FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1864. By We can take no notice of anonymous commu-We do not return rejected manuscripts. #9" Voluntary correspondence is solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different inilitary and naval departments. When used, it

will be paid fer. The Micawber Democracy. Mr. Wilkins Micawber is again in difficulty. It is really surprising that this estimable gentleman cannot be appreciatedthat he can neither succeed in the coal, the brewery, or the banking business. His misfortunes compel a kind of sympathy, for if there is anything sad to see it is this spectacle of a man going through the world perpetually waiting for "something to turn up." Mr. Micawber is now in a peculiar

trouble. He is really A Fallen Tower. He cannot find a candidate-he cannot borrow a platform—he cannot even get a Convention. What is to be done? He purposed going to Chicago, and Mr. VALLANDIGHAM. his next best friend, undertook the perils of a journey from Canada to Ohio, entering Hamilton in a dramatic way, in the hope of giving life and fire to the Chicago Convention. Even that has failed. VALLAN-DIGHAM finds himself in a state of sin and misery in Dayton-despised by one party, distrusted by his own friends, and very sad indeed because no one will put him under arrest. If he had only been arrested there might have been a riot. a great trouble, much excitement, and an opportunity at Chicago for Mr. Micawber. Then there were hopes of Mr. McCLELLAN. This Micawber of warriors was just the man for the Micawber Democracy. He managed war very much as his great original managed his finances, and with much the same result. He got into difficulties on the Peninsula, and had to come home. Why should he not be made a candidate for the Presidency? He was popular throughout the South. He was respected by the rebels. He had never saida word to injure the feelings of the most sensitive Southern gentleman. He had managed a large army so that as little | mind by reading THE PRESS, and occasioninjury as possible would be done to the re- ally occupies his leisure by writing long, bellion. He was precisely the man for Chicago. A Micawber party could do no us that we "labor under a mental hallucibetter than nominate a Micawber captain; nation in regard to Mexican affairs," inand so men believed. Mr. Micawber does forms us, with his usual earnestness, that not think so. He wants to wait a little the reign of MAXIMILIAN has every prospect longer. This man GRANT has ruined whatever reputation as a military man | Our friend (he will allow us so to consider McClellan may have ever gained. Mr. Micawber is, therefore, in difficulties again. He concludes not to go to Chicago, but to wait two months longer and see if some-

thing will not possibly turn up. The issue therefore stands FREMONT and COCHRANE on the one hand, LINCOLN and thus: JOHNSON on the other. As FREMONT and COCHRANE represent nothing but a small, miserable faction, we may virtually say impossible to name a candidate to oppose them, or to construct a platform in opposition that can in any way command the confidence of the people. In other words. this great Copperhead combination bows down before the will of the people. Filled with enmity and hatred, desiring above all things the overthrow of the country and the Administration, it is afraid to take the field on ground of its own choosing, to accept the challenge we have given. It is afraid to say now what principles it believes or what man it deems proper to represent those principles. We find the Convention in Illinois refusing to adopt any resolutions but one endorsing VALLANDIGHAM. It prefers to wait until the Chicago Convention meets and determines a policy. In other words, the Democracy in Illinois, and, indeed, in most parts of the country, do not know what to believe until they are instructed by Mr. VAL-LANDIGHAM and a company of gentlemen at Chicago. They have a word of symnathy for a banished traitor, but they have no word of sympathy for our cause; no voice, sentiment, or opinion on any issue involved in our war for a harassed and suffering country. A great contest has been raging for years; thousands of men have been slain; deeds that history will dwell upon for ages to come are being performed, and yet this Democratic party has no word to say of approval or disapproval. It is silent, and not only so, but silent under the suspicion of cowardice. Why does it not speak? It cannot be out of sympathy for the war, or from a desire to do nothing that may embarrass the prosecution of the war, for these men have no sympathy for our cause or our country. They are time-servers, trimmers, camp-followers, men who hang around the baggage-trains until the battle is over, and join the victorious party to plunder the dead. Whether Cassio kill Roderigo, or Roderigo kill Cassio, or each do kill the other, every way works to their gain. They are perfectly content to nominate Grant if he takes Richmond, or to take as rank a submissionist as Seymour of Connecticut. or Wood of New York, if Richmond should not be taken. With

little who wins the day. Is it not humiliating to see a great party so reduced and abandoned that we can find no term but a fantastic creation of fiction | upon "the Monroe doctrine," which, he whereby to describe it? Where is the Democratic party of other days, proud and as FRANCIS JOSEPH of Austria will cerdefiant in the consciousness of principle; I tainly support his brother MAXIMILIAN. first in the fray, with its banner aloft like We rather doubt his doing this. The the banner of the Percy, and its motto pride of the House of Hapsburg sus-"Esperance" always in the front? How tained the heavy blow of an insult so have the mighty fallen! Like the banner subtle that it was impossible to resent of the Percy, the standard of the Demo- it. NAPOLEON I. had smitten down that cracy has long since been shattered and pride when he obtained the hand of an the proposed peace meeting in New York until torn, and trailed in the dust. The carrion Austrian Arch-Duchess, wooing her "as crows have made it their rookery, and the lion woos his bride," but NAPOLEON where brave and good men were once III. smote still harder when, after wrestproud to follow, adventurers and banditti | ing Lombardy from the Austrian Emperor, now presume to lead. Our Foreign Enlistments.

It is an unusual political combination of events when Earl Russell assails and the Times defends "the American authorities at Washington." There was a debate, in the House of Lords, on the 9th inst., on a motion made by the Marquis of CLANRIC-KARDE, (about the most discreditable member of the British peerage,) touching American recruiting in Ireland and other places. He alleged that this "was systematically done, that it should be remonstrated against, and that non-attention to such remonstrances would be a cause of authorities at Washington, and that "it was highly discreditable to those authorities' that they had not fully investigated the representations made by Lord Lyons." Remonstrance about what? If there had

the Alabama and such vessels, chiefly manned by British subjects, to be employed against the property of American merchants and to run articles "contraband of war" into rebel ports blockaded by the U. S. Government. What was the result of our remonstrance? The seizure and trial of the Alexandra-we might call it the mock trial-when it appeared that the Foreign Enlistment Act was not adequate for the purpose it was made to carry out. and the British Government has not taken a single step to mend matters by passing a

new law that is. The Times declares Lord CLANRICKARDE'S accusation and Lord Russell's feeble admissions to be exaggerations; believes that the Federals have obtained very few fighting men from the British islands; that if they had obtained double the number, England, under the circumstances, could not reasonably make it a cause of war (Lord Russell had hinted the Washington inattention to his remonstrance might lead to war!); that only such proceedings as were illegal could be stopped-that is. enlistment, and not emigration; and that if emigrants enlist after arriving in this country, that is an event beyond British control. These are the plainest and most obvious truisms, but no "noble lord" had the sagacity or the bold honesty to use them in reply to Lords CLANRICKARDE, BROUGHAM, and RUSSELL.

British statesmen would wisely say as little as possible on the subject of foreign enlistments. In 1855, Sir John Cramp-TON being British Minister at Washington, various attempts were made under the special patronage of himself and other British officials to enlist men in this country to recruit the British army, then much weakened by its heavy losses in the Crimea, and this breach of the neutrality laws being brought nome to them, each and all, they were sent back to England. We have a law which is active, when applied to, and we used it promptly. Let England amend her law. which is passive, and meet us on equal

Mexico. A Mexican correspondent, residing in the State of Chihuahua, who cultivates his spirted, and very positive letters, assuring of being popular, prosperous, and enduring. him, though all we have ever seen of him is in handwriting), is an Irish gentleman, educated and intelligent, who has been nearly twenty years in business in the northwest of Mexico, and has had ample

opportunity for observation. He writes "You may regard it as a 'fixed fact,' that the Empire of Maximilian will be firmly established with the approbation and free coxeent of an overwhelming majority of the Mexican people, infinenced by French bayonets, in spite of lamentations have been because of the property of the prope that Lincoln and Johnson are alone in the field. They have no rivals. Their enemies virtually surrender the fight. These enemies say that they have examined the record of Lincoln and Johnson—the administration of the army and navy, the career of the former as President, and of the latter as Governor and Senator, the platform upon which they stand, and the principles they represent—and they find it and lorces of Mexico against the invading Fronch army at Puebla, a year or so ago, is now satisfactorily convinced that the voice of the Mexican nation is in favor of Maximilian, and that whenever he arrives at the City of Mexico the nation will greet him as the sariour of the country from anarchy and revolution. Nothing is more certain.¹³

This is very positive and these This is very positive, and there may be a great deal of truth in it. At all events, it presents a view different from that taken

> general. The best, because the fullest and most dispassionate account of the circumstances which have placed MAXIMILIAN, a pauper Austrian prince, an imperial "gentleman in difficulties," on the throne of Montezuma, the last of the Aztec rulers, is to be found in Hunt's Merchants' Magazine for June. The writer describes the French invasion of Mexico as "an intervention undertaken for conquest, and carried out by treachery." That never could have been done had the United States been in a condition to give assistance to Mexico, as an ally and neighbor. France, which had smaller pecuniary claims upon Mexico than England, sought to establish a casus belli by becoming the champion of that audacious chicanery, the Jecker loan. The history of this attempt to rob a nation is thus related by the Magazine-writer: "A short time before Miramon was overthrown by

related by the Magazine-writer:

"A short time before Miramon was overthrown by Juarez, his Government being in want of money, as it always was, and not very particular as to the way of procuring it, borrowed of the Swiss house of Jecker & Co., in Mexico, the sum of \$750,000, and gave them bonds to the amount of \$15,000,000. We do not know what the idea of the Miramon Government was which led it to borrow \$750,000 and promise to pay \$15,000,000, unless they knew that their day was near its end, and somebody elso would have no money to pay with, or foresaw that their day was near its end, and somebody elso would have to foot the bill. At any rate, Miramon was soon overthrown, and Juarez came into power. Shortly after this revolution, M. Jecker, who was under French protection, called upon the President, and, suggesting the propriety of having their little account settled, begged Juarez to accommodate him with the triffe (fifteen millions of dollars) which he claimed was owed him by the Mexican Government; but Juarez, unable to discern the propriety of accoding to this very modest request, refused to accommodate the banker. If, however, Sir Charles Wyke, the English minister to Mexico, was rightly informed, Juarez recognized the principle that he had succeeded to the debts as well as to the benefits of ruit. He granted that foreign Powers knew nothing of the different parties, but only of the Mexican Government, and, consequently, while he repudiated the idea that he was lable for the \$15,000,000, the was nevertheless willing to pay the \$750,000, with 5 \$\frac{\pi}{\text{cent.}} interest. Nothing short of the full amount, however, would satisfy M. Jecker, who went away in a huff, and vowed vengeance. Such is the famous, or, more properly speaking, infamous Jecker loan."

