields and fresh pastures.

Where shall we go? We have our own Atlantic City, and Cape May, and Long Branch—sea suburbs of the great city. Shall we go down to the sandy oceanshores and gather shells and sport amid the shores and gather shells and sport amid the the ist Colored Regiment, and haddesorted breakers, or is there more to be seen in the OFFICIAL REPORT OF GEN BEAUREGARD. might have done. The Army of the Potoup on the mountain-top, and amid the 20, 5 A. M.—The Richmond Enquirer of the 18th has so thoroughly reversed the case and profit. Then we have the respectable that; in a period comparatively brief, Water Gap, where people go for repose, and eleven commissioned officers. keep early hours and play whist, avoiding brandy and the morning newspapers-a cosy, quiet, comfortable place, where a of battles without parallel in the man would be content to live and die. We war, and forced by masterly combinations | might, perhaps, prefer Ephrata, the jewel back upon the immediate defence of Richof the gorgeous crown of Lancaster, or mond. This is not the result of "brute | Bedford, with its many dear associations, force" or "bull-dog tenacity," for the rewhere keen men go to talk politics, and bels have been outflanked from their best pocoal and oil, and cat mutton and drink the sitions, and bewildered by the movements waters. We trust our friends will not and plans of their inexorable adversary. All allow Sam Weller's prejudice against that they have been able to do has been to "chalvbeates" to keep them away from save themselves from rout or capture. That Doubling Gap. Mr. CHADSEY promises to General Grant has had a larger army than | make us all happy should we pay him a his opponent does not alter the glory of a visit, and if we still prefer the sea, and single achievement. We venture to say wish exclusiveness and privacy, we have that he has had no stronger force than any only to go over to Barnegat and settle down skilful general, operating in so difficult a at Long Beach. field, would require. The rebels them-selves confidently asserted his defeat at the Perhaps we shall go to Nahant or Sara-

outset, and asked no consideration or favor. woods which the strange and gifted HENRY The genius of common sense is evident in D. THOREAU has made so familiar : or we every movement and disposition which may wander among the White Mountains, GRANT has made: and the whole of his where the Ambitious Guest breathed his fixed plan has been carried out with a di- last unavailing sigh. And, thinking of the Ambitious Guest, we may go to Concord, and stand over the newly-made grave of the apple blossoms have scarcely faded. If there is nothing in the Merrimac, and its rare and quaint old legends, we may find comfort and health on the Hudson, and think of Rip Van Winkle and Ichabod Crane as we sit under the trees in Sleepy Hollow. Niagara is not too commonplace. we hope, nor should we abandon the great falls to bridal parties and gentlemen from abroad. Let us go to Niagara by all means, great picture now growing under HAMIL. TON'S wonderful artist-hand. If we have time and money, and love adventure, the Great West tempts us, and we may go far off to the Rocky Mountains, and, pausing at Colorado, see whether there is any prospect of gold falling, or climbing up the mountain spurs recall the magnificent attempts of Biersthat and Leutzr to transfer these glories to canvas. Haying seen all this, having looked Nature in the face and drank in the inspiration of her breath, we may return home again early in the fall, in time for the grapes and the corn, and the long nights. We may come home ready to do our duty as good citihome ready to do our duty as good citizens, by pushing on the canvass for Lin-COLN and JOHNSON and the preservation of the Republic.

> Reported Invasion by Moseby Denied. BALTIMORE, June 21,-The report that any hostile force has crossed the Potomac into the Generals Sigel, Kelley, and Weber, are on the

alert in command of troops along the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. They have seen no enemy for weeks past in their department. ALL QUIET ON THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAIL-The Evening American, referring to published rumors of a raid into Maryland, pronounce them sensational, and says a story almost identical was in circulation on Sunday last, but did not find sufficient credit to call forth a contradiction. It has letters from Martinsburg, only a few miles from Falling Waters, written vesterday afternoon, and passing in that vicinity. On the contrary, they state that Moseby and his guerillas are operating between Winchester and Staunton, preventing, as far as possible, communication with General Hunter.

Arrival of Wounded at Annapolis. Annapolis, June 21.—The steamer Connecticut has just arrived with over five hundred wounded, including sixty officers. They are principally from the 5th and 9th Army Corps. They were wounded on the 17th and 18th instant, in charging the rebel works around Petersburg. They confirm the news that Burnside gained decided advantages on Saturday, and that Petersburg would soon fall into our hands. Dr. Vanderkeift and the surgeons of the Naval School are doing all in their power for the rollef of the wounded. The field of work for the Sanitary and Christian Commissions is very large.

EXTRACTS FROM SAVANNAH PAPERS. WASHINGTON, June 21.—The following extracts are from Savannah papers of June 11th, which have "Stand Water, Chief of the Cherokee Nation, has recently been commissioned as a brigadier in the Confederate army. He is the first Indian who ever ttained that rank "A company of boys, about forty strong, has been formed at Columbus, Ga., to guard the railroad bridge at West Point. Their captain is Master Walter Gordon, brother of Major General Gordon, of Lee's army. Not a member of the company is over 16 years of age." The papers contain culogies on Lieutenant Gen. Pelot, and suggest that his name be given to the "Water Witch," which he has bequeathed to the Confederacy, purchased with his heart's blood.

Bogus Quotations for Gold. BALTIMORE, June 21 .- As an evidence of the bogus character of the gold quotations received here from New York and posted upon the bulletin boards of our gold gamblers, it may be well to state that this alternoon a respectable broker here tested the faith of our gold speculators in their quotations by offering to sell \$5,000 in gold to a broker who had posted on his bulletin: "Gold wanted at 202." The dealer, however, backed down, and the highest he was willing to purchase at was 1981/2.

Non-Arrival of the Africa. HALIFAX, N. S., June 21-7.30 P. M.-There are

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA. THE SIEGE OF PETERSBURG.

OUR TROOPS CAINING GROUND. SKIRMISHING ON SUNDAY. Gen. Gilmore Relieved of his Command.

REPULSE OF A REBEL NIGHT ATTACK. REBEL REPORTS FROM HUNTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Lexington Captured by Crook and Averill. OUR FORCES NEAR LYNCHBURG.

THE SIEGE OF PETERSBURG. BERMUDA HUNDRED, June 19 .- There was fighting in front of Petersburg up to 2 o'clock yesterday without decisive result, but our troops have been constantly gaining ground upon the enemy. Another piece of artillery, which was captured from the enemy, was brought into Gon. Grant's headquarters yesterday.

It is understood that the advantage gained on the enemy yesterday will be vigorously followed up to-day, and decisive results are expected soon to occur. Gen. Gilmore and staff left for Old Point on the steamer Wyoming at 12 o'clock last night, the General having been relieved of his command.

Everything is moving very satisfactorily with the BERNUDA HUNDRED, June 20 .- Sunday, the 19th was comparatively quiet with the army about Pe-The operations of the day were confined to recon ances, slight skirmishes, and some sharpshoot ing along the lines, which now extend some dis-

tance around Petersburg, and up the Appomattex

Generals Grant and Butler went up the James river, yesterday, and had an interview with Admira JUNE 20th, 10.30 A. M .- Some little cannonadin has been heard from 8.20 A. M. to this time. *
ADDITIONAL DETAILS OF THE SIEGE. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAO, June 20, 5 A. M.—Yesterday was a quiet day along the lines of both sides, the two armies sconling desirous of enjoying a rest after the severe struggle of the

Skirmishing and artillery firing occurred at intervals, and the 5th Corps lost probably one hundred men during the day; their lines being so close to the enemy that it was dangerous to enter or leave An attack was made on the centre of the line about ten o'clock last night, but it was quickly

two previous days.

In the charge made by the 5th Corps on Friday evening the 3d brigade of General Crawford's di-vision, Colonel Carroll commanding, took the 49th North Carolina Regiment prisoners, numbering about sixty men, with their officers, flag, etc. This regiment was on the right of a column who wer preparing to make a charge on our works, but were surprised and astonished at being ordered General Crawford had two of his aids wounder Captain Suttor and Captain Chester, in the fight of that evening.

