PRIE ANSWE; THERE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS FOR SIX MONTHS; OWN DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS FOR TREES MOSTES, invariably in advance for the time or-Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. Bis THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS, Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Four Donlars.

> CURTAIN GOODS. E. WALRAVEN,

(SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRYL).

MASONIC HALL.

19 CHESTNUT STREET.

WINDOW CURTAINS AT OLD PRICES.

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

RETAIL DRY GOODS. RY GOODS AT LOW PRICES.

s visiting the city to ATTEND THE FAIR, find it to their advantage to examine our LARGE

SUMMER DRESS GOODS. AS WE ARE SELLING THEM AT PRICES FAR BR-LOW WHAT THEY COST TO IMPORT.

JOB LOTS OF SILK GRENADINES. Rich Silk Grenadines at 65 cents, naver before sold PLAIN SILK HERNANIS.

ROWNS, TANS, MODES, BLUES, BLACKS, PEARLS, and VIOLETS, at 90c, worth \$1.12.

IGURED BAREGE HERNANIS. tyles at 60c. worth 75c. ICH SILVER CLOTHS. ilk and Wool, at 65c, worth \$1. The greatest of the season. imbiques, at 37%, worth 50c.

BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. CHEAP SILKS! CHEAP SILKS! NO ADVANCE IN OUR PRICES.

Plain Silks, all colors, \$1.38 to \$6. Fanoy Silks, new Styles, \$1 to \$7, Small Check Silks, \$7% to \$1.37%. CHEAP BLACK SILKS. Plain Black Silks, at \$1.

Plain Black Silks, at \$1.50. Plain Black, Silks, at \$1.66. Plain Black Silks, at \$1.57%. Plain Black Silks, at \$2. Plain Black Silks, at \$2.25. Plain Black Silks, at \$2.27%. Plain Black Silks, at \$2.50. Plain Black Silks, at \$2.62.
Plain Black Silks, at 2.75. Plain Black Filks, at \$3.75. Plain Black Silks, at \$4. Plain Black Silks, at \$5. Plain Black Silks, at \$6 Plain Black Silks, at \$6.50.

Plain Black Silks, at \$7. None of these Silks could be imported at the price 500 ALL WOOL SHAWLS, \$2.25. Cont \$3 25 to import early this season. Cost 55.25 to history white Barege and Lama Shawls.
Plaid Lama and Mozambique Shawls.
Grenadine and Challi Shawls.
Shawls of all kinds at very low prices loth Sacques and Circulars at low prices. Silk Sacques and Circulars at low prices. H. STEEL & SON, Nos. 713 and 715 North TENTH Street.

REAKFAST SHAWLS

Whites, with the new Purple Border. Whites, with the new Blue Border. Whites, with Scarlet Borders. Whites, with Brown Borders. Whites, with Black Borders. Whites, without any Borders. Purples, with Black Borders. Richest Grenadine Shawls imported. 1.000 Pure White Barege Shawls. 600 Pure White Hernani Shawls. 500 Baye or Striped Barege Shawls. Shepherd Plaid Spun Silk Shawls. Rock Spun Silk Shawls-a new lot. Tamartine Shawls, consigned to us. Travellers supplied with Woolen Shawls. Men's Shawls, large size.

EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH AND ARCH.

P. S.—Particular attention paid to Strangers visiting he city during the Sanitary Fair.
N.B.—BLACK LACE POINTS, \$50 to \$5. jell-smwif

ALINS.

11.00 Melton Cassimeres.

42.00 Marsellles Quilts.

42.00 8-4 Damesk Table Cloths.

43.00 8-10 Damesk Table Cloths.

45.00 8-10 Damesk Table Cloths.

45.00 8-10 Damesk Table Cloths.