To obtain mayment in full, with the in-To obtain payment in full, with the interest alleged to have accrued, of \$15,000,-000, claimed as the equivalent of a loan of these it is neither peace nor war, but a only \$750,000, was one of the pretended political victory. As we have said, so grounds on which France carried war into man. When about a mile and a half above Semmesthat they can plunder the dead it matters | Mexico, changed its form of government, and imposed upon it a ruler of foreign nomination.

Our Chihuahua correspondent touches

says, can have no recognition in Mexico, he offered to place the Emperor's brother on a foreign throne. It is notorious that while, on one hand, the heavy debts of MAXIMILIAN made it desirable that he should quit Europe—where a pauper prince is of small account—his family, on the other were averse to his receiving the sceptre from Napoleon, and the stern dictum of FRANCIS JOSEPH was that, if his brother went to rule in Mexico, he thereby must relinquish all claim of kindred upon Austria. We have seen it stated, in a letter from Paris, that the Emperor Francis

Joseph said, "When a brother of mine becomes a prefect of France, he ceases to war." He was followed by Lord Brought.

Am, who complained that "the Federals were invelgling poor Irishmen into a breach of the law." Earl Russell, in stead of manfully saying that Clanric restaurance for the property of manfully saying that Clanric restaurance for the law." Brougham, begging the questions a feet of the law. The speech of the law is the speech of the law. The speech of the law is the speech of the law. The speech of the law is the speech of the law. The speech of the law is the speech of the law is the speech of the law. The speech of the law is the speech of the law is the speech of the law. The speech of the law is the OUGHAM, begging the quest the 15th inst., previous to the vote on the protion, had stated the thing that was not-for position to amend the Federal Constitution even a solitary charge of Federal enlistment for the abolition of slavery. It will be read in Ireland or any other part of the British | with great pleasure, and condenses the whole empire has not been proven—shuffled and argument in favor of this amendment so declared that he and Lord Lyons had as to make it plain to every mind. It is sharply remonstrated with the American intimated that a movement is on foot to defeat the renomination of this able and eloquent Representative. When we recollect that Judge Kelley is one of the ablest men in this country, and has rendered sig-Remonstrance | and from England? | nal service to the Union party, not only on the floor of the House, but in his numerous been one proven case of American enlist. addresses before the people, and that we ment on British soil, there need be no re- have very few men of his vigor, industry, monstrance, for Earl RUSSELL had the and intellect in the State, it is mortifying power, and it was his duty to act up to that | that any one claiming to be a member of power, to bring the culprits into a Court of the Union party should make any effort to Justice, and try them for violation of the law. | defeat the return of this popular Represen-Remonstrance, indeed! Why, it is we who | tative to the next Congress. We may add have had cause to remonstrate, and have | that we believe if President Lincoln has vainly remonstrated, with the British Go- any personal preference in reference to vernment against the latitude allowed ship- the Representative from the Fourth district, builders, pirate-owners, and blockade-run- Judge Kelley is undoubtedly that prefer ners, in the construction and equipment of | ence.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA Another Grand Movement Probable. ATTACK ON WHITE HOUSE BY FITZ HUGH LER The Rebels Repulsed by the Gunboats.

ARRIVAL OF SHERIDAN'S CAVALRY AT THE WHITE HOUSE. THE PRESIDENT VISITS CITY POINT.

THE REBEL ATTACK ON WHITE HOUSE FORTRESS MONROE, June 22.—The steamer Iolas ias arrived from the White House, which place she oft yesterday morning at 6 o'clock. On the morning of the 20th Generals Fitzhugh Lee and Hampton made an attack on our forces entrenched there under General Abererombie, and charged upon our works, but they were repulsed and driven back by our gunboats there. The Commodore Morse and Captain Babcock, and two others, also opened a heavy fire on the rebels. At 7 o'clock he rebels, having succeeded in planting a battery I three guns in range, returned the fire upon our unboats and land forces. This artillery firing was ept up, as we learn by a subsequent arrival, until o'clock P. M. About noon Commodore Morse hrow a shell that exploded a calsson in the enemy's battery, causing great confusion, and having the effect to slacked their fire very perceptibly. Their loss was comparatively heavy.
Some of the prisoners captured say they mistock our gunboats for transports, and had expected to capture our troops at the White House, before General Sheridan's command arrived, and then intercept his force, and if possible prevent his safe arrival at the White House, in all of which they were defeated. Our loss was only three woundedone mortally. At three o'clock P. M., Sheridan's advance

guard arrived at the White House, and at five o'clock the General arrived there with his entire command. . Yesterday morning, 21st, there was some skirmishing among the pickets, and it was expected that there would be an engagement.
General Getty had arrived and relieved General Abercrombie, who had been previously ordered to report to Washington for duty. During the continuance of the rebel attack General Abercrombie received a despatch from General Grant to hold his position at all hazards till assistance arrived, which,

by the aid of the gunboats, he was enabled to do.

The General arrived here to-day bound for Wash-During the attack at the White House a rebel thell penetrated the telegraph office; but the operator, Mr. Bliss, had escaped. VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT TO OUTY POINT -GEN. HANCOCK RECOVERING FROM

HIS WOUNDS. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC June 22-5 A. M.

Artillery firing on the right and picket skirmishng at various points along the line occupied the day yesterday, resulting in the wounding of a few ien, but causing no change in our positi A battery, stationed on an elevated piece of ground in front of Petersburg, kept annoying one of our batteries on the left for some time, when we opened in return. One of the shells exploded in the midst of the rebel gunners, causing a cessation of their fire. General Hancock is recovering from his indisposition, and expects to resume command of his corps in a few days.

President Lincoln paid a visit to Gen. Grant a City Point yesterday. Col. Baker, of the 3d North Carolina Regiment. and a dozen men, were brought in last evening by the 2d Corps' pickets. All the prisoners collected since the army arrived in this neighborhood have been sent to City Point for transfer eastward. ARRIVAL OF THE REBECCA BARTON.

Barton arrived this morning from the Army of the Potomac. She brings late intelligence of importance, which it would not do to make public at this time. She reports that she was fired upon coming omattox river, and the other boats enjoyed similar favors. PETERSBURG SHELLED. On the morning of the 20th inst. our forces threw

shells into the streets of Petersburg. During the night Colonel Tidball, chief of the 2d Corps Artillery having previously examined the ground in front, posted several batteries at favorable points, some even in advance of the infantry skirmish line. The object of the shelling was not to destroy the city, but to show the troops, which we understood were massed in the streets of Petersburg, that we could reach them with our guns. The enemy did not open on us with their batteries opposite our front, perhaps partly, if not wholly, for the reason that our sharpshooters are so advantageously located as to make it very inconvenient for the rebel artillerists to work their pieces. A few shots were fired at us from the rebel batteries on the heights beyond the Appomattox, and the cannonading by ourselves, and American journalists in beyond the Appomattox, and the can

WASHINGTON.

PASSAGE OF THE \$400,000,000 LOAN BILL BY THE HOUSE.

THE FUGITIVE-SLAVE LAW REPEALED. PROPABLE EXTRASION OF THE HOMESTEAD BILL

Repeal by the Senate of the C. mmutation Clause. DESPATCH FROM ADMIRAL PORTER.

WASHINGTON, June 23, 1864. BURIALS OF HOSPITAL DEAD. The following is a list of burials of Pennsylvania and New Jersey dead from the Washington army hospitals on Wednesday: Thomas S. Merrick, E, 51st Pennsylvania; William H. Horman, D, 62d Pennsylvania; Thomas Marshall, F, 96th Pennsylvania; William F. Blair, H, 5th Pennsylvania Reserves; George W. Conrad, B, 21st Pennsylvania Theo, Schneider, F. 95th Pennsylvania: Alexander D. 53d Pennsylvania; George J. Kipp, I, 1st New Jersey; Charles L. Rosearth, I, 5th New Jersey; George R. Burroughs, G, 12th New Jersey; Edw. Elliott, 188th Pennsylvania; Jere. Willour, D, 48th

Pennsylvania. REMOVAL OF INDIAN TRIBES. An important treaty has been negotiated by SA-NUEL H. HALLETT for the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and confirmed by the Government and construction of a railroad from Leavenworth to Kansas City, and the removal of these Indians from RECOVERY OF BEN WOOD.