The loss of the 5th Corps will reach about 2,000 for may see the great sight. June will end its the past three days. The 2d Corps lost heaviest, the ires being 4,200 since Wednesday. A flag of truce was sent to the enemy's lines, ves terday, for the purpose of getting the dead and wounded between the works on each side, but it was The negro who was tried some days since for an attempt at rape upon a white woman, near Cold Harbor, has been sentenced to be hung, and this morning at 9 o'clock is the time designated to exe cute him. He was employed in the Quartermaster's Department, but has confessed that he belonged to

mac has hitherto been driven to defence, purest air of heaven, where Nature sits on General Bragg: after futile efforts to make headway against her Alleghanian throne, we can spend "Petersburg, June 16th 9.40 P. M.—Sir.: The the stubborn fortifications of LEE. GRANT | many of the summer weeks with pleasure enemy made two attacks on our line this afternoon, "We captured about 400 prisoners, including "They belong to the 1st brigade of Hancock's

> It also says that "communication was interrupted on the railroad to Petersburg, but that after taking up a mile and a half of the track and pulling down three hundred yards of telegraph wire, our men were so warmly pressed that they backed out and retreated from Port Walthall Junction after making a stubborn fight until late in the evening. "The principal fighting occurred two miles from Chester, where we repulsed the enemy and took two lines of their breastworks.
> "We captured a few prisoners, and some of the enemy's dead and wounded fell into our hands.
> "The enemy's troops were commanded by Gilmore, and consisted of about 2,500 men, all told. "Our force consisted of Pickett's division, and our

DESPATCH FROM GENERAL LEE. The following despatch was received from Gen "HEADQUARTERS, June 17 .- HIS EXCELLENCY, Perhaps we shall go to Nahant or Sara- J. Davis: At 11 last night we took the breastworks toga, or away up in Maine, among the at Hewlett's House. Other positions of the same line were taken. The battery at Hewlett's is being re-established.

whole losses were not heavy.

"Five vessels have been sunk by the enemy in Trent's Reach. Ten steamers are within the reach behind the monitors. Some fighting occurred near Petersburg this morning without result. "I have ordered the railroad at Port Walthall Junction, destroyed by the enemy yesterday, to be repaired and reopened.

R. E. LEE." our dear Hawthorne, above whose coffin REBEL REPORTS FROM GENERAL HUN-WASHINGTON, June 20 .- The Richmond Enquirer of June 15 contains the following important infor-

mation:

"Early resterday morning a rumor was reported of the capture of Lexington, Va., by the enemy, under Generals Crook and Averill. As the same rumor had once believe gone round, not mach eredit was given it, but it being afterwards confirmed by official intelligence; the question was at last settled. The enemy's forces were reported to be about sixteen thousand strong, and consisted mainly of cavalry, with a dozen pieces of artillery.

"They advanced by two rouds leading from Staunton, and formed a junction several miles northeast of Lexington, where they arrived on Saturday morning. It is believed that they burned the institute at Lexington. It was supposed that they would proceed to Lynchburg, about forty miles distant. Lexington is about 146 miles west of Richmond, is the capital of Rockbridge county, and is situated on the west bank of the North river, a branch of the James. It contains about 2,000 inhabitants.

and complete the detour by going on in General Kautz's track to Butler's department. This supposition, however, is provisional.

"The demonstration on Lynchburg may not be a feint, but if foiled, Lynchburg may be the point of attack as an alternative. Yesterday evening official information had been received that the enemy in the morning had burned Arrington depot and passed on to Amherst Court House, which is only twelve miles from Lynchburg. Their force is believed to be eight or ten thousand strong, and is said to be under the immediate command of Crock."

The Richmond Enquirer of the 18th says: "A gentleman who left Lynchburg on Thursday says: A Yankee force, fifteen thousand strong, under Generals Hunter, Crook, and Averill, wore at Forest Depot, on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, some eight or ten miles from Lynchburg. They have done a good deal of damage to the railroad, sawas to have been expected, but we did not learn the particulars of their vandalism."

"A train of cars arrived at Danville last evening. The Yankee feat has not been accomplished."

SOUTH CAROLINA. CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GEN. FOSTER

AND GEN. SAM JONES. FEDERAL OFFICERS PLACED UNDER FIRE AT CHARLESTON. WASHINGTON, June 20 .- The following is the cor-

respondence between Generals Jones and Foster:

HEADQUARTERS DETARTMENT OF GENERAL: Five generals and forty-five field officers of the U.S. army, all of them prisoners-of-war, have been sent to this city for safe keeping. The have been turned over to Brigadier General Ripley, commanding the first military district of thi department, who will see that they are provided with commodious quarters in that par the city occupied by non-combatants, the majority of whom are women and children. It is proper, how ever, that I should inform you that it is a part of the city which has for many months been exposed day and night, to the fire of your guns. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM JONES, Major General Commanding. To Major General J. G. Foster, commanding United States forces on the coast of South Caro lina, C. S. Headquarters Department of the South, Hilton Head, S. C., June 16, 1884. Moj. General Sam. Jones, Commanding the Confederale forces, Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida: GENERAL: I have to acknowledge the receipt this day of your communication of the 13th instant, informing me that five general and forty-five field officers of the U. S. army, prisoners of war, have been turned over by you to Brig. Gen. Ripley, with instructions to see that they are provided with quarters in the part of the city occupied by noncombatants, the majority of which latter you state are women and children. You add that you deem it proper to inform me that it is part of the city which has been for many months exposed to the fire of our guns. Many months since Major General Gilmore, U. S. army, notified Gen. Beauregard, then commanding at Charleston, that the city would be bombarded. This notice was given that non-combatants might be removed, and thus women and children be spared from harm. Gen. Beauregard, in a communication to General Gilmore, dated August 22d, 1863, informed him that the non-combatant population of Charleston would be removed with all possible celerity. That the by you in the part of the city which has

been for many months exposed to fire is a mat-ter decided by your own sense of humanity. I must,

however, protest against your action in thus placing

defenceless prisopers of war in a position exposed ble act of cruelty, and can be designed only to prevent the continuance of our fire upon Charleston. This oity is a depot for military also, foundries and factories for the manufacture of munitions of war. In its shippard several armed fron-clads have been already completed. while others are still upon the stocks in course of construction. Its wharves and the banks of the rivers on both sides of the city are lined with batteries. To destroy these, meens of continuing the war is therefore our object and duty. You seek to defeat this effort, and by means not known to honorable warfare, but by placing unarmed and helpless prisoners under fire. I have forwarded your communication to the President with the request that he will place in my custody an equal number of prisoners of like grades, to be kept by me in positions exposed to the fire of your guns as long as you continue the course stated in your

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obo-J. G. FOSTER, J. G. Posten, Major General Commanding. dient servant, D. C. WAGER, A. A. General, THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI.

The Steamer Progress Burned-Twenty Lives Lost-Threatened Suspension of Civil Rule in Memphis. CAIRO, June 20,-The steamer Mollie Able, from New Orleans on the 15th instant, has arrived. The steamer Progress was burned to the water's edge, at Dead Man's Bend, Mississippi river, on the evening of the 9th. She came out of Red river with a cargo of 1,359 balos of cotton, of which 500 may be saved. The cotton was marked "A. M. Butler & Co., Calro," The boat took fire from a lamp in the engine room. About twenty lives were The cotton market is active, but the offerings are small; middling \$1.07@1.08, low middling \$1.03@

1.05; good inquiry for sugar and molasses, with lit tle offering.