45.00 Melton Company Clother.

45.00 Melton Company Clother.

45.00 Melton Company Clother.

45.00 Plack Shawis.

46.00 Plack Shawis.

46.00 Plack Shawis.

46.00 Plack Shawis.

46.00 Plack Shawis. BLACK SILKS, BLACK SILKS.

NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.

We are still solling our Black Silks at the same as we did early in the season, notwithstanding the s we did early in the state of the advances.

MANTLE SILKS, ALL WIDTHS.

--- citte all colors, \$1.30 to \$5.75.

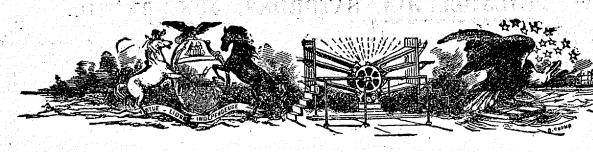
MANTLE SILME, ALL SOLVE, ALL STREET, ALL SILKE, SIL SOLVE, SILVE, Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH Street.

1024 CHESTNUT STREET.

The attention of LADIES VISITING THE CITY, or those about LEAVING IT for "Watering Pinces," or the Country, "Is respectfully invited to the extensive stock of WHITE GOODS, suitable for SUSMER, WEAR, For, WHITE BODIES, MORNING WRAPPERS, &c.

Anextensive assortment is offered in Lace and Worked Edgings and Insertings, Vells, Handscribers, Collars, Sleeves, and in plain and fancy Plaid, Surped, and Figured White PRESENT RETAIL VALUE, 100 Pinted Lines (August 100 Pinted Lines) Cambric Dresses, 100 pieces Puffed, Tucked, and Striped Muslins. E. M. NEEDLES.

1024 CHESTNUT STREET. CARRIS' MIXED CASSIMERES. Light mixed Cassimeres, for boys' saits,
Metico and piaid Cassimeres.
Merico Cassimeres and Cashmaretts,
Linen Drills, Sattinets, and Cottonades,
Ladies' Cloaking Cioths, choice shades,
Loom and Damask Table Linen, cheap.
Toweis, Towelling, and Napkins.
Large assortment at LOHN H. STOR JOHN H. STOKES'



THE HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

department; the improvements chiefly consisting of what an artist would call "retouching." To the

attractions of the room has been added that of

nusic, and from the recesses of the central pyramid

is nightly heard inspiring strains from a brass band. Were these strains less loud and martial we think

the effect would be better—something fairy-like and delicate, issuing from beneath the paims and orange

trees, would be far more enjoyable than the full burs

of a brass band, which is necessarily at such a short

distance from its auditors. Notwithstanding the

volume and force of the music, it is of the best quality and adds much to the popularity of the hall.

In the fountain-pond soveral new water plants have made their appearance, and we noticed last

week some fine specimens of the magnolia macro-phylla floating on the water. This magnificent

From the "mainland" to the island, now stretches a rustic bridge which adds much to the beauty of

the stream, and is in far better keeping with the

spirit of the scene than the toy sloops and batteaux

which are anchored here and there, without any

meaning or appropriateness that we can see.

There is no portion of the Horticultural Hall which

structs more deserved attention than the fruit de-

Mr. Thes. Mechan, assisted by an efficient corps of

ladies. We notice on these tables, among much re-markable, and, we have no doubt, delicious fruit,

some well-grown and ripened watermelons, which are

me dollar each. Some extraordinarily large and

quite a rarity at this season. They were for sale at

heavy lemons were contributed by Mr. H. N. John-

son, of Germantown. They were about five times

The prize for the largest quantity of any kind on

mber of the magnolia family is a native of North

During the past week much has been done in this

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1864.

DYSPEPSIA WARRANTED TO BE DYSPEPSIA HAS THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS: 2d. Flainlance and Acidity

3d. Gostiveness and Loss of Appetite.
4th. Gloom and Doprossion of Spirits.
5th. Diarrhous, with griping.
5th. Pain in all parts of the System.

VOL. 7.-NO. 280.