Representative Ben Wood, of New York, ap-

peared in his seat in the House to-day, having some-PROPOSED EXTENSION OF THE HOMESTEAD BILL. passed the House, extending the homestead princibels, has been reported from the Senate Committee on Public Lands without amendment. AN EXPEDITION UP THE ATCHARALAYA A communication was received at the Navy Department from Admiral D. D. Porter, giving the particulars of an expedition up the Atchfalaya river, by Lieutenant Commander RAMSEY, with port, a battery on the shore opened on them, but the rebels were driven away, and the battery of two 30pounder Parrots was captured. One of the guns was, however, damaged. The other has been sent to Cairo. The loss on our side was small, only one man being wounded, but it is thought mortally. RETURN OF THE PRESIDENT. o the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac.

DENOCRATIC POLITICAL MOVEMENT. It is officially announced that a meeting of the nembers of the National Democratic Committee will be held in Washington on the 30th inst., at noon, for the purpose of general consultation, and the deliberate consideration of important business. On consultation here with the leading Peace Democrats in Congress, it is determined to postpone August, in consequence of the continued session of Congress, and the postponement of the Chicago

XXXVIIIth CONGRESS-1st Session. SENATE.

EXAMINATION OF ARMY OFFICERS. Mr. WILSON reported, from the Military Committee, the bill for the examination of certain officers in the strmy, recommending a concurrence in the House amendments, which was agreed to.

THE FOST ROUTE BILL.

Mr. COLLAMER, from the Post Office Committee, reported back the House post route bill, with various amendments, and it was passed. Amendments, and it was passed.

PAYMENT FOR PROPERTY DESTROYED IN MILITARY SERVICE.

Mr. WILSON, from the Military Committee, reported back the House bill to amend the act to provide for the payment of horses and other property destroyed in the military service. It allows pay to officers and soldiers or horses belonging to them when continued from them

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, re-ported back the House joint resolution amendatory of the act to provide for the deliciency in the appropriation to pay the men actually employed in the Western De-partment, and it was passed. In the people; therefore

Resolved, That the Prosident be requested to cause the aforesaid military order to be revoked, and that the President be further requested to issue such orders as will prevent military authority from encreaching upon the freedom of the press in future.

NO DUTIES ON GOODS IMPORTED FOR SANITARY FAIRS.

Mr. COWAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill to remit the dulles on goods imported for the Sanitary and Christian Commission Fairs, with a substitute remitting the duties simply for the Chicago Sanitary Fair, and relieving the officers from the penalties for sales and lotteries without license, and it was passed. EG. BAIL IN CASES OF MILITARY ARRESTS. BAIL IN CARES OF MILITARY ARRESTS.

Mr. TRUMBULL reported a bill for bail in certain cases of military arrests, with an amendment limiting the taking of bail to the several courts of the United States. The original bill included State courts. He also reported adversely on the bill to provide for claims against the Government for the injury or destruction of property by the army of the United States, or by military authority, during the rebellion. Also, adversely on the House bill to restrict the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, and proyide for the payment of certain demnads for quariormatters' stores and subsistence of the same.

he army.
INDICTMENTS AGAINST PUBLIC OFFENDERS. Mr. HARRIS reported a bill prescribing the time within which indictments may be found against persons charged with crimes against the laws of the United States. THE PUGITIVE-SLAVE LAW. The House bill to repeal the fugitive-slave law came up as the special order.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, addressed the Senate at lenst in opposition to the measure. He said it was a declared object of the law to return slaves to their masters.

This was clearly the intention of the framers of the Constitution, and it was not out of the question to say

that these men intended that these provisions were intended to embrace slaves. Persons bound by service or labor was intended to mean African slaves. Mr. Davis argued that the fugitive bill was entirely within the scope of the Constitution, and quoted lasely to show that the framers of the Constitution intended that fusitive slaves should be rendered up. Otherwise, he said, Virginia and other slave States would never have given up their imperial roign over the territory, which, since that time, has spread so widely. The men of that day, who had marched through the storms of Revolution, accepted this gract in good faith, and not a man of them to-day, if they could return to the carth, would have a soul which would not revolt at the outrageous breach of good faith about to be pernetrated. This measure was only another among the accumulating ordeness of the degeneracy of the present evil times, and that any man understanding the history of this provision for the return of slave property and having sworm to support the Constitution, could recklessly urge the repeal of these constitutions, could recklessly urge the repeal of these constitutions, could recklessly urge the repeal of these constitutions of marnatices, was one of those instances of moral profiturely and deliquency which could not be fathomed by the most degenerate of man.

While the Senator from Massachusetts, Mr. Summer, cries alond against the injuries done to the pour oppressed African, he could show, as he had heretofors shown, that New England had adhered to slave labor as long as she could make profitable; then she resolved on white labor as more profitable, then she resolved on white labor as more profitable, then she resolved on white labor as more profitable, then she resolved on white labor as more profitable, then she resolved on white labor as more profitable. We all know, however, that New England continued the slave remotion of his hent admonshed him that he was of a superior race to the negro. The senator from Massachusetts profitable, an war must terminate, and we must have a compromise at last. How did the Senator know the rebeds were unwilling to lay down their arms in prospect of peace?

Mr. HOW ARD explained he would not receive any proposition for peace, unless the rebels would lay down their arms and submit housely and frankly to the authority of the United States.

Mr. RICHARISON did not know how the Senator could arrive at the facts unless he could receive propositious from the rebels. How would it degrade us to propose to them to lay down their arms and come back to the old flag and Onion our fathers gave them?

Mr. HOWARD in reply to some remarks of Mr. Richardson said he was in favor of the doctrine, and if the Senator and his party would go with him and his party, thoy would be willing to try titles to Mexico with Monsieur Crapand.

Mr. HOHARDSON, The great Powers of Eugene had sieur Crapaud.
Mr. RICHARDSON. The great Powers of Europe had acted with great forbearance in not already having recognized the Southern Confederacy. If you do not conquer in this campaign the people will refuse to sustain the war. quer in this campaign the people will refuse to sustain the war.

Mr. WILSON, in his seat, said you are not authorized to speak for the people of the United States.

Mr. HOWARD said the Sonator was not authorized to speak for the people of Michigan. The Sonator was cally mistaken, for the loyal people will fight it out to the end if the end should not be reached in twenty-five years. Mr. Collamor's amondment was rejected.

SUBSTITUTES REJECTED AND THE BILL PASSED. Mr. SAULSBURY moved the following as a substitute Mr. SAULSBURY moved the following as a substitute for the bill:

"That no person held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof, excaping into a nother, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discovered from such service or labor, but shall be delivered upon claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due, and Congrass shall pass all necessary and proper laws for the readition of all such persons.

Mr. SAULSBURY made an earnest apposit to the Senata to delay action upon this great question of changing our, organic law until the country should get over its great threes of national strife, and men's hoads become cool. He insisted that this was no time to agitate such a measure as repeating this law.

Mr. SAULSBURY'S amendment was rejected—ayes 9, nays 20, naye 20, naye 20, never the service of labor.

Mr. SAULSBURY'S amendment was rejected—ayes 9, nays 20, naye 20, properties. YEAS. [Hendricks, Howard, Howe, Johnson, Lane (Kansas), Morgan

, nays 20. Mr. JOHNSON moved to strike out the following Clause:
That sections 3 and 4of an actentitled "An act respecting ingitives from justice and persons escaping from the service of their masters," passed Feb. 12th, 1793, which was rejected—yeas 22, anys 17.
The bill was thon cassed—yeas 27, hays 12. Harlan,
Harris,
Hicks,
Howard,
Howe,
Lane (Indiana),
Lane (Kunsas),
Morgan,
Morrill, NAYS. Hendricks, Johnson, McDongall, Powell, Riddle,

Davis, Powell. Willey.

THE REFEAL.

It is as follows, and only needs the signature of the President to become a law: That sections 3 and 4 of an act cutified an act, "An act respecting fugitives from justice and persons escaping from the service of their masters, passed February 12th, 1793," and an act entitled "An act respecting fugitives from justice and childed. "An act respecting fugitives from justice and excepting from the service of their masters, passed February 12th, 1793," passed September, 1850," be and the same are hereby repeated.

MILITARY INTERPRETATIONS MILITARY INTERFERENCE IN ELECTIONS. ken un. Mr. HOWARD said that in a time of war it was not competent to allow an open enemy of the United States to have the privileges of a State election. He held that the laws of the United States were, and should be, suppreme in a time of war. This, though called a daugerous power, must, in time of war, be exercised, though it might be liable to abuse. What great power was not?

one power, must, in time of war, be exercised, though it might be liable to abuse. What great power was not?

Mr. JOHNSON said, if the Senator's doctrine prevailed, he did not see that it mattered whether this rebellion was put down or not. He had never heard before that the United States had the power to interfere with the elective franchise in the States. Such principles announced in Eugland would be considered as toppling over their institutions. Such a thing as military intererence in elections had not been heard of in Eugland since the time of Henry VIII. Such a doctrine as this, if maintained, would subject us to the scorn of the statesmen of every entightened European nation. In the name of God, and the spirits of our fathers who gave us these institutions, he protested against this doctrine. Equation is close at hand, and, if he voted, he expected to exercise his own judgment. But some man, with the stars upon him and clothed with a little brief authority under the Senator's doctrine, wants some other than my choice elected, and, although he does not compel me to vote for his candidate, he says you can't vote at sil, because you are a disloyal man.