Three buildings were blown down in Cairo this afternoon, during a severe rain and wind storm. One man was killed by being crushed in the ruins.
IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT OF GEN. WASHBURNE. CAIRO, June 21.—Gen. Washburne, commander of the Department of West Tonnessee, has declared, in answer to a communication of inquiry from Major Parks, that owing to the disloyal character o the present city government of Memphis, as well as its utter inefficiency in the management of affairs, he is compelled to announce that, in the event of the selection of the present mayor, it is the intention of the military authorities to take charge of the municipal department.
The General expresses the hope that the citizens

WASHINGTON.

of Memphis, by electing a ticket friendly to the Government of the United States, he may be re-

lieved from the duty of interfering, but expresses a determination that, while he commands, there

shall be no hostile municipal government within

Washington, June 21, 1864. THE NATIONAL DEBT. The Secretary of the Treasury furnishes, in an swer to a resolution of the Senate, a statement of the public debt of the United States to June 14, 1864, making the total amounts as follows: 501,383,101 4 \$1,719,335,169 S

Annual interest in coin..... in lawful money.. . . \$71. 699, 739 1 The remainder of the debt bearing no interest is mainly unpaid requisitions, NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT. The President has nominated for Judge Advocate General, with the rank of brigadler, Joseph Holt,

of Kentucky, the present incumbent; and for assistant Judge Advocate General, with the rank of colonel, Major WM. McKEE DUNN, of Indiana, former member of Congress, now Judge Advocate of the Department of Missouri. WAR VESSELS FOR MAIL PURPOSES. The Secretary of War has communicated, in anto the House resolution informatic the number, crew, and amount of war vessel suitable to be employed in conveying the mails nooscuck, 3,500 tons: Nishamony, Wampanoa nooga, 8,000 tons; Idaho, Kewaydin, Guerriere tario, and Java, 2,500 tons; Hapalo, Moshalu, Mondamin, Keoshauqua, Caulocock, Williamette, Tohgayuta, Watauga, Arapaho, Pushmataha, Wana first is fourteen miles per hour; of the following

six, fifteen miles, and of the remainder, thirt The first seven require 363 officers and men in war, and 226 in peace; the next eight 322 men in war; and 263 in peace, and the remaining twelve 230 in war; and 139 in peace. Of the same three classes the first has a monthly pay-roll in war of \$9,190; in peace, \$6,721; consuming 66 tons of coal daily for mail purposes, and carries 17 guns in war and 5 in beace. The second class, with a monthly pay-roll in war of \$8,414, and \$5,187 in peace, uses 50 tons of coal, and carrying 9 guns in war and 3 in peace. The third class, with a monthly pay-roll of \$6,550 in war, and \$4,779 in peace, uses 50 tons of coal, and oxeries 9 guns in war and 3 in peace. THE INTER-CONTINENTAL TELEGRAPH. The Inter-Continental Telegraph bill, which

passed the Senate to-day, grants the right of way through any Territories of the United States to the boundaries of British America, with branches for the lines needed to open communication with the mining districts and settlements. Instead granting a quarter section of land for each fifteen miles, it gives so much unappropriated public land as is needed for stations, not to exceed forty acres for each fifteen miles of the line. The Secretary of the Navy is authorized, not instructed, to detail a steamer or other vessel to assist in the surveys and laying the wires. The subsidy of \$50,000 per year is stricken out. The Secretary of War is authorized, but not directed, to use the available military forces in the Territories to protect the lines. It is made subject to the prior us by the Government, and open at all times to the public and to other telegraph lines at regular usual average rates in Europe and America for the same service, or such as shall be fixed by a con

tion-between the United States, Russia, and Great THE REPORTED RESEL RAID-A CANARD The statement published in some of to-day's papers that Moseby is north of the Potomac with large force, or any force at all, is totally without foundation. No hostile force, great or small, has crossed the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at any point during the present season, and for several weeks, not even an armed guerilla has been seen near the road. COMMITTER ON TERRITORIES.

on the Committee on Territories formerly filled by his predecessor, Mr. Lovejoy. THE \$300 EXEMPTION LAW. The House of Representatives to-day refused, by a vote of 100 against 50, to repeal the \$300 commutation clause in the enrolment bill. Such a result, by so large a majority, took every one by surprise. The subscriptions to the 10-40 loan, reported at

\$185,000. Acting Assistant Surgeon John K. Harden-Brook, U. S. A., died at Rush Barracks, in Washington, on Monday night, of typhoid fever. GENERAL GILMORE IN WASHINGTON. Gen. Q. A. GILNORE, who has been relieved from command and ordered to report here for further

GUERICLAS AT ACQUIA CREEK. On Saturday last a large band of guerillas made their appearance at Acquia Creek, and set fire to the lower wharf, whereupon the gunboats Gour de Lion, Primrose, and Leslie, opened fire, and scat-tered them. Boats' crews of the Primrose and Cœur de Lion were sent on shore to stop the fire, but when the Ella passed that place vesterday orning the wharf was still burning. NOMINATION OF A CHIEF JUSTICE FOR IDAHO.
SILAS WOODSON has been nominated to the Senate as Chief Justice for Idaho, in the place of SIDNEY EDGERTON, appointed Governor of the new Territory of Montana MOVEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT.

The Evening Star says the President and his youngest son left the city yesterday afternoon on the ice steamer Baltimore, to pay a visit to Gene ral Grant, and observe how affairs are progressing in the James rivor. The Republican says "The President is taking a horseback ride in Virginia to-day for his health." XXXVIIIth CONGRESS-1st Session. SENATE.

AMENDMENT OF MR. ERICSSON'S CONTRACT.

Mr. HALE, of New Hampshire, reported, without amondment, the House joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to amend the contract with John Ericson for the two inpregnable floating batteries, the Dictator and Puritan. HOMESTEADS FOR THE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS. HOMESTEADS FOR THE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, reported, without amendment, the bill to secure to persons in the military and naval service of the United States homesteads on forfeited estates in the insurrectionary districts.

A PROTEST FROM MR. FISHBACK. Mr. LANE, of Kansas, submitted a letter, which was ordered to be printed, from William M. Fishback to James H. Lane, protesting against the charges of disloyalty preferred against him, and making averments of his entire fidelity to the Constitution and Government of the United States. THE INTER-CONTINENTAL TELEGRAPH. The bill to encourage and facilitate telegraphic communication between the eastern and western continuity as, on motic n of Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, take munication between the eastern and western continents was, on motic of Mr. CHAN DLER, of Michigan, taken up.

Afr. GRIMES, of Iowa, opposed the clause granting a subsidy to the company of a half million of deliars. He wished it understood that he was not opposed to the grand object to be accomplished, but he believed it could be done by individual enterprise, without any subsidy on the part of the United States Government. This was not a monopoly on the part of Mr. Collins particularly, but on the part of the Western Union Telegraph Company. He did not believe it was necessary for this Government to do more than the British and hussian Governments had done; namely, to grant the right of way and afford facilities for laying the wire, besides giving them grants of lands.

Mr. Milk Ill., of Malne, said this was a measure of the grantest national importance, and if the Western Union Telegraph Company chose to undertake it, and carry it through, what interest would be endangered by the Government adding them to the limited extent required? The line would cost from five to eight millions. He did not believe there was a measure would have denied to the American people this great boom of a telegraphic gird be around the world. This, if accompished, would be among the great thinks in our history. None would stand higher. Therefore, he would aver the proposition of the United States Government joining with the English and Russian in putting around our globe a telegraphic crief, whe had propuptly secured the cooperation of the English and Russian in putting around by tolegraphic communication, now comes to us and as keeper and our group each of the English and Russian in putting around by tolegraphic communication, now comes to us and as keeper and our group each of the English and Russian Government in his great enterprise of connection these two continents by tolegraphic communication, now comes to us and as keeper and of the English and Russian Governments in this great enterprise of connection these two continents by

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Str. Wilson, of Mas-achusetts, would vote for this bill on general principles, believing it would accomplish a grand object, As a repressor tative of a great manufacturing interest, he could do no loss.

The amendment of Mr. Ten Byck was then rejected. and the provision stands as follows:

The amendment of Mr. Ten Byck was then rejected. The amendment of Mr. Ten Byck was then rejected. The article of the stands as follows:

Provided, That II, during any fath of the fitteen years aforesaid, the husiness done for the United States under said contract shall at the ordinary rate of charge for private messages exceed the sum of huddred thousand dollars, an account thereof duty authenticated shall be presented to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall certify the same to Congress for payment.