7th. Consumptive Symptoms and Palpitation of the Heart. 8th. Cough, with Phlegm in the Throat. 9th. Nervous Affection and want of Sleep at night. 10th. Loss of Appetite and Vomiting.

11th. Dizziness, Dimness of Vision, and Loss of Sight.

12th. Headache and Staggering in Walking, with used Dr. Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills not one of them has failed of a perfect cure. We warnot one of them has inned of a perfect cure. We war-rant a cure in every case, no matter if of twenty years' standing. Sold by all druggists everywhere, and at Dr. Wishart's Office, No. 10 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia, Pa. All examinations and consultations free of charge. Send for a circular. Price \$1 per box.

Sent by mail, free of charge, on receipt of money. Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia! I, ELIZABETH BRANSON, of Brandywine, Delaware, formerly of Old Chester, Delaware, do certify that for one year and a half I suffered everything but death from that awful disease called Dyspepsia. My whole system was prostrated with weakness and nervous debility; I could not digest my food; if I are even a cracker or the smallest amount of food it would return just as I swallowed it: I became so costive in my bowels that I would not have a passage in less than from four and often eight days; under this immense suffering, my mind seemed entirely to give way; I had dreadful herror and evil foreholdings; I thought everybody hated me, and I hated everybody; I could not bear my husband nor my

own children; everything appeared to be horror-stricken to me; I had no ambition to do anything; I lost all my love of family and home; I would ramble and wander from place to place, but could not be contented; felt that I was doomed to hell, and that there was no seaven for me, and was often tempted to commit suic so near was my whole nervous system destroyed, and also my mind, from that awful complaint, Dyspepsia, that my friends thought best to have me placed in Dr. Kirkbride's Hospital, West Philadelphia: I remained there nine weeks, and thought I was a little better, but in a few days my dreadful complaint was raging as bad as ever. Hearing of the wonderful cures performed by Dr. Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills and his treatment for Dyspepsia, my husband called on Dr. Wishart and stated my case to him. He called on Dr. Wishart and stated my case to him. He said he had no doubt he could cure me. So in three days after I called and placed myself under the Doctor's treatment, and in two weeks I began to digest my food, and felt that my disease was fast giving way, and I continued to recever for about three months, and at the present time I enjoy perfect health of body and mind, and I most sincerely return my thanks to a merciful God and Dr. Wishart, and to his great American Dyspensia Pills and Pine Tree Tar Cordial that saved me from an Insane Asylum and a premature grave. All persons suffering with Dyspensia are at liberty to call on me or write, as I am willing to do all the good I can for suffering humanity.

or suffering humanity.

ELIZABETH BRANSON, Brandywine, Del., formerly of Old Chester, Delaware county, Pa.
Dr. WISHART'S Office, No. 10 North SECOND

Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia!

Dr. Wishart: I have been a constant sufferer with Dyspepsia for the last eighteen years, during which time I cannot say that I ever enjoyed a perfectly well day. There were times when the symptoms were more aggravated than at others, and then it seemed it would be a great relief to die. I had at all times an unpleasant feeling in my head, but latterly, my suffering so much increased that I became almost untit for business of any kind; my mind was continually filled wither thoughts and forebodings, and if I attempted gloomy thoughts and forebodings, and if I attempted to change their current by reading, at once a sensation of icy coldness in connection with a dead weight, as it were, rested upon my brain; also, a feeling of sickness would occur at the stomach, and great pain to my eyes, accompanied with which was the continued fear of losing my reason. I also experienced great lassitude, debility, and nervousness, which made it difficult to walk by day, or sleep at hight. I became averse to society, and disposed only to seclusion, and having ous schools, finally came to the conclusion that, for this disease at my present age (45 years) there was no cure in existence. But through the interference of Divine Providence, to whom I devoutly offer my thanks, removed almost the last trace of my long list of ail-

ments and had feelings, and in their place health, place ure, and contentment are my every day companions.