Are not such doctrines abhorrent to every idea which American clitices have herefore entertained of American election: the hill as it stood went further than he thought it should. But he implored the Senate not to yo a step further, that we might thus be saved from the rule of military despotiem.

Mr. HOW ARD replied, saying that the Senate not to you as the further than he thought it should. But he implored the Senate not do you as the extraordinary ground that the Government of Great Britsin which he lands so much. He contended that it was clearly the province of the Government to determine who were its enemies subjected it will carry the province of the Government of determine who were its enemies. This was not the province of a State.

Without concluding Mr. Howard gave way, and the Senate, at half-past four, took arecess until seven P. M.

EVENING SESSION Mr. GRIMES called up the House bill incorporating he Young Men's Christian Association of Washing-on, which was passed. THE COMMUTATION CLAUSE. The bill of Mr. Morgan, repealing the \$300 commuta-tion clause, was then up taken by a vote of 16 to 10. Mr. WILSON moved an amendment, which he briefly advocated, providing that the draft should be for one

year only.
This was rejected by a vote of 12 to 16.
Mr. CHANDLER moved an amendment, providing that the draft should be for not less than one year, nor more than three years.

Mr. WADE was not willing to give discretion to the milliary authority: He believed that if you drafted for one year it would be more easy; to get soldiers, and he should, therefore, favor the proposition to draft men for a choot period. short period:

In JUHNSON said that the propositions now before

In JUHNSON said that the Secretary should be alowed to call for men for a period not exceeding one year;
the second, for any period not exceeding three year;
the second, for any period not exceeding three year;
The amendment of Mr. Chandler was rejected—ayes The amenument of the constitution of the amenument of the annotation of the constitution of the constituti

Mr. WADE ravored the idea of calling out these mental or a limited repriod, in adder to reinforce our veterans in the field. He related instances to show that green soldiers fought as well alongside of veterans as the veterans themselves.

Mr. WILSON said the Secretary of War desired that we should repeal the commutation clause. The rebels had destroyed everything they had, and he wanted to fill our aimles with good and fine men, and at the same time save manufactures and commerce. On filling our aimles we must exercise our reason and not impose on any interest of the roountry. He said to night what everything taught him, that our lawy should bear as lightly as possible, non our people. He believed that in ninety dars we can put five men into the field where we can put onei inf for three years. So believing, he advocated a draft for one year, and not for the purpose, as has been intimated, to save his section of the country from the burdens of the draft.

He hoped that after the vote in the Senate, and the manifestation in the other end of the Capitol, we would not dow hat the country would consider a hard thing.

Mr. SPRAGUE argued that we should be governed somewhat by the policy of the Secretary of War, who believed he had authority to draft for one year, but the real difficulty was that men could not be procured while the commutation, clause stood in the way. It seemedth him the views of the President and the Secretary of War in this particular should be regarded.

The question was taken on Mr. Morgan's amendment, which was adopted—yeas 25, nays 14

Mr. COLLAMER offered an amendment, which he explaited, saying as the law stands the drafted man shall pay such sum as the Secretary of War shall fix for the procuration of a substitute, not exceeding \$300. Her proposed that the sum be fixed at \$400. There was no necessity for repealing that part of the statute which permits a frafted man to procure a substitute.

Mr. BUCLAMER offered an amendment, which permits a frafted man to procure a substitute.

Mr. Buckan

able-bodied man to the achievament and the drum.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, believed a war could not he long continued against the feelings and judgment of the people and the will of the masses, and when they see a vast expenditure of treasure and blood, they shrink back appalled from the contemplation of a continuous presention of shostilities. A change had come tinnous presention of shostilities. A change had come shrink back appaired from the contempration of a continuous presention of hostilities. A change had come
over the spirit of the imagerity of loyal people of the
United States, and they desired to bring the war to a
close. They had seen the powers of the Government
grossly perverted, threatening their liberties. This
was the deep conviction of the people, and
it was not strange it should be so. At the
commencement of the war he was a coercionist, but he was not one now. There were two thermometers, one in Congress and the executive department and the other in the people. A million of men
have perished in this war or been permayently disabled.
The public debth is \$2,500.00,000, and if the war be continued another year \$800,000,000, and if the war be continued another year \$800,000,000, and if the war be continued another year \$800,000,000, and if the war be continued another year \$800,000,000, and if one of the war, and
with all the perversion of the objects of the war, and
with all the perversion of the objects of the war, and with all the perils that it has brought upon the Constitution and popular rights.

He would prefer a thousand fold peace to the continuance of this war. For the reasons he had given he was in favor of subordinating this war to the will of the people. Congress, and a not the President, was entrusted with the power to bring it to an end. He would say to Kentucey, the time has come when this bloody, and destructive, and revolutionary policy should stop, and that the people, the masters of the Government, must rise and take the affair in their own hands ands
Mr. HENDRICKS, of Indiana, believed if a proper
olicy were adopted by the Government the \$300 comunitation clause would procure a soldier for one year
nore readily and with less hostility than any other

more readily and with less flostility than any other measured draft.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, said Congress made a mistake in allowing any person to purchase his exemption from service by the mere payment of money. By misrepre-entation and stump toloquence those who are opposed to the war had sought to make the law odious, until they had almost produced over war. He was in favor of calling out every able-bodied man whom the draft could raiss. We should bear up with all reverses, never forgeting the value of our cause, and on all occasions exhibit a manly, patriotic, and herole spirit. all reverses, never forgeding the value of our cause, and on all occasions exhibit a manly, patrictic, and heroic spirit.

He was much pained at the speech of the Senator from Kentucky, and to see hits tottering, breaking down, and giving up the hope of the contest, and expressing his willingsess to make peace with rebels. Was the Senator willing to get upon his knees to Jeff Davis, and accept from bim any terms of settlement of this controversy, in order to prevent the further shedding of blood? The rebels have not the slightest disposition to take any terms, short of the acknowledgment of their independence. Was the Senator willing to acknowledgment of their independence. Was the Senator willing to acknowledgment of their independence. Was the senator willing to acknowledgment of their independence. Was the senator willing to acknowledgment of their independence. Was the senator willing to acknowledgment of their independence. Was the senator willing to acknowledgment of their independence. Was the senator when the whole system of States, and destroy at once the proud American name, and humble it to British namufacturing interests in the name of God, was there an American ettizen who was willing for a temporary and defusive peace to succomb to the accursed rebels? With courage and endurance we shall forever subdue the traitors. He thought the Senator was acting under an illusion as to his joonstituents. They were in for the war to the bitter end, cost what it may and end when it may.

Mr. DAVIS replied, saying although he had worshipped the Union, which was the attar upon which he had poured out his heart's affections, yet he was more accentive due to the south. He referred to Senator Wade as having as strong a mind and as pure a heart as any man belonging to this body, and quoted from remarks of the Senator the South. He referred to Senator Wade as having as strong as mind and as pure a heart as any man belonging to this body, and spure for his destruction of the President the was for enforcing the laws on t

TASSAGE OF THE BILL.

The bill was then passed—yeas \$4, mays 7.

It provides that so much of the enrelment act approved March 34, 1863, as anthorizes the discharge of any disfied person from Hability to mittary service by reason of the payment of \$300 be and the same is hereby repaided, provided that nothing in this act shall be construed to after the provisions of existing laws relative to persons actually furnishing substitutes. In factor calls for troops, the President may, fix the term of service, not exceeding one year.

The number of mon furnished from any district for the service of the United States, beyond and above its quotes on calls heretotore made, and the term of service of the United States, beyond and above its quotes on calls heretotore made, and the term of service of such men shall be considered and allowed to said district in calls hereafter made.

Sic. 4 says no person drafted on future calls, or who shall volunteer to fill the same, shall be liable to be exhausted.

The fallowing is the year of adonting Mr. Mogran's PASSAGE OF THE BILL. exhausted.

The following is tee vote on adopting Mr. Morgan's amendment:

NAYS. Foster, Grimes, McDougall, HOUSE. A NEW STREET IN WASHINGTON.

Among the bills passed this morning relating to the District of Columbia was one authorizing a new street in Washington, to be called Colfax street. EXTENSION OF TIME TO PATENTEES. The Fours passed the Senate bill amendatory of the law of March, 1985, which extends the time within which patentees who have neglected may pay the final balance of fees within six months from the passage of this act to BOUNTIES TO HEIRS OF DECEASED SOLDIERS.

BOUNTIES TO HEIRS OF DECEASED SOLDIERS,

Mr. TRACY, of Penesylvania, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency and propriety of reporting a bill giving to soldiers who voluntered for less than three years, and not less than nine months, the same bounty as is allowed by existing laws, &c. This refers to those who bave ried or may die in the line of duty.

Mr. PENTON, of New York, said the committee was instructed to the same effect by his (Mr Fenton's) resolution three or four weeks ago, but he had no objection to the committee again being instructed, and he hoped it would havel a good result. The resolution was passed.

The \$400,000,000 LOAN BILL.

The House, in Committee of the Whole, resumed the THE \$400,000,000 LOAN BILL.

The House, in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the new loan bill.