Mr. Detoilly Tile's amenument as an additional section was adopted, as follows: That the rate of charges for public or private messages shall not exceed on said line the average usual rate in Europe and America for he same services, or such rates as shall be accreained and fixed by a convention between the United States, Russia and Great Britain.

Mr. BROWN, of Missouri, moved to strike out the clause allowing the company to establish such branch lines as may be needed to open communication with the various mining district, and, other settlements in said Territuries. His metion was rejected.

Mr. TEN ETCK, of New Jersey, renewed his amendment striking out the third section, which he had hore-tofore offered in Committee of the Whole. This section as warm friend of every species of public improvements, but the question with him was, how was this work to be built; whother the Government shall give this subsidy for ten years and more thereafter? The Russian Government gave no part of its army to protect the land line, and node of its ships for souncings or transporting material, but required that persons employed shough the line should be Russians, and married, thus looking for the years and more thereafter? The Russian down the

B. yess 4.
Mr. TEN EYCK'S motion to strike out the third section of the bill granting subsidies was agreed to by the NAYS. Howard.

The bill was then read a third time and passed. I sin thy grants the right of way, the assistance of the next to the corpany while building the line, with the use of forty acres of land for each station. THE HOUR OF MEETING.

Mr. POMEROY introduced a resolution that ih Senate, after Thursday next, meet at 11 o'clock, which was not considered. THE ENDOLUMENT OF THE PORCES.

Mr. WILSON, from the Military Commune, introduced a bill supplementary to the several sets for outling and calling out the national forces, which was ordered to be printed.

THE REPERTY OF THE PORCES. THE REPEAL OF THE PUCITIVE SLAVE LAW. Mr. SUMN&R, of Massachueetts, moved to take up the House bill to repeal the Fugitive Slave act, which was debated at some length. was declared at some length.
The ayes and nays were then called on the motion to
take no the bill repeating the fuglitive-slave law, which
was carried by the following vote:
YEAS.

riale, Harlan, Harris, Hower, Lane (Kunsas), Morgan, Vortil, NAYS. Johnson, Lane (Ind.). Nesmith, Powell, Richardson, Buckalew. THE COMMUTATION CLAUSE.

THE COMMUTATION CLAUSE.

Mr. MORGAN, of New York, from the Military Committee, reported the following:
A bill to prohibit the discharge of persons from liability to military duty by reason of the pay ment of money and for other putposes. That so much of the act entitled "An act for enrolling and calling out the national forces and for other putposes," approved March 3, 183, and the acts amendatory thereof, as authorizes the discharge of any diafted person from liability to military service by reason of the putposes, if or the procuration of a substitute or otherwise, be and the same is hereby repealed: Provided, That nothing contained in this act shall be construed to alter the provisions of existing laws relative to persons actually fornishing substitutes.

The Senate at 4½ of clock took a recess until 7 P. M. EVENING SESSION.

THE BILL RELATING TO THE NATIONAL FORCES.

The following is the bill reported by Mr. WILSON, from the Military Committee, to day:

Section 1 provides against a construction of the act of February 21 white, shall-repeal the requirement of a draft of the requirement and fifty per cent. in addition. lition.
Section 2 amends the act of March 5, 1863, that the noice on drafted men may be served within days after
such draft, or at any time within six months,
bection 3 allows transportation of drafted men from
he place of residence to the ronderwous: Section 4 allows payments to be made by the paymas-ters to non-commissioned officers from the date of theon-rolment and previous to mustering, in the settlement of paymasters' accounts. paymasters' accounts.
Section 5 deems the soldier to have died in the military service if he shall be unable to avail himself of a discharge in consequence of sickness, wounds, and subsequently dies in hospital.
Section 6 entitles enlisted men discharged within two years from the date of enlistment by reason of permanent injuries received or permanent disability incurred in the line of duty to the bounty proportioned to the time of service.
Section 7 allows hospital matrons \$12 per month and one ration.

one ration.
Section 8 makes provision for the freedom of the wife and children of negrocoldiers.
SUSPENSION OF A RULE. SUSPENSION OF A RULE.

Mr. DINON. of Connecticut, submitted the following:

Resolved, That the 28th special rule of the Senate be
suspended during the present session of Congress, expended for the conference of the senate of the senate be
presented for to concern in the resolution of the House to suspend the 18 h or 17th joint rules of either House, shall
always be in order and be immediately considered and
levelecided without debate. The effect of this suspension is to facilitate legislation and cut the red tape of delaying formalities. THE REGULATION OF DEBATE.

THE REGULATION OF DEBATE.

Mr. WADE submitted the following resolution:
Resolved. That during the remainder of the presenters of Congression of Congression of Congression of Congression of Senator shall speak more than one on any question before the Senate, nor shall succeed the minutes without leave of the Senate expressly given, and when such leave is asked it shall be decided by the Senate without debate, and it shall be the duty of the President to see that this rule is strictly enforced.

The remainder of the evening session was devoted the discussion of District of Columbia business, and 10.30 P. M. the Senate adjourned. HOUSE.

BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, ETC., REPORTED.

Mr. SCHENCE, of Ohio, from the Committee on Milltary Affairs, made an adverse report, which was laid
on the table, on the neution of certain citizens who have
een confined in rebel prisons, asking that they banlowed the same pay and rations as soldiers in the United
Stuce army. been confined in rebel prisons, asking that they be a lowed the same pay and rations as soldiers in the United Stutes army.

Mr SCHENCK also reported a joint resolution for the relief of Mary Kellogs, wite of Spencer Kellogs, excuted as styp by the per level at the ritions of the rate and the state of the navy with the was excented, and his wite seed to the pension due to bis rate. The bill was passed afterse report on the resolution directing inguities into the expediency of reporting a bill for the pay of officers and soldiers who have not been mustered into the service.

Mr. SCHENCK reported back the Sonate bill, with amendments providing for an examination as to the norm and business qualifications of commissaries, quartermasters, and paymasters. It was passed.

Also, the bill providing to at paymasters and military storekeepers of ordennes shall have the same rank, pay, and emoluments as a captain of ordnance, but without commend.

Also, a bill increasing the efficiency of the medical corpe of the army.

Mr. GAKFIELD, from the Committee on Military Affairs reported a joint resolution that Majur Brinton, paymaster, be credited with \$10.600,000, being the amount under his charge destroyed by the burning of the steamer Ruth. He said the official report showed boxes, recovered.

On notion of Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, the subject was posiponed until the second Tuesday in December, Mr. PENDLETON, of Obio, made a report from the Committee of Omercial appropriation bill, which was adopted. Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinots, from the Committee of June, 1896, for the payment of a borses destroyed in the military service of the United States, by which hostilities with the roleds may cease and peace reign.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinots, from the Committee was ordered by a commanding officer. The bill takes effect from the commencement of the present rebellion, and was passed.

effect from the commencement of the present rebellion and was passed.

Mr. FARNSWORTH reported a bill, which was passed, providing that yeterianry surgeons of cavalry regiments shall have the same rank may and be appointed as deferred the relief of second leutenant of cavalry, and be appointed and commissioned as other officers. Also, a bill for the relief of officers of the 4th and 5th Regiments of Indiana, who were appointed by the Secretary of War, and mustered out without pay, which was also passed.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Michigan, from the Committee on Military Affairs, made an adverse report on the resolution is necessary to prevent substitute brokers from purchasing substitutes. He also reported a bill for the relief of Mrs. Goueral Lander.

Mr. ODELL, from the Committee on Military Affairs, made an adverse report on the resolution instructing made an adverse report on the resolution instructing them to inquire into the expediency of purchasing two bridges at Rock Island. PETITION FOR RELIEF.

Mr. ODELL, from the Committee on Military Affairs, said be had an extraordinary potition for relief sent to the Committee by Heary F. Johns. It appeared that at the commencement of the rebellion a compacy was organized here by the name of the Cassins M. Clay Guard It was composed of sojourners from varions parts of the country, some of whom are Ministers abroad, while others occupy provinent positions in the various States. It was due to say that the relief was asked for by a very few of them, while the majority repudiated it. In his (Mr. Odell's) opinion this wrs a job got up for compensation for services never rendered with any efficiency. The petition was laid upon the table. The petition was taid upon the table.