JAMES M. SAUNDERS,

No. 453 North Second street, Philadelphia, Formerly of Woodbury, N. J. Dr. WISHART'S Office, No. 10 North SECOND St.

Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia!! alled Dyspepsia. I employed, in that time, five of the most eminent physicians in Philadelphia. They did sil hey could for me with medicines, and cupping, but till I was no better. I then went to the Pennsylvania University, in order to place myself within reach of the best medical talents in the country, but their medicines falled to do me any good, and oftentimes I wished for death to relieve me of my sufferings, but seeing Dr. Wishart's advertisement in the Philadelphia Bulletin, determined to try once more, but, with little faith. I I determined to try once more sur, which the state.

Called on Dr. Wishart, and told him if I could have died.

I would not have troubled him, and then related my anflerings to him. The Doctor assured me that, if he anierings to him. The Doctor assisted he had, it he failed to cure me of the Dyspepsia, it would be the first case in two years, so I put myself under his treatment, and although I had been for months vomiting nearly everything I ate, my stomach swollen with wind, and filled with pain beyond description. I bought a hox of his Dyspepsia Pills. I used them as directed, and in ten days I could eat as hearty a meal as any person in the State of Pennsylvania, and in thirty days was a well

man. I invite any person suffering as I was, to call and see me, and I will relate my sufferings, and the great cure I received. I would say to all Dyspeptics, every-where, that Dr. Wishart is, I believe, the only person on the earth that can cure Dyspepsia with any degree of certainty. Moses Tobin.

Cheltenham, Montgomery county, Pa.

Dr. WISHART'S Office, No. 10 North SECOND strest. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. All examinations and consultations free.

A Positive Cure for Dyspepsia.

HEAR WHAT MB. JOHN H. BABCOCK SAYS.
No. 1028 OLIVE Str Philadelphia, Jan. 22, 1853. DR. WISHART-Sir: It is with much pleasure that I am now able to inform you that, by the use of your great American Dyspepsis Pill, I have been entirely cured of that most distressing complaint, Dyspepsis. I had been greviously afflicted for the last twenty-eight years, and for ten years of that time have not been free from its pain one week at a time. I have had it in its I ate filled me with wind and pain, it mattered not how light or how small the quantity. A continued beloing was sure to follow. I had no appetite for any kind of meats whatever, and my distress was so great for several months before I heard of your Pills, that I frequently wished for death. I had taken everything that I had heard of for Dyspepsia, without receiving any benefit; but on your Pills being recommended to me by one who had been cured by them, I concluded to give them a trial, although I had no faith in them. To my astonish ment, I found myself getting better before I had taken one-fourth of a box, and after taking half a box, I am a well man, and can eat anything I wish, and enjoy a hearly meal three times a day, without inconvenience from anything I eat or drink. If you think proper, you are at ilberty to make this, bublic and refer to me. I will cheerfully give all desirable information to any

one who may call on me.

Yours, respectfully, JOHN H. BABGOCK,
For sale at DR. WISHART'S Medical Depot, No. 10
North SECOND Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Price ONE
DOLLAR per box. Sent by mail, free of charge, on re-

Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia!! I, Samuel D. Haven, have been a great sufferer with Chronic Dyspepsia and Inflammation of the Kidneys for three years. I employed three or four of the most emi-nent physicians of Philadelphia; also of Burlington county, N. J. They did all for me they could, but all to no purpose. I was constantly filled with awful pain and distress, and with constant belching of wind and sour acid. My tongue was covered with a white coating of mucus until it cracked in large furrows, and was dreadfully zore. Oh! I oftentimes wished for death to dreadfully sore. Oh! I oftentimes wished for death to believe me of my sufferings, for I had lost all hope of ever being well again. I made it a subject of prayer to God that he would direct me to some physician or medicine that would cure me. I was told to read an advertisement of Dr. Wishart's, in the Philadelphia Ledoer, of a great cure made upon Mr. John Baboock, of 1025 Olive street, Philadelphia, by the Great American Dyspepsia Pills. I went to the Doctor's office and placed myself under his treatment, and told him if he failed to cure me it would be the last effort I would make. It has been six weeks since I commenced the use of his ias been six weeks since I commenced the use of his nedicine, and I am now a well man, free from all pain and distress, and can eat three hearty meals a day with comfort, and feel perfectly well. Dr. Wishart, I want you to publish my case, as I want every poor dyspeptic suffering as I was to call on me, and I will tell them of the great cure I have received from your invaluable SAMUEL D. HAVEN. Corner VENANGO and LAMBERT Streets, near Richmond street, formerly from Wrightstown, Burlington

DR. WISHART'S Office, 10 North SECOND Street. Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia! DR. WISHART: I was a great sufferer with Dyspopsia for seven years. Everything I ate filled me with wind and dreadful pain, and my life was one of great suffering. I was so much afficted that, if I drank a glass of water, it would soon return back in a heated condition. I applied to every kind of medicine and treatment, but all to no purpose. I saw your advertisement in the Ledg to no purpose. I saw your advertisement in the Ledger of a great cure your Great American Dyspepsia Pills had made. I went to your store and purchased a box, and commenced to use them, and I do thank God this day I am a well man, and can eat three meals per day.
I have sent a number of persons after your Pills, and I gave a young man that was suffering with dyspepsia in my neighborhood eight of your pills, and they cured him entirely. You may refer to me if you see proper.

JACOB HIGHLEY Kennedyville, Kent county, Del. Dr. Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills. This is to certify that I suffered for ten years with that dreadful complaint called Dyspepsia. I suffered much pain and distress, with gloom and depression of spirits; was treated by sight different physicians for my complaints, and at times was much better, but then my old disease, dyspepsia, would return with all its dreadful realities, and my whole system was fast wasting away. In this sick and debilitated state, I was handed a circular of Dr Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills and Pine Tree Tar Cordial, which gave a correct description of my sufferings, and I determined to place nyself under the Doctor's care, and take his medicines As soon as I commenced the use of the medicine, I began to get better, and so I continued three months, at which time I was perfectly cured of all my complaints. and perfectly restored to health; I am to-day a well and perfectly restored to heatth; I am to day a well man. Dr. Wishart, I give you this certificate with a grateful heart for the benefit I have received from the use of your truly wonderful medicines. May God bless you and preserve your truly useful life for many years. I would say to every sick person who is suffering as I was that my residence is No. 139 Richmond street, Philadelphia, where I will take great delight in giving testimant to the evest nower of Dr. Wishart's medicines to

F. H. ALLEN.

DR. WISHART'S Store and Office, No. 10 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The 10,367th cure of Dyepopsia by Dr. Wishart's sued lately, a special paragraph is devoted to an ac-Great American Dyspepsia Pills and Pine Tree Tar Cor dial in the past two years.

This is to certify that II had Dyspepsia in the worst form for three years. I was treated by seven of the best physicians in America; some of them were Professors of Jefferson College, Philadelphia, but they did me no good. I grew worse every month; I would be taken at times with dreadful pains in my breast and stomach; so great was it that I could neither sit, lie, nor stand, but

would rove about from one room to another; my friends expected to co me die, as there appeared to be no relief for me. In this hopeless condition I placed myself under Dr. Wishart's treatment, and used his medicine as directed. lirected.
This day I am a well man, and for three weeks I have been on my feet, and working hard from early morn until eleven o'clock at night. Mr. Wishart, I give you this certificate with a grateful heart, feeling it my duty to do so; you may, and I want you to publish my duty to access you many, and twant you to publish it to the world, that every person suffering as I was may have the benefit of using your truly wonderful remedies. All sick persons are at liberty to call and see me, or write to me, as I want to render all the good I can to suffering humanity.