Mr. BROCKS, of New York, called attention to the fact that the bill provides one percent, for necessary expenses of engraving, printing, preparing, and issuing the United States notes, Freasiny notes, fractional notes, and bonds, and of disposting of the same to subscribers and purchasers. He said only a few days ago four hundred and forty thousand dollars were appropriated for a similar purpose, and as the whole amount to be printed under this bill was six hundred and fourteen millions, the one per cent, would make a sum total of over four million dollars. He would print the public money for one-tenth that sum.

On motion of Mr. BROOKS, an amendment was made that the imprint of the seal of the Trensury Department shall be in a room apart from the Printing Burean.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR THE SECOND SECTION. A SUBSTITUTE FOR THE SECOND SECTION.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR THE SECOND SECTION.

Mr. POMEROY, of New York, offered the following as a substitute for the second section of the bill: That the Secretary of the Treasury may issue upon the credit of the United States bonds of any denomination for less than one hundred dollars, payable in lawful money three years from the date thereof, and bearing interest not exceeding eight per centum per annum, payable semi-annually in lawful money, and may receive at partherefor the lawful money, and may receive at partherefor the lawful money, or certificates of deposit, or certificates of indebtedness, or certificates of deposit exceeding eight authorized by the first and second sections of this act, shall issue at par in redemption of any outstanding notes, certificates of deposit, or certificates of indebtedness of the United States, bonds similar to those hereinbefore in this second section authorized, in denominations of not less than one hundred dollars or of like denominations similar to those authorized by the first section, and payable five years from date, with interest at six per equium, payable semi-annually; and the Secretary of the Treasury is further authorized by law and not now issued in nursuance thereof, bond similar to and in the denominations hereby authorized. All outstanding Treasury notes other than United States notes, shall crease to be a legal tender in payment of public or private indebtedness, on and after the first day of October, 184, and no Treasury notes made legal tender other than United States notes, shall increafer be issued or reissued, nor shall the total amount of United States notes issued, or or be issued, ever exceed four hundred millions of dol. shall the total amount of United States notes issued to be issued, ever exceed four hundred millions of d hars, and such additional sum not exceeding fifty n lions of dollars as may be temporarily required for

lions of dollars as may be temporarily required for the redemption of temporary loan.

Alt. POMEROY, of New York, said the present advance of gold is not the result of speculation, and not to be obviated by temperary aspedients, but by a return, in practice as well as in theory, to the policy of gold values established in 1802; that with the amount of paper money in circulation the issuing of interest-bearing legal-itender notes would add nothing to the argregate value of paper money, and could only work miscnicf. The policy of 1852 of adhering to gold values must be returned to, of the theory advocated by the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means (Mr. tavens) adopted, namely, repudiating the payment of interest in gold, and relying outirely upon issues of Government paper. in gold, and relying outirely upon issues of Government paper.

The effect of the present inflation must soon become ruinous lothe mars of the people. The fatsi mistake on the part of the Secretary of the Treasury has been in abandoning the popular six per cent. five twenty loan and attempting to float a five per-cent, bond, and upon its failure resorting loi uterest-bearing legal tenders, and on the part of Congress in not speedily supplying an efficient system of taxation. It was, however, still possible, by adhering to correct natural laws, to restore the credit of the country to a healthy condition.

Mr. BOOPER, of Massachusetts, briefly replied, and expressed the hope that the substitute offered by the gentleman from New York would not be adopted. He thought that there was a great deal of danger to accepting such important propositions in this hasty way. He knew that he secretary of the Treasury had had sleepless nights over this bill.

Mr. BOOKS, of New York, said the gentleman wished its give this bill the sanction of the Secretary of the Treasury. He held in his hand, three distinct bills, and he wanted to know which was the proper one.

one. Mr. HOOPER replied, the bill now under consideration was based on that sent here from the Secretary of the Treasury, and was the same with some slight alerations. Mr. BROOKS remarked that there were essential changes.
Mr. HOOPER would like the rentleman to point to rue.
Mr. BROOKS said the third bill was from the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means.
Mr. ROOPER replied, the chairman reported the substitute on his own responsibility

Bir. FTEVENS said he did not agree with the majority
of the Committee of Ways and Means, and hence he had
offered a substitute for the first section of the bill. The question having been taken, the substitute of Mr. concrey for the second section, as given above, was dopted—yeas 65, nays 42. A SUBSTITUTE FOR THE FIRST SECTION.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR THE FIRST SECTION.

Mr. STEVENSaid, while advocating his amendment, that those who attribute the rise in gold to grantling are poor statesmen. Instead of passing the gold bill to restrain speculations, it would be better to take away the demand for gold, for no bill could reduce it a cent. The Secretary of the Treasury, in his wisdom, has said that the principal of the five-twenties is p-yable in coin, but the counts in three States have not so decided.

Mr. SPAULDING, of Ohio, said he had a conversation with the Secretary of the Treasury, who believes the payment of the principal is to be in gold.

Mr. SPEVENS replied that such was not the law, which says the interest is payable in coin, and is silent about the principal. The latter is payable in currency. He briefly replied to Mr. Pomeroy, showing that the Committee of Ways and Means and attifully performed their duty in providing the bills necessary for revenue, and then expressed the opinion that every troube arises from the extraordinary demand for gold; for gold is not now currency. In 1802, the banks failing to loan the Covernment money, we were driven to the necessity of issuing legal tendors.

Mosystem ever worked better in this or any other

after.
With the passage of the revenue bills, now pending, we shall have ample accurity for getting money enough and paying as we go on interest on bonds and other securities.

Mr. FENTON, of New York, said he had not intended to speak on this question. He now felt a desire to do so, and hoped the bill would go over nutil to-morrow, in order that he might have that opportunity. He believed and thought he could demonstrate that the position of the gentleman from Pennsylvania was unsound, and fraught with michief toward the credit and finances of the county. Mr. DAVIS, of New York, in the course of his re-Mr. DAYIS, of New York, in the course of his remarks, said, as a final proposition he would sustain the amendment of the gentleman from Peansylvania, but we have to eash with facts, as they are. The country has been committed to a policy different from that now suggested. He had confidence in the strength and resources of the country to ultimately meet every obligation. He would yote in accordance with the wishes of the kerretary of the Treasury.

Mr. ARNOLD, of illinois, briefly opposed the amendment of the gentleman from Pendsylvania.

Mr. PRUYN, of Aew York, referring to the debate, said the views of the Democrats, horstofore expressed, bad to some effect made some impression on the Republican side of the House.

1T 18, A 580 ADOPTED IN COMMITTEE.
The Committee of the Whole acted on and agreed to
tr. Stevens' substitute. For the first section—yeas 72, THE HOUSE REPUSES TO CONCUR IN EITHER SUB-STITUTE. The House, however, at a subsequent stage of the proceedings, refused to concur in the action of the Committee year 69, nays 50.

The June dalso refused to concur in Mr. Pomeroy's substitute for the second section—year 44, nays 31. THE BILL AS ORIGINALLY OFFERED PASSED. The bill was then passed without a division, the yea ud nays having been demanded but refused.

The bill was then passed without a division, the yeas and nays having been demanded but refused.

THE BILL.

The bill authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow from time to time, on the credit of the United States, four hundred millions of dollars, and to issue therefor coupons or registered bonds of the United States, four hundred millions of the United States, redermable at the pleasure of the Government at any period not less than five nor more than thirty years, or, if deemed expedient, made payable at any period not more than forty years from date. The bonds to be of such denominations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall direct, not less than fifty dollars, and boar an an uni interest not exceeding six per centum, payable scini-annually in coin. The Secretary of the Treasury may dispose of such bends, or any part thereof, and of any bonds commonly known as five-twenties, remaining unsold in the United States, or if he shall find it expedient in Europe, at any time on such terms and condition as he may deem most advisable, for lawful money of the United States, or at his discretion for treasury notes, and other obligations of the United States of deposit issued under any act of Congress. Bonds, treasury notes, and other obligations of the United States, shall be exempt from taxation by or under State or municipal authority. The Secretary of the Treasury issue on credit of the United States, and in hen of an equal amount of bonds anthorized by the preceding section, as a part of said loan, not exceeding two hundred millions of dollars in treasury notes of any denomination not less than ten dollars, payable at any time not exceeding three years from date, and bearing interest not exceeding two hundred millions of dollars in treasury notes of any denomination not less than ten dollars, payable at any time not exceeding three years from date, or, if thought more expedient, redeemable at any time after three years from date, and bearing interest not exceeding two hundred millions of dollars in treasu

of other United States notes of such denominations as shall be deemed expedient, not exceeding one dullar. Provided, the total amonat of bonds and treasury notes authorized by the first and second sections of this act shall not exceed four bundred millions of dollars in addition to the smounts heretofore bessed, nor shall the total amount or United States notes issued, or to be issued, ever exceed four hundred millious of dollars, and each additional sum not exceeding fifty millions of dollars as may be temporarily required for the redemption of temporary loans; nor shall any treasury note bearing interest, issued under this act, be a logationed in payment or redemption of notes issued by any bakining association or banker, circulated or intended to circulate as money.

The interest on all-bonds heretofore issued, payable annually, may be paid semi-annually; and in lisa of such bonds authorized to be issued, the Secretary of the Treasury motes heretofore issued, bearing seven and three tents per centum interest, besides the six per centum bonds heretofore authorized, like bonds of all the denominations in which such treasury motes heretofore authorized, like bonds of all the denominations in which such treasury motes have been issued.

The interest on such treasury notes, after maturity, shall be paid in lawful money, and they may be exchanged for such bonds at any time within three months from the date of notice of redemption by the Secretary of the Treasury, after which the interest on any such treasury notes shall cease.