The pcittion was laid upon the table.

The DRAPT.

Mr. SCHENCK, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill with reference to the draft, which he thus substantially explained: The President sees the necessity of having men and not money, and finds that the existing enrolment act does not produce them because of various circumstances, such as communication for sub-litutes, and other things which intervene. The President, it was known, had sent a message to the House, including a communication from the Secretary of War and General Fry, all recommending that the communication clause be repealed.

Mr. SCHENCK gave an illustration to show how difficult was to procure men, showing that in the Fourth district of Maryland only one hundred and twenty nine were secured by bonnty. Fifty-two were obliged to serve because they could not purchase exemption, while six hundred and thirty were released by paying the communication. In view of all these facts the first and second sections of the bill proposed to repeal the communication clause of the enrolment act, and that substitutes might be furnished by the drafted man in the remon of his father, son, or brother. The third section pallaited what might otherwise app are to be a stringent feature in the bill. It provided that the draft should not be wholly for three years, but the President might order a draft for a less period, but not under one year. In order further to sustain and carry out the Drasident might order a draft for a less period, but not under one year. In order further to sustain and carry out the Drasident might order a draft for a less period, but not under one year. In order further to sustain and carry out the Drasident might order a draft for a less period, but not under one year. In order further to sustain and carry out the brasident calls for a draft he shall, at the same time, outfy the people of the connection. for the provided that whenever the President calls for a draft he shall, at the same time, so till y the people of the country that volunteers will be accepted in Heu of draftee men, and these volunteers may be for one, two, or three years. Every township, election district, country, and precinct, is permitted to make up its, quotaby volunteers. Every man, whether he be poor or rich, has an interest in having the draft made up. Volunteers serving for one year are to receive a beauty of one hundred dollars, for two years two hundred dollars, and for three years three hundred dollars. The other sections of the full propose to remed, the deficits in the old law. Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, inquired whether t was the intention of the gentleman to move the previ-

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, inquired whother it was the intention of the geutleman to move the previous question?

Mr. SCHENCK replied this was a vital measure, and hence the necessity for its immediate passage measure. The property of the measure of the previous of the hit; therefore the question occurred, under the rules. Shall the bill he rejected?

The vole was years 75, nay 75.

There being a tite, the SPEAKER voted in the negative and the saved the hill from rejection. Mr. BLAIR, of Maine, moved the said that the Secretary of War and the Provest Marshiel General had given the work aspects in the case which he briefly illustrated. Be should standard for the enrolmentlaw. As canacted the pset without or wolf all up the army more rapidly than the Control of the commentation of the bill of New York, opposed the bill, and in reply to Mr. Schenck, said it was a spurious plea, that the was the poor man's friend. This measure coded to centralize in the Executive the whole army, regulars and volume feet, and to cut off all councetion between N DALL, of Pennsylvania, said this bill was not called for by the public wants. The people throughout the first and second sections. He never bloved the old bill wase flictent. This was his conviction, and it was admitted by the war-making power, who were sarry. As he had proviously said, this bill was definited by the war-making power, who were sarry was necessarry. As he had proviously said, this bill would stimulate and encourage volunteering, and make overy district, ward, and township a kind of mutual secrety, where every man's whetever, his continuous heart of the control of the second of the said the proviously reads and the

pay fifty thousand dollars per annum as a subsidy for prompt communication with the old world. He apposed the amendment of Mr. Ten Byck, striking out of the provise in the third section the world affices years and merting tou, and striking out \$100,000 and inserting tou, and striking out \$100,000 and inserting \$60,000.

Mr. WILSON, of Mas-achusetts, would vote for this bill on general principles, believing it would accomplish a navigable state that the province of great and absent as representation of great and absent of great and absent as representation of great and absent of great and g Odell, O'Nelli (Obio), Patterson, Pendleton, Randall (Pa Rice (Mass), Robinson Scott,
Steele (N J),
Stevens,
Stiles,
Stronso,
Stuari,
Sweat,
Thomas, ravena. avis (N Y), rice, ice (Maine), Traca.
Van Valkenburg
Washburn (Ill.)
Wilder,
Wilson,
Windom. Norton, O'Neill (Pa),

> out. Mr. AMOS MYERS, of Pennsylvania, asked whether it would be in order to offer a substitute for the first secton. The SPEAKER said that there was no first section, The SPEARER said that there was no first section, it having been stricken out.
>
> Mr. BOUTWRLL, of Massacha elts, offered an amendment, which was agreed to that any volunteer or substitute under the provisions of this section, who shall be honorably discharged previous to the excitation of his term of enlistment, shall be estitled to full bounty. Mr. FARNSWORPIL of Illinois, moved to tay the bill on the table, which was disagreed to—peas 47, nays 75.
>
> Mr. GALPIELD, of Ohio, moved to strike out the third and fourth sections. The bill was presented as an entire measure, but as by the amendments the heart is cut out another head off, he had no further interest in the bill. By these amendments we get money but not men. To refuse to strike out the communitation clause was in effect to give up the war.
>
> The further discussion of the question was terminated by the arrival of the hour for a recess. EVENING SESSION.

> > THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The second section of the bill was then also stricke

THE PACIFIC RALKOAD.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to amend the Pacific Railroad act.

Mr. PRUYN of New York, said that there was but one opinion, and that was that the road should be constructed without delay and in the best manner, as a means of binding together all portions of our country, it is road has been commenced when it should have been, il would now have been commenced the greathing was to star right. A board might be organized by the Government to supervise the work. The present charter provides that the President shall fix the termini of the road, but he desired that the President shall fix the termini of the road, but he desired that the President shulf also designate the rate or line of road, by the advice of a competent board of commissioners.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, said there never was a time when our legislation deserved to be more vigilantly guarded than at present. When the public attention was so much absorbed in the war, he feared many things went through Congress from institution, wile if they were more carafully considered they would never pass. He believed the proper consideration, had not been given to that measure, he wanted to would never pass. He believed the proper consideration had not been given to the Pacific Railroad bill the House was considering.

As an original friend to that measure, he wanted to see the proper legislation, and not have the Gov. rumen! impost do nad the road not built. He examined in detail the bill, in connection with the present law, and denounced some of the sections, saying there never, was a more monstrous and flagrant attempt to overteach the Government to be found in this legislative annals of the country. He expressed his want of faith in the present company, with the men who at present controlled it, and he warned the House and country liflat the road would never be hall under its present management. When he consistered what the company should heve done, and what they had failed to do, and reflected upon the extraordinary and anblushing demands they had made on Congress for additional legislation on its behalf, he was led to exclaim, "Can such things be, and overcome us like a summor cloud without aspecial wooder!"

Mr. PRICE, of Indiana, in reply, said the gratieman from lilinois had failed to show that this bill asked for an additional dollar beyond what was appropriated in the original act. This bill was the result of the labors of a committee of thirde never he past six months. He had yet to learn that therages and denunciations, however loud, amounted to proof. So far from the company not having spent any mouny, he said the statement before the committee showed that it had already expended \$850,650.

Mr. STEYENS, of Pennsylvania, said that under the

ny not having spent any mounty, ne sate the season before the committee showed that it had already expended \$600,000.

Mr. STEYENS, of Pennsylvania, said that under the old bill the company could not work at all, and hence the committee had reported such amendments as would enable the enterprise to progress. The old bill was a mere piece of patchwork and required modifications. He explained at length the provisious of the bill, by which some of the ro-trictions were removed from the company, and he repeated that while additional lands were given, not one more dollar was proposed to be taken out of the treatury. The work, when finished, will be not only the most magnificent but most productive, apart from its political importance in binding together the atlantic and Pacific States.

THE TRANSPORTATION OF TROOPS, ETC. Holmen's amendment requiring the railroad transport property, mails, and troops of the United States free of charge, was disagreed to year 39, nays S2 The House, at 10.40 P. M., adjourned.

[Special Correspondence of The Press.]

NEW YORK, June 21, 1864. BAILWAY REFORMS. The special committee of the Common Council, appointed with an eye to the reformation of city imony the very facts which were generally predict ed long before the down-town railroads were started The fact is, that a railroad in one of our narrow usiness streets is simply a nuisance to all excep the aged ladies and the travellers who employ it as a means of carriage. The testimony received by the committee went to show that the railroads runed the business of the drawner and carmen, and ot only by impeding and detaining their vehicles but by other means. In crossing the track, wheels re wrenched, and the carrying business rendered convenient and comparatively unremunerative It was suggested before the committee that the city hould take possession of the streets and run the oads at the public expense, thereby arresting the revenues. The gentleman making this suggestion

\$150,000 worth of stock for signing the railway bill."

Brooklyn has become a great place for grand and the officers of the court seems to be waging.

Some time ago a jury indicted a justice for malfeasance, and presented the district attorney for not.

Brick stable and coach house, St. Joseph's attending properly to his duties. The attorney in turn threatened an indictment against one of the urymen for having told secrets out of court. Yeserday another grand jury presented, it is undertood nearly the whole of the Brooklyn city goernment, the police and judicial departments included. The preceding justice hereupon declared hat he would not be made the medium for disseminating slanderous political documents under the nise of presentments. It was intimated that the se action was calculated to bring the administra-

tion of justice into ridicule and disrepute.

The juries are determined to make for themselves reputations, and if they suspect corruption or mal-A "FRIEND" USED UP. Another attempt at police murder was made in this city on Sunday morning. An officer who had made an arrest was set upon by a gang of young was summoned and a wholesale collision ensued paving stone and hurled it at the officer. It tool ffect, however, on the prisoner, knocking him to the ground. A roundsman who happened to be near the assailant, dealt him a blow upon the head, which broke his skull and caused his death yesterday afternoon. The deceased had left Ireland a little over a year ago, and was aged but twenty-COLLEGIATE CERRMONIES.

The students of Columbia College Interred "the ancient." last evening, with imposing ceremonies The sad procession took up its line of march at nine P. M. headed by a band, and bearing the relic of their studies—a "shocking bad" goography. Arrived at the college green, the appropriate and dolorious exercises were performed, a funeral pyr were collected, placed in a coffin, and carefully in-The Leader libel case was adjourned until Tuesday

next, and consequently public expectation is again disappointed. The "Count Johannes" was on hand during the day, submitted an affidavit in his civil suit against the same paper, which, after debating the propriety of giving security for costs on the "Therefore, if security is still insisted upon, and granted after these additional facts and argument thereon, then I shall be compelled, as a point of ho appeal, or, as I may be advised therein, elect nonsuit instanter, and thereafter to begin anew when time shall have justified my honor and my oath, for my nature revolts against even a suspicion upor STUYVESANT. NEW YORK, June 22.

CLOSING OF THE NEW YORK GOLD BOARD.

Gold has been struck off the list called at the Stock Board. What is termed the Gold Board closed to-day. Speculation has ceased and the rice is nominal. The rate at 10 o'clock was 201, and it is now held higher. THE GOLD MARKET. An important meeting of bankers and brokers will be held on Wednesday, to urge the repeal of the gold bill. Business in foreign exchange is suspended. Two

@210 asked. NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET. Beef 1/2c. lower; sales 12@19c. Receipts, 4,200. Sheep and Lambs lower at \$4.50@9. Receipts, 12,850. Hogs higher-9%@10c. Receipts, 13,000. ARRIVAL OF SPANISH FRIGATES. The Spanish frigates Carmen and Solaltad a rived here to-day. THE " PEACE" COMMITTEE. The State Committee of "Peace Men," appointed at the mass meeting held at the Cooper Institute, by Fernando Wood and his friends, a year ago, assembled at the Astor House to-day. There was a pretty of the Mentaless of the Mentaless and the Salting of the member was

LATEST.-Gold closed at 205@206 offered, and 208

blod at the Astor House to-day. Incre was a pretty full attendance, and the feeling of the members was very decided. They were prepared for peace unequivecally, as the only alternative of ruin and bankruptcy. They would almost have fought to sustain their invortes tenet of non-resistance. The principal man of the committee was Edward A. Lawrence, a Quaker, for four years a members of the Legislature from Long Island. Judge Onderdonk, Mr. Van Allen, of Schuylor, and soveral other members were equally demonstrative in their hostility to the war. war.

The members of the committee were extremely indignant against Fernando Wood, who had, they averred, sold them out to the War Democrate.

The committee will make arrangements in regard to the Chicago Convention. They do not appear to be very sanguine of the strength of their faction. The popularity of the war and the contempt into which peace men are falling leave few to bear the convention. About sixty persons were present. Several letters vere read, amongst others, one from Senator Richardson, advocating peace. A proposition to nominate an independent candidate met with little favor.
Mr. Wood declined to commit himself for McClellan or any other man nominated at Chicago. Mass meetings are called for Wednesday in this city and

other places, to impress on the Chicago Convention The committee will meet again on Monday next. CENTRAL FAIR ART GALLERY.—No change will in it, comfort, nearly, and data section in the price of admission to the Art Gallery at the Central Fair, the auction sale having been postponed.

Link, comfort, nearly, and data section in the conditional fair, the section of the conditional fair of the condition fair of the

CALIFORNIA. AN PRANCISCO UNION RATIFICATION MEETING SAN FRANCISCO, June 20 .- A large and enthus astic meeting was held here last night, to ratify the nomination of Lincoln and Johnson. Governor Low made a speech, in which every allusion to President Lincoln and denunciation of slavery was loudly applauded.

Similar meetings are being held throughout the Trade is more lively. There have been large at rivals of sugar. Wheat is in fair demand. Thirty feet of the Gould & Curry mine sold to-day Arrived-ship Garibaldi, from New York. Sailed-barks Ceres, for Hong Kong, and Harriet,

Casualties on the Gunboat Granite City. BOSTON, June 21 .- A letter to the Transcript gives he following list of casualties on the gunboat Granite City, captured at Circussian Pass, La., on the 6th inst., with all on board, after an engagement of an hour and a haif. Ensign S. R. Tyrell, arm shot off, dangerous. Ensign A. H. Barry, shot through the leg. Quartermaster John W. Trindall, killed. Scaman Joseph Johnson, killed. Seaman John Scott, arm shot off. Quartermaster John Jacobs, thigh, dangerous. Wm. H. Hayden, thighs, badly Wm. Fitzpatrick, arm, slightly. Ira Loucks, foot. John Gegin, leg. Joseph Schallinger, leg.

M. McNamara, leg. H. Spencer, arm. - McCallom, shoulder, slight. Fatal Accident in a Mine. BLOOMSBURG, Penna., June 21.-A miner, name James Branch, in the employ of McKelvy & was crushed to death in the mines to-day.

VOTES AT THE SANITARY FAIR. vore on sword. Total VOTE ON THE CAMP CHEST.

134 Hancock

95 Scattering. Total..... VOTE ON HORSE EQUIPMENTS. VOTE ON THE SILVER VASE.

THE CITY.

Union Refresh (Saloga. 3.Dupont.

Vote on Silver Free Hors.

Good Will Engine... 2, 772 Empire Hook & Lad.

Fairmonn Engine... 2, 230 United States Hose.

Penrsylvania Hose... 1, 222 Good Intent Hose.

Phunix Hose... 1, 232 Good Intent Hose.

Philadelphia Engine... 737 Weccacoe Engine.

Diligent Engine... 216 Washington Hose.

United States Engine... 156 Philadelphia Hose.

Southwark Hose... 101 Schuylkill Hose...

South Penn Hose... 94 Columbia Hose.

Vigilant Engine... 57 Scattering.

South Penn Hose 91 Columbia Hose 12
Viginat Engine 97 Scientering 120

MANUA PEMALE SEMUNARY.