So much of the law approved March 3, 1891, as limits the loan authorized therein to the current liseal year is repealed, and the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow maney and issue therefor bonds or herein motes conferred by the first section of the act of March 3, 1803, entitled "An act to provide ways and monse for the support of the Government," shall cease on and after the passage of this act. The Secretary of the Treasury of the Treasury of the Secretary of the Treasur

The House at 5 o'clock adjourned. THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

The Names of the Union Officers Placed Under Fire. For the first time during several weeks, says the Charleston Mercury of Tuesday, 14th, there was an intermission of the bombardment of the city on Monday. This, doubtless, was owing to the bad weather. During Sunday the enemy's troops seemed actively at work repairing the damages which the rains had caused to their works. Our attentive Secessionville correspondent writes us from that post under date of Monday, June 13. Visitors from the Yankee batteries, in the shape of shells, are still inconveniently plentiful. On Saturday, 11th inst., they threw eleven shells from Light-House Inlet, and one from Long Island. On yesterday, Sunday, they threw twenty-one shells from the former place, and twenty-three from the latter. Our batteries responded frequently as usual. All quiet to-day. For some time past it has been known that a batch of Yankee prisoners, comprising the highest in rank now in our hands, were soon to be brought

hither to share the pleasures of the bombardment. They accordingly arrived on Sunday. We give a list of their names and rank: Col. W. C. Lee,
Col. R. White,
Col. H. O. Bolinger,
Col. H. L. Brown,
Col. E. L. Bann,
Col. E. Fardell,
Lt. Col. E. G. Hays,
N. B. Hantor,
T. E. Hisgin botham,
Major J. E. Clarke,
Major W. Crandall,
Major E. W. Bales,
Major W. Baker,
Major W. Baker,
Major W. Paker,
Lt. Col. J. Pot-ley. Brig. Gen. Seymour, Brig. Gen. Wessels, Brig. Gen. Scammon, Brig. Gen. Shaler, Brig. Gen. Hickman, Col. N. Glenn,
Col. S. F. Snufford,
Col. R. W. Swift,
Gol. W. Lascalle,
Col. W. E. McMakin,
Col. W. C. Maxwell,
Col. S. Morfit, mew, Lt, Col. J. T. Fallows, Lt, Col. G. A. Fairbanks, Lt. Col. W. W. Stewart, Lt. Col. A. W. Taylor, Lt. Col. G. G. Joslin. Lt. Col. D. Milee, Lt. Col. J. Mayhew, These prisoners, we understand, will be furnished with comfortable quarters in that portion of the city most exposed to the enemy's fire. The comnanding officer on Morris Island will be informed of the fact of their residence in the shelled district

and if his batteries still continue their wanton and barbarous work, it will be at the peril of the cap-CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 23.-The Supervisors of his city have at last concluded to pay the Central and Western Pacific Railroad Companies \$650,000 in panies consent to the arrangement. -Curry is quoted at \$2,900@3.000 \$3 foot. eball of the Christian Commission to-morrow.

The Constitution took out \$25,000 for the Sanitary The women of this city will hold a meeting in The United States District Court has ordered sales of another large lot of smuggled opium. The Custom-house authorities are rigidly enforcing the laws regulating customs, and have confiscated goods The general markets are very quiet. The first joint stock banking corporation in the State began business to-day with a cash capital of two millions. A new bank has been started, and two others will soon be started by foreign capitalists.

HAVANA AND MEXICO. NEW YORK, June 23 .- The Steamer Havana has rrived, with Havana dates to the 18th, and Galve on dates to the 12th. The Bolelin says that the French troops are near altillo, and within thirty days will occupy the enire western shore of the Rio Grande, Mexico. The Siglo, the only Union paper in Havana, has

peen suspended for want of means. There is considerable yellow fever at Havana, oth in the harbor and on shore. From the Mississippi rings Memphis dates of vesterday. news. There is no change in the markets. n the Arkansas river, four miles above Arkansas bales of good brought \$1.26; 29 bales of damaged, 80 %c. All was sold subject to 6 per cent. tax.

ween Memphis and Vicksburg, but received no

damage.

The steamer Lady was fired into seven times be-

NEW YORK, June 23, 1864. ARREST OF THE MAYY AGENT.

Mr. Isaac Henderson, publisher of the New York Evening Post, was arrested on Wednesday, on a variant from the U.S. Circuit Court, on very serious charges—embracing fraud, bribery, trans mission of false vouchers, &c. The arrest, which was made by the U. S. Marshal, at the instance of Mr. Wilson, special counsel of the Navy Department, took the community by surprise, for the accused has heretofore borne an irreproachable character, and has been considered a man of large means for several years. A few minutes before the arrest was made, Mr. Bridge, of the Navy Department, called upon Mr. Henderson with an order from the President, renoving him from office and directing Mr. Bridge to lake charge. The arrest was made on the basis of an affidavit

made by one Joseph J. Savage, which sets forth that Mr. Henderson received from the depo-nent on the 10th of October, 1863, a receipt voucher for \$12,880.56, but did not pay to the deponent the The Post, speaking of the affidavit and its maker The Post, speaking of the affidavit and its makersays:

"The Mr. Savage, who made this affidavit, has been for several months past a prisoner in Fort Lafayette, where he was confined on grave charges of fraud against the Government, the extent and nature of which may be judged of from the fact that, as we are assured, he is released on ball to the amount of half a million of dollars, which ball was persistently refused by the authorities, all along, until the very day on which, by the date of it, the foregoing affidavit was made.

"We are assured on trustworthy authority that this affidavit was promised to Mr. Wilson, the agent of the Government, several weeks ago, upon his engagement to Mr. Savage that he should be released on bail when it was made; and this though bail has been constantly denied to every other person imprisoned by Government for a similar offence. It is further told us that Savage received the assurance that his affidavit and evidence should not be brought against himself.

"This necessation against Mr. Henderson is thus made by a man charged with grave crines, and who has been induced, to screen himself, to make oath against another. Upon such evidence alone, so far as known to Mr. Henderson, and certainly so far as appears before the court, he has been summarily removed from office and arrested for an alleged fraud, involving the sum of but \$2,000.

"It having been intimated by Mr. Wilson, the agent of the Government, that he had information of the allegations in the affidavit referred to, he was solicited to call on Mr. Henderson, and examine his check-book and vouchers, showing payment to Savage of the entire bill of \$12,880.56, and he promised to do so, but for some reason did not, and the first intimation Mr. Henderson had of his removal, or the legal proceedings, was the service of the notice of such removal and the legal papers."

THE GOLD MARKET.
Gold closed at 2.15@2.18. NEGRO FIGHT IN NEW YORK. A terrible fight took place last night among some negroes who were holding a pic-nic at Hunter's Point. A posse of police made a charge and drove them off, using knilves and pistols freely. Twonty AN ADVENTUROUS UNDERTAKING The brig Vision, a vessel only fifteen feet long, cleared to-night for Europe. She has only two men board to manage her. ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER HANSA.

The steamer Hansa arrived at this port to-night from Liverpool on the 8th. Her advices have been published. inticipated. ACTIVE WOOL MARKET. The sales of wool to-day amounted to 150,000 hs., t \$1 for Ohio fleece. Prices now range at from 95c. o \$1. The market is excited and active. Holders of foreign wool refuse to name a price. THE VICTORY OF THE PHILADELPHIANS—AMERICA VS. ENGLAND. The cricket match between the Philadelphia and New York Clubs terminased to-day with victory for the Philadelphians, whose total score was 127 and The New Yorkers' score was 127 and 62.

The Philadelphia delegation was composed of ten American gentlemen and one English professional, while the New York representatives were all English, with one exception, and three of them were professionals.

egal proceedings, was the service of the notice of such removal and the legal papers."

coived this magazine, which we noticed yesterday, from T. B. Peterson & Brothess, 306 Chestnut street, and, also, from T. B. Pugh, corner of Sixth and Chestnut. We beg to ack that the article entitled "The May Campaign in Virginia," written by the raphie author whose nom de plume is "Carleton," is a remarkably lucid and trustworthy account of what was done, by the "Army of the Potomac," last month. It is rendered additionally clear by EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PENNSYLVANIA. ENGLISH OPINION OF GRANT'S CAMPAIGN.

THE DANISH WAR. A PROLONGATION OF THE ARMISTICE EXPECTED.

Destructive Explosion of a Magazine at Corfu THE INSURRECTION IN TUNIS. New York, June 23 .- The steamer Pennsylvan

has arrived from Liverpool. Her dates are to the 11th instant, and have been anticipated. ENGLAND.

In the House of Commons, Disraeli and the Conservatives made a force onslaught on the Ministry on the Danish question.

Lord Palmerston made a warm defence, and the matter subsided without producing a crisis, though on a minor question the Ministers were deteated by 22 majority.

Important French successes are reported in Algeria.

The insurrection in Tunis is extending. ENGLAND. ENGLISH OPINION OF THE BATTLES IN VIRGINIA

The insurrection in Tunis is extending.

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The Daily News donies that the recent battles in Virginia have been fruitless to the North, and says: "The military writers who boldly predicted that Spottsylvania Court House would prove to the Confederacy what Waterloop proved to the French Empire, have found their prophecy faislifed almost as soon as uttered." It thinks that upon the whole it is tolerably clear the Confederates are hard pressed in Virginia, and if their communications are on interrupted, and their supplies cut off, they must find extreme difficulty in maintaining themselves in Kichmond.

The Hon. W. Stuart, Secretary of Legation at Washington, is appointed successor of Mr. Stuartationle, and Mr. Adams, Second Secretary to the Empsys at Paris, is appointed successor of Mr. Stuartat Washington.

The steamer H. Pinckney, from Bermand for Liverpool, with 700 bales of cotton, 100 tons of tobacco, and 70, two in gold, ehiely on account of the rebel Government, had arrived at Milibay, short of coal.

Nassaw William, Sr., late a master in the Court of Chancery, and a well known writer, is dead.

In both Houses of Parliament, on the 6th, ministers presented a message from the Queen recumending a rant of 220,000 setling to Sir Rowland Hill for his distinguished services, and a pension of £1,000 a year to the Counters of Egm.

In the House of Commons, on the same evening, the Conservaives made an attack upon the Government for its course on the Dasish question. Mr. Disraeli strongly denounced the ministers for having betrayed Denmark, and nocked the House of Commons, and his remarks were greeted with voeilerous cheering. Lord l'almension replied with nuch warmth.

There were indications of a crisis, but finally the subject was quietly allowed to drop.

Upon a vote for the removal of the National Gallery Ministers were defeated by 174 to 122, amidst loud cheers from the Opposition.

Ministers were deceated by 14 to 12, amount for the Opposition.
German papers announce the death of Charles Sealsfield, the well-known American novelist.
THE DANG-GERMAN QUESTION.
The Conference metagain on the 6th of June, but the armistics, which would expire on the 12th of June, was not prolonged.

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The London Times says that when a renewed suspendion of hostilities was proposed, the Danish pionipolenitaries declared that they would only content to an additional term of a fortnight. Anstria and Prassia, on the other hand, desired a suspension of arms for two months. It is clear that to them it would be no small advantage to be able to work for two months a country nearly the whole of which, as they allege, is German by race and interest. The advance of the season would also bring nearer the time when the Danes would have to forego one of their most efficient, weapons of warfare, the blockade of the German ports.

24t last it was agreed that the representatives of the belligerents should refer to their respective. Governments the proposition for a further suspension of hostilities. The matter was, no doubt, referred to Copenhagen, Berlin, and Vienna by telegraph, and the answer will come soon enough to allow the question to be finally settled at a meeting of the Conference, which will probably be summoned for the 9th June. On the question of frontier, the Times helieves the neutral Powers have proposed the line of the Schlei as the frontier; but for the present they refease to give an so much, although they concede the principle of drawing a line, and ask that it should be drawn north of Flensburg. The Daily News says the division of Schleswig, proposed by the neutral Powers, deprives Denmark of the famous Eider line, which has been its frontier against Germany for at the same and years, and by thus cutting off Rendsburg and Riel takes away its chief fortrees and most valuable harhor on the nain land. Denmark will make this sucrifice for the sake of peace.

Several of the papers hint at the possibility of a war in case the G. rmans refuse to accept the decisions of the neutral Powers.

The Moraing Post says: "If by Sunday next the allies do not accept the propositions made to them, war breaks out again, and this time it will be impossible to alties do not accept the propositions made to them, war breaks out again, and this time it will be impossible to confine its puny limits to the massacreing of the weak by the strong. It will certainly involve great nations." The Davin News throws all the responsibility on the German Powers.

Abil separation mayangaris was a superscript of the weak to the property of the property

German Powers.

At Il separation movements were progressing in Schles wig, and all the towns in Jutland had sent addresses to the King, declaring war preferable to the loss of Schleswig.

FRANCE. dresses to the King, declaring war preferable to the loss of Schieswig.

The Journal de Propress of Lyons had been suspended for two months on account of a libellous article upon the late Duke of Malakoff.

The Court of Cassation has rejected the appeal of the notorious murderer De. La Pommerais, in accordance with the suggestion of the Procareur General.

The great race for the grand prize of Paris took place on Sunday, the 5th of June. The Emperor and Empress were present. The French horse Vermouth won by two lengths, Blair athol, the winner of the English Derby, running second, and Fille de L'air, winner of the Oaks, third. The latter, however, was disqualified owing to an error committed by her jockey.

Important French successes are reported from Algeria.

On the 5th of June King Victor Emmanuel held a grand review at Turin, to celebrate the anniversary of the establishment of the Constitution, and on the same day the Austrians in Venetia commemorated the anniversary of their alleged victory at Magenta. Eighteen thousand troops were reviewed by General Benedek at Vetona.

A bill against duels had been introduced into the Italian Senate. CORFU. A powder magazine had exploded at Corfu, killing 90 soldiers and 47 of the inhabitants, and wounding about 250 others. Fifty buildings, including the hospital, a tort, the custom house, and some factories, were destroyed.

INDIA.

The Bombay mail of May 13 had reached England. The news generally is anticipated. It was runnored that for some time past the Government of India had entertained the project of obtaining a footing in Shassa, for the mappose of facilitating communication with and through Thibet. The Nepaniese Durbar, however, strongly protested against the measure.

APRICA.

Advices from Tunis sundance the extension of the insursection. It is said to have extended to the gates of Tunis, and the Europeans and Jews were leaving the place. The Bor was in a state of hesitation. The demands of the Arabs were increasing.

Commercial Intelligence.

Commercial Intelligence. ncluding 2,000 for speculation and export. TRADE AT MANCHESTER.—To-day's report not yet weather is fine for the crops, Puovisions.—Messrs. Wakofield, Nash, & Co., and Gordon, Bruce. & Co. report Beef and Pork quiet and unchanged. Bucon, partially, rather dearer. Lard slow, and offered at 40s 64691s. Tallow quiet but PRODUCE.—Ashes very flat; Pots 32s; Pearls 33s 9d.
Sugar firm. Coffee inactive. Rice unchanged.
Linesec Oil quiet at late rates. Rosin—common French
quiet at 26s 6d 2 cwt. Spirits of Turpentine nominal at
72s for French. Petroleum very slow; no buyers of re-The for French. Petroleum very and the four firm, with a ford over 25 B gallon.

LONDON MARKETS.—Wheat and Flour firm, with a fair demand. Sugar quiet, and value unchanged.

The quiet, but firm.

fair demand. Sugar quiet, and value nuchanged Coffee sells at very full terms. Tea quiet, but firm. Rice in good demand, at very firm prices. Tallow steady. P. Y. C. 498 64.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Consols on the 6th continued flat at the rates advised per Scotia, viz.: 50%(50%).

The demand for discount at the Bank was unimportant, and in the open market the supply was large at 6% per cent. for good bills - It will give great satisfaction to the numerous his severe illness. He cannot leave his room, and

friends of Hon. Henry G. Stebbins, of New York, to know that he is slowly but surely recovering from will not be in his seat before the close of the present session; but there is every reason to hope that he will be eventually restored to robust health.—Wash-Henderson, Senator in Congress from the State of lishment of its class in the United States, the build-Missouri, after a long and painful illness, is now lowly recovering, and may be expected to take his eat in the Senate even before the adjournment. part to the assiduity and energy with which he atended to his official duties .- Washington Chronicle. SENATE CHAMBER, June 22, 1864. Editor Constitutional Union:
In the Morning Chronicle of this date I find a telegraphic despatch, as follows:

In the morning Chromics of this date I find a telegraphic despatch, as follows:

"WOOD PHACE MEETING IN NEW YORK.
"NEW YORK, June 21.—The Wood, or Peace State Central Committee, met at the Astor House this atternoon. Sixty persons were present. Several letters were received; amongst others, one from Senator Richardson, advocating peace."

I presume the same despatch is in other papers.
I have written no letter of the kind to the "Peace State Central Committee" of New York, or any other committee or individual.

I am anxious to defeat Mr. Lincoln this fall, and, regarding this and all similar organizations as aiding his election, I am against them. I expect to vote for the indirine of the Chicago Convention, and shall give hid and comfort to no man or party who by indirection seeks to defeat that nomination.

I pm, truly,

"A. Richardsson." Postponement of the Chicago Convention.

New York, June 23.—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Democratic Committee, field in New York on the 22d day of June, 1864, it was voted that in deference to the desire of a very large number of the leading members of the Consorvative Union Democratic Party throughout the country, the meeting of the National Convention be postponed to Monday, August 29, 1864, at 12 M., at Chicago:

AUGUST BELMONT, Chairman.

FREDERICK V. PRINCE, Secretary. THE LATE DR. CORSON.—The many friends of Dr. Edward F. Corson, surgeon U. S. N., will be cained to hear of his death, which occurred at the

Corson was a young man of high talents and cheerful disposition, and was beloved by all who knew THE FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MR. FRANK DREW. This evening Mr. Frank Drew will present an entertainment of five popular pieces—certainly a public which has sustained him through forty-one nights of comedy and burlesque. "My Neighbor's Wife," "Two of the B'hoys," "Shylock Travestie," "The Hypocrite," and the mock "Camille," comprise this interesting budget of humor. Mr. Drow to end, and the feet of our citizens will be turnedness. will appear in four characters, and Mr. Stuart Rob-son (another popular comedian) will have no less than five. Here is ample room and verge for a than five. Here is ample room and verge for a night's amusement, and every provision

sidence of his father, Dr. Hiram Corson, Ply-

lay, by fever contracted during his last cruise. Dr.

nouth, Montgomery county, Pa., on last Wedi

EXTRA LARGE SALE, TUESDAY NEXT, OF STOCKS, LOANS, AND REAL ESTATE. The largest sale at nost valuable stocks this season. See Thomas Sons' advertisements. VOTES AT THE SANIT ARY FAIR.