The tenth semi annual examination of the Manua Female Seminary was concluded yesterday.

The exercises, which were carefully and pleasingly conducted, occupied the better part of two days. On Monday, the younger portion of the scholars were questioned upon the studies in which they have been engaged for the past term. They acquitted themselves quite creditably. Yesterday was entirely devoted to the examination and graduation of the senior class of young ladies. The exercises were conducted orally, and we were astonished by the readiness with which the often difficult questions of the principal and his assistants were answered. After the examination was finished, a salutatory address was read by Miss Heacock. It was finely composed, and was read with good emphasis and in clear and distinct tones. Miss Darnall then read the report of the school, which, besides exhibiting a pleasing degree of progress, gave good token of her powers of composition.

After diplomas had been awarded to the graduates a valedictory address was read by Miss Oldham. Of this production we cannot speak too highly. In matter and style it far surpassed any valedictory which we have had the pleasure of hearing. Comprising impressive truths and noble sentiments, conveyed in exquisite language, it was not wanting in that great essential so difficult for young ladies to acquire—a good delivery. In it the writer feelingly alluded to the resignation of the principal, the Rev. Dr. McCluskey, to whose energy and talents. After the conclusion of the carcrises an informal meeting was held by the ladies and gentlemen prethe school has been indebted for its existence.

After the conclusion of the exercises an informal meeting was held by the ladies and gentlemen present and resolutions, were adopted deeply regret. ent, and resolutions were adop

the necessity which deprived them of so amiable and venerable a teacher and gentleman.

The Doctor leaves the Seminary in order to assist in and superintend the organization of the Van Rensselaer Institute, near Princeton, N. J. He is succeeded by the Rev. Mr. Moore, an instructor, we are informed, of high ability. UNKNOWN DROWNED MAN. An unknown white man was found drowned a South-street wharf on Monday evening. Fron papers found in his procket his name is supposed to George Jones. He is about 21 years of age, feet 7 inches high, has brown hair, navy shirt any pants, and gatter boots. The coroner held an in quest on the body. TO BE EXECUTED. Wm. H. Howe, who was convicted by a court martial of desertion and the murder of an enrolling

officer in Montgomery county, is to be executed or Friday next. Howe is at present confined in the Eastern Penitentiary. SALE OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, ETC.
Messrs. Thomas & Sons sold, at the Philadelphia Messrs. Thomas & Sons sold, at the Philadelphia Exchange, yesterday at noon, the following stocks and real estate, vt.:

30 shares Germantown and Perkiomen Turaphe Company, \$25.

36 shares Buck Monutain Coal Company, \$65 50.

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LSa acres coal leades, known as the "Jemmy Laing Tract," Schnylkill county, Pa., \$145 per acre.

Four well-secured ground rents of \$28 a year;
\$440. 58,500 00 andsome country seat, 16 acres, river Dala-ware, at Billingsport.... 6,000 00

Tofal.... CITY ITEMS.

THE GREATEST HUMANTARIAN INVENTION OF тик Age.—The genius of man has never originated any invention of greater importance to mankind, whether their physical, social, or moral relations are considered, than the Sewing Machine. The best Sewing Machine extant, therefore, is an objecof paramount interest. This honor justly belong All who examine these 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 uso. Over five thousand of these celebrated machines are now in among them all we have never yet been apprised o a single disappointment. In fact, there is no possi blorisk in buying a Wheeler & Wilson machine as every one sold is warranted to give perfect satis faction 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 Wheele & Wilson machines have this poculiarity 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. MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF SUMMER OLOTHING. 625 Chestnut street, was again yesterday thronged with strangers in the city visiting the Fair, showing to Philadelphia alone. Persons wishing to select really elegant and well-made garments, at reason able prices, can find their wishes gratified in greate Hall than anywhere else in this city. There is: degree of grace and gentility about their garment that strikes every gentleman of taste favorably

Give them a call. BUY THE GROVER & BAKER .- There is nothing more important to purchasers of Sewing Machines than the true method of selecting the best. A really good machine in a family is an unfailing source of joy and domestic comfort, whilst one of inferior quality and unsatisfactory in its operations is a right in selecting a machine is to examine all th eading Sewing Machines in use, and decide according to the manifest merits of each. It is this kind of comparison that the Grover & Baker Company No. 730 Chostnut street, invite, and they can wel afford the experiment, as their renowned machines not only perform every variety of sewing of which any other machine is capable, in the very best manner, but they execute elegant EMBROIDERY which no other instrument has over successfully attempted. We learn that the sales of Grover & Baker mahines since the opening of the Fair have been very large, their rooms, at 730 Chestnut street, being rowded almost every hour in the day with visitors. GOLD IS STILL WENDING ITS WAY UPWARD.-Surely those who are now in pursuit of the precious the impetus that gold is giving to it, and for this reason the wisest thing that our readers can do is to save a handsome per centage by doing so.

THE MOST POPULAR SEWING MACHINE OUT .-If any one doubts the fact that the "Florence" Sewing Machine has a warm place in the affections of our people let them read the great array of Phila-delphia references published in another column of our paper to-day. The "Florence" is in many respects unrivalled. All of them are furnished with a Barnum Self-Sewer—an invaluable arrangement for four times a day will produce a remarkable healthy Barroum Self-Sewer—an invaluable arrangement for four times a say will produce a self-sewer below the four times a say will produce a self-sewer below the four times a say will produce a sew the four times a say will produce a self-sewer below to the sew to several times to mere a say will produce a sew that the sew sewing on a machine the very nearest thing to mere living on a machine the very nearest thing to mere living in a machine the "Florence" mackines sold are guarantied to give entire satisfaction or the money will be returned. Persons visiting the city, and our citizens generally who have not yet done so, should yisit the great establishment of the "Florence" Company. No. 630 Chestaut street.

Storence" Company. No. 630 Chestaut street. sewing on a machine the very nearest thing to mere "Florence" Company, No. 630 Chestnut street. THE "PRIZE-MEDAL" SHIRT, invented by Mr. John F. Taggart, and sold by Mr. George Grant, 110 Chestnut street, is, without exception the best CENTRAL FAIR ART GALLERY.-No change will in fit, comfort, heauty, and durability. His stock of

POPULAR NEW PHOTOGRAPHS BY WENDEROTH POPULAR NEW PHOTOGRAPHS BY WENDERGYER & TAYLOR.—Besides being able to examine the most elaborate display of Photographs in the country, by calling at the Galleries of Messrs. Wenderath & Taylor, Nos. 912, 914, and 916 Chestnat street, visitors have an opportunity of sixting for a first class picture, or selecting from one of the finest collections of card pictures for the album, among which we notice, among other new accessions, capt tal pictures of Gen. Vogdes, Gen. Wistar, Rev. Dr. Washburn, Gov. Yates, of Illinois, and the starved Union Prisoners from Libby Prison.

EXCELLENT PHOTOGRAPHS .- Mr. F. Gutekunst, Nos. 704 and 706 Arch street, has recently executed fine photographic pictures, in various sizes and styles, of Mr. James E. Murdoch, Gens. Hancock, Meade, and Grant, and Bishops Wood, Kingsley, and Simpson, duplicates of all of which can now be had at his counters.

SELLING OFF AT COST PRICES .- Mossis. Wood & Cary, 725 Chestnut street, are closing out their splendid stock of summer hats and bonnets for ladies and misses, at cost prices, in anticipation of the close of the season. Their new style Poi-Pourri Turban and English Walking Hats are universally popular.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of misses', childrens', and boys' hats, at reduced prices, can be purchased of Charles Oakford & Sons, 834 and 836 Chestnut A NOBLE SENTIMENT .- The following sentiment has been written in choice Choctaw by the Indiana at the Great Central Fair: "Ton ne pe, she chi, ya niche-che chee binquay-noosa can win niche shin.