VOTE ON HORSE EQUIPMENTS. VOTE ON SILVER PIRE HORN. Good Will Engine... 3,316. Philadelphia Engine... Fairmount Engine... 2,782. Diligent Engine....... Pennsylvania Hose...... 1,330 United States Engine... Physik: Hose........... 1,338. Southwark Engine... Pennsylvania Hose... Phonix Hose.... All others under 100 VOTE ON THE SILVER VASH. Union League.....

The Great "Mitchener" at the Central On the principle that the silent and unseen forces in Nature are the most powerful, of which gravitation and electricity furnish notable examples, so i not unfrequently happens that the most useful and indispensable articles of household economy ar most hidden from view. Of this fact we have a striking illustration at the Great Central Fair, where thousands of delighted mortals are enjoying "the luxuries of the season," with their friends, served in

CITY ITEMS.

the best style of cookery, while scarrely one in a thousand is initiated into the great culinary sanctum where all the cooking is so admirably performer tum where all the cooking is so admirably performed for this heterogeneous mass of hungry hungarity. It is for this reason proper, no less as a matter of justice to a patriotic firm, than as a matter of de-sirable information to our readers, that we should state that the great unseen cultinary monitor, above referred to, is one of Messrs. Chase, Sharpe, & Thomson's celebrated "London Hotel Kitcheners," of enormous size, generously given by this firm as a donation to the Fair, the value of it being one thousand dollars. After having served the Fair thousand onlines. After having served the Fair faithfully to its close, this great "Kitchener," said to be the largest ever manufactured in either Europe or America, will be sold for the benefit of the cause, and we would call the particular attention of hotel proprietors to this opportunity of obtaining the finest article of the kind ever constructed. We may state in this connection also that travelses. may state in this connection also, that two other of these splendid Kitcheners, of smaller size, suitable for private residences, are now on exhibition as an additional contribution to the Fair, from this firm, and will be sold for its benefit.

We regret that, from the necessity of circumstances perhaps, the immense Kitchener here referred to has been so effectually hidden from view in the cooking department, where visitors generally have not the curiosity to enter. Nevertheless, it will am. ply repay every intelligent man and woman who have any interest in the subjects of cooking and housekeeping to make it their business to visit this de-partment for the purpose of seeing to what perfection facilities have been brought for preparing food on a large scale, in the best manner, with the least consumption of fuel, and with the great-est comfort and ease. Those who have visited the Fair without availing themselves of this interesting spectacle will be amply repaid for the time expended in making another visit for that purpose. That every hotel in the land, and every other large institution requiring cooking to be done have not already adopted the "Thomson London Kitchener," can only be attributed to the fact that the merits of the fatter have not been brought to the notice of those having such establishments in charge, though we trust that the day is not distant, when all the cooking in America, whether done on public or private account, will be by the use of thiswe had almost said greatest invention of the nineteenth century. Our own judgment in the matter is, that as the advantages of this "Kitchease" become better known no wise hotel proprietor can afford to do the cooking for his guests by any other agency, and certainly the completeness of any dwelling house will soon depend upon the presence of oneo, these invaluable cooking arrangements. Indeed we regard the influence which our Great Fair may bringing the Kitchener more prominenty before the public as one of its most important coll teral advantages. The multitudes who have ejoyed the dishes there prepared, on reading thi article, we are sure, will have pleasant reco-lections of what the Kitchener did for then and will gladly attest its merits. Nor have the pecuniary proceeds which the Kitchener he brought into the treasury of the Fair been incons derable. It has cooked over ten thousand meals i one day, and the receipts from the " Restauran have averaged nearly four hundred dollars per da more than was realized from the same source at the New York Fair on their heaviest day. The lengt of this mammoth range proper is twelve feet for inches, to which are added three brollers, each see pying four feet, and eight extra stew-holes, eahree feet in width, making the entire length of ti Kitchener nearly fifty feet. Within the last few years this celebrated "Kitel ener" has come into almost universal use in th residences of the European nobility, and its acknowledged superiority over all other inventions of the class has made their introduction in Great Brital quite general. Their adoption in this country i rapidly increasing, and must become general, a their decided merits over the ordinary ranges by come better known. Messrs. Chase, Sharpe, Thomson have undertaken the manufacture them for this country, and are now selling the ve rious sizes at prices which must ere long nake ther universal adoption in our large cities necessary, rot only as a great convenience, but as amatter we were yesterday permitted to examic at their warerooms, No. 209 North Second streatthic sele-

brated "Kitchener," varying in capacity from sizes suitable for a small family to those adaped for hotels, hospitals, and large public institutions— their entire line of them ranging through gradation of no less than forty different prices!

The advantages of the Kitchener over the ommor range can hardly be over-estimated. By it cooking s not only done much better, with less touble, in shorter time, but with so much less fuelthat the saving in this particular, by actual exeriment, has been found to pay the cost of it in a omparatively short period. The most ordinary obsever can advantages which it possesses, but the simp philosotain that the several new and importanteatured nary. This is effected by the ingenious reention of the heat generated by the small amount of fuel emnent upon the ordinary range, in point of appearance and durability. It is at once ornamental, flaborate, and massive, presenting an air of soliday not unfor keeping food at a palatable temperature; the facilities for brothing with charcoal, (which is with many a desideratum,) and the perfect arrangement for roasting. Upon the whole, we regard this as the best article for cooking purposes ever offered in the American market. To insure the greatest strength, the castings are made of the best brands of iron, and of extra thickness. est brands of iron, and of extra thickness, and are night to state that our own judgment in this matter is fully sustained by some of our best-known citizens, who have "Thomson's London Kitchener" now in use, and whose testimony in their favor is most flat-tering. The proprietors of the Tremont House, safely say, from experience, that it is the best Range we have ever seen, and it does more work, with less expense, than any other in use. Our saving in coal over the old Range and hot plates is 1,000 pounds per day, and your Range, when it becomes fully known, will supersede all others." Wherever they have been introduced, they have proved in the highest degree satisfactory, and, considering that so The Stove Works and Hollow-ware Foundry of Messrs. Chase, Sharpe, & Thomson, located at the cor-

eastern part of the city, is by far the largest estabings comprising it covering no less than six acres of ground, with two cupolas, capable of running eighty tons of iron per day. Their present complement of indertake to describe in detail the operations of this immense concern, or to publish a list of the hat they produce in from five to ten different size and prices all the following-named cooking stores:
"Waverly," "Wellington," "Ornamental Cook," "Leo," 'Prince Royal," 'Royal Cook," 'Reservoir Top Royal," 'Sea Shell," 'Summer Rose,"
"Fuel Saver," 'The Amazon," 'Crystal," 'Ban-"Fuel Saver," "The Amazon," "Crystal," "Ran-ner Complete," "Diadem," "Gests Occi." "Woodland Home," "Improved Relief," "Righ Oven Premium," "Keystone Cook," "Fireide Range," "Parlor Cook," "New Nine Plate," "Gas Ovens," &c.
Also, that in parlor stoves their following brands have a wide reputation: "Dial Stove," "Gas-burning Base and Top," "Fire-board Stoves," "New Egg," "Crater," "Salamander," 'New Base Cylinder," "Fiery Star," "AleTight Plates," "Gas-burning Bases," "Model Par-lor," "Vesper Parlor Radiator," "Fire-Place Grates," "New Franklin," "Violet," "Ravere," "Extra-Box," "Six-Plate," "Favoite,"
"Locomotive Heater," "Torrid Heater," and 'Egg Portable Heater." Besides these, they make the cription of Hollow-Ware in the country, and eing he largest and leading manufacturing house is this department, their prices are unusually moderate. at No. 200 North Second street, where specimes of he above-named articles, including the geat We need hardly add, in conclusion, that their would naturally be sought by the Government, nd accordingly we find that for the ponderous on hail which Uncle Sam has been pouring upon he heads of devoted rebels during the last three yers, the latter is mainly indebted to the skill and redustry of this enterprising firm, their present poduction of heavy shells being at this time abit three thousand per day.

which is now approaching the close of its secutive, will go down to posterity as one of the ust successful and praiseworthy enterprises connecd traction, to the ladies especially, then, will be the great Sewing Machine establishment of Messi Wheeler & Wilson, No. 704 Chestnut street. To same sagacity and spirit that have made our Fairon of the wonders of the age have rendezed this Gre Sawing-Machine institution one of the mercautin prodigies of our city. Over five thouse nd Wheele & Wilson Sewing Machines are now in use in he ity alone, in our best families, and at none themal we have never yet been apprised of a single like ngintment. In fact, there is no post ible risk in but ing a Wheeler & Wilson machine, as every one load is warranted to give perfect sail faction to the furchaser, or the money is retarned. Visitors to the Great Central Fair should not fail to sall at the Wheeler & Wilson establishment, No. 704 Chestut street, above Soventh. The Wheeler & Wilson hachines have this peculiarity also, that they are pac-tical and easily learned, and the work they perform while it is vastly more beautiful, is equally as dua" blo as the very best hand-sewing. CHANGE TO BUY ELEGANT BONNETS AT COST While everybody else is 'narking up prices, Mosrs. Wood & Cary, No. 725 'Chestnut street, with chapeliberality, ar o marking theirs down. Every toristic indexactly, as a marking their solution bonnet, for ladies, misses, or children, including their clegant Pol. Pourri Turbun and new style inglish Walking Mats, is new being sold by then at