Ho! Che me ke mong, can win Saukenesh-can
win, niche shin, squibby-Muck e kan bey Lincoln, nosa—squaw Waube mee mee. Nosa Lincoln—muck e day pe nace. Ho!" This is understood to mean "Buy all your wearing apparel at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603

and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth." D. M. D.'s, THE "DEFENDERS OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE," a new order, has recently sprung into existence in the loyal States, having for its object the prevention of monarchiel institutions on this continent. Its members are known to each other by signs, and grips, and passwords, and have, when in their league rooms, a regular uniform or insignia of distinction. In their ordinary out-door operations they dress in citizen's dress, usually gotten upat the great fashionable emporium of GRANVILLE STOKES, No. 609 Chestnut street.

SUMMER CLOTHING, AT CHAS. STORES & Co.'s, Summer Clothing, at Chas. Stokes & Co.'s, Summer Clothing, at Chas. Stokes & Co.'s. Summer Clothing, at Chas. Stokes & Co.'s, Summer Clothing, at Chas. Stokes & Co.'s, Summer Clothing, at Chas. Stokes & Co.'s. Summer Clothing, at Chas. Stokes & Co.'s, Under the "Continental.

CHANGE OF BASE.—There was a great excitement our city a few days ago on account of a special telegram received from Gen. Grant, stating he was going to change "his base" again, and move his glorious army to "Smith's Island," (opposite Philadelphia,) in order to give his men some repose. Each man of the command is to receive 48 hours pass, in order to visit Lieut. R. G. Smith's Ice Cream Sa loon, 626 Wharton street. Gen. Grant is expected to be present on the occasion. D. BARNUM'S "SELF-SEWER," for all Sewing Ma-

chines, 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 PITTSEURG, 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. je20-3t PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS IN EVERY STYLE .- Rich Furkey Morocco, Antique, Ivory Mountings, Ornamental Edges, &c., &c., holding from Twelve to Two Hundred Photographs; the largest and best assort ment in the city. WM. W. HARDING,

No. 326 Chestnut street, below Fourth, south side. GET THE BEST !-THE HOLY BIBLE-HARDING'S Editions.—Family, Pulpit, and Pocket Bibles, in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for Photographic

portraits of families.

WM. W. HARDING, Publisher,
No. 326 Chestnut street, below Fourth. THE HANDSONEST ASSORTMENT OF STRAW, FELT, and other Hats can be purchased of Charles Oakford & Sons, 824 and 835 Chestnut street

SPECIAL NOTICES. TO A TREE WORM BY THE BARD OF TOWER HALL. With dread the wriggling form I see Hang pendant from the ravaged tree, Thou foul, detested thing!

No matter where the rambler goes. Still close before his shrinking nose Thy hideous kindred swing. Thy dusky body, with a head -And crawling feet of dingy red,
Is loathsome to the view;
But though 'twere had enough to see
Thee merely, yet, full often, we Are forced to touch thee, too.

Our supset walks, that else would be All sweetness and tranquility.

Thy presence fills with dread;
The soft and richly-scented air,
The leafy shade, and blossoms fair, In vain around us spread. And even when some gallant lad Walks forth, all elegantly clad, In garb from Tower Hall, Thou, hateful pest, wilt make him threw Grim looks on his own form to know

The largest and best assortment of Clothing in Phila delphiz always on hand, and kept full and fresh by large daily additions.

TOWER HALL,
518 MARKET Street,

DEAF MADE TO HEAR. Instruments to assist the hearing, in every variety and f the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S. 115 South TENTH Street, below Chestant. CONSUMPTION, ALL DISEASES OF THE THROAT, BREAST, AND LUNGS. Remarkable Cures by Doctor Swayne's Compound per acre. 15,125 00
Four well-secured ground rents of \$28 a year;
\$40. 1,760 00
Three well-secured ground rents of \$28 50 a 1,320 00
Three-story brick dwelling, No. 1411 North
Fifteenth street. 5,050 00
Three-story brick davern and dwelling, north-east corner of Twenty-third and Sharswood, streets. 1,650 00

**Surang of Wild Chérry
Are daily performed! It is purely vegetable, and is, without exception, the most potent remedy known to the medical world for coughs, bronchitis, asthma, blood-spitting, nervous debility, weak breast, all pulmonary complaints. Prepared only by Dr. SWAYNE & SON, 330 North SIXTH Street. 1 ONE-PRICE CLOTHING, OF THE LATETS STYLES, made in the Best Manner, expressly for RE-TAIL SALES. LOWEST Selling Prices marked in Plain Figures. All Goods made to Order warranted satisfactory. Our ONE-PRICE SYSTEM is strictly adhered

to. All are thereby treated alik de2S-1y JONES & CO., 604 MARKET Street. HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! BATCHELOR'S celebrated HAIR DYE is the Best in the World. The only Harmless, True, and Reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect-changes Red. Rusty, or Gray Hair instantly to a Glossy Black or Katural Brown, without injuring the Hair or Stairing the Skin, leaving the Hair Soft and Beautiful; imparts fresh vitality, frequently restoring ts pristing color, and rectifies the ill effects of bad Dyes The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR; all

New York. Batchelor's new Toilet Cream for Dressing HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE. HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE. HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE. HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE In Longfellow's Poem Hiawatha was adjudged to have conferred the greatest boon on his tribe because he brought to its notice corn. Every one will admit that our preparation is worthy of its name, for the bene-fits it confers when it is known: WHAT THE HIAWATHA DOES. It restores faded and gray hair and whiskers to their

original color. It brings up the natural shading of one hair with another, thus giving the hair a perfect life appearance, so that the most critical observer cannot detect its use. It makes harsh hair soft and silky, stops is falling out, cleanses it and the scalp from all impu rities, is as readily applied and wiped from the skin as any hair dressing, and entirely overcomes the bad effects of previous use of preparations containing sulphur, The proprietors of the Hiawatha published the follow-challenge to test in the New York dallies three reeks, which
WAS NEVER ACCEPTED: Let some well known and disinterested persons ap-point one to the proprietor of each preparation for the hair to bring up the color. Every proprietor to use no-

hing but his own preparation, and the person nothing lso during the test. A certificate of the result to b widely published at the expense of the unsucces ompetitors. Sold everywher JOSEPH HOYT & CO., mbl9-ly 10 University Place, New York. G——1863——B. NEW YORK, April 18, 1864. We respectfully invite your attention to and consideration of the justly calebrated and reliable remedy for Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Debility, and Prostration. The

roprietors are proud to acknowledge the unparalleled success which has attended the sale of their valuable preparation, known in nearly every portion of the civilized world as the "GOLDEN BITTERS." civilized world as the "GULDEN BITTERS."

We risk nothing when we term them a valuable preparation, for they are one of the few articles of the
present day which are not a humbug; and we are willing and able to satisfy any person or persons who will
call upon us, that the celebrated "Golden Bitters" are agenuine, bona fide hypienic article. It is the wish of the proprietors that the virtue of the article be tested be-fore condemning. A decision of their merits by any one who has gried them is worth a million of purchased who has red them is worth a infinite of precision begins testimonials. For creating a healthy APPSTITE they are invaluable, and are unequalled as a TONIC. Surely those who are now in pursuit of the product of the product of the pursuit they produce in the solids, but through the medium of the living principle. They are purely VEGETABLE. order their winter supplies at once from the yard of being composed of Gentian Root, Catamus, Sassafras, W. W. Alter, 935 North Ninth street. They will and many other remedial agents of the Vegetable world. all preserved in Jamaica Rum and Sherry Wine.

all preserved in Jamaica Rum and Sherry Wine.

AS A BEVERAGE
they are the most wholesome, invigorating, and palatable stimulant ever offered to the public. And the face
of their being prepared chemically and scientifically
precludes the possibility of a bittor, unpleasant taste,
common to Bitters renerally offered for salo. We expecially recommend them to LACIES, and particularly
to those suffering from Debility, Weakness, and Protration. Half a wine glass of these "Bittors" three of TO CLEAR THE HOUSE OF FLIES, USE

Dutcher's calebrated LIGHTNING FLY-KHLLER, a neat, cheap article, easy to uso. Every shoot will kill e quart. Sold everywhere. FRENCH, RICHARDS, & CO., TENTH and MAE-