JAMES H. ANGELL,
Overseer of Washington Manufacturing Company

Weaving Room, Gloucester, N. J. Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia! sia Pills as the remedy. Having within three weeks taken eleven pills, according to the directions, I found myself entirely cured, and for two weeks since my health is greatly improved, and I can eat without fear

of pain or inconvenience. I earnestly recommend them MR. M. B. THOMPSON, Richmond Street, Four Doors below Hanover.
Dr. L. Q. C. WISHART'S Office, 10 North SECOND

Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia! I, John Lench, do certify that for four months past I was attacked with acute Dyspepsia; I was so severely handled that I could eat nothing but what it would fill me with dreadful distress; my nervous system was per-fectly prostrated; my whole frame soon became weak and trembling, with a confused noise and dizzinoss in the head, followed by palpitation of the heart and gene-ral debility of the whole body. Every kind of medicine rat deplity of the whole body. Every kind of medicine administered to me did no good, until I was advised to call on Dr. Wishart and place myself under his treatment. It is now about nine weeks past since I commenced to use his Dyspepsia Pills and Pino Tree Tar Cordial, and I do truthfully and faithfully say that I amperfectly cured of Dyspepsia, and all other diseases arising therefrom, and I can eat three good meals every day, and feel wall in every respect. I am 78 years of day, and feel well in every respect. I am 78 years of age, and, if it was necessary, I feel I could and would shoulder my gun to defend the city from invasion by the robels. All persons suffering from Dyspensia, as I was, are at liberty to call and see me, for I feel it my duty to

to all the good I can for suffering humanity.

JOHN LENCH, 1831 Poplar Street, Philadelphia. Dr. WISHART'S Store and Office, 10 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia, Pa. All examinations and cor sultations free of charge. Price, \$1 per Box. Sent by mail on receipt of money. jel8-sit

SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1864.

THE RICHMOND CAMPAIGN. How the Army Fares before Petersburg ing-Hancock's Corps in Trim,

[Special Correspondence of The Press.] PETERSBURG AND BEAUREGARD. ARMY HEADQUARTERS, NEAR PETERSBURG, Va. June 20.—The spires of Petersburg are within sight. So near are we that shots from our field pieces have penetrated houses in the city. P. T. Beauregard commands the forces in our front. With his characteristic recklessness and inhumanity, he is constructing his works in close contiguity with the dwellings of the inhabitants. When these works are fired on, we shall have the usual delectable Copperhead hiss from all parts of traitordom, North as well as South, about Federal savagery, in firing on noncombatants. Indeed, they may as well begin at once, for it is credibly reported that a woman and some children have been slain by our shells. Let no movel of the non-military dwellers in Petershurg. presence for the protection of his works. As at Organization, so in Petersburg, will be claim exemption from our fire for dwellings of non-combatants and for hospitals. But his hospitals will mask bat-teries in course of erection, shield magazines from destruction, and be used as look-outs and signal stations. And the exemptions, if any, given from motives of humanity to dwelling houses, will as surely operate to the immunity of batteries and rebel forces from the effects of our fire. Such is the

chivalry of Beauregard.

Already we have had an instance of the cleverness and dexterity of the Louisianian arch rebel in turning circumstances to best account, as old clo' ing wounded and burying dead, to within the shore intervening between the respective army lines. The interval being granted, a working party of rebels dred and fifty yards of our front,

The 18th Army Corps, that did so well in taking the defences of Petersburg, has gone elsewhere to gather the abundant fruits of its enterprise. It was succeeded by the 6th Army Corps. Yesterday these deprived the rebels of five guns. It was a violent measure, the only justification of which, that has been offered, is the assumption of a better knowledge of the use of cannon than was possessed by the garrison of Petersburg that yielded them, gracefully, of course, for is not the Southern

noblesse oblige? And General Hancock's gallant 2d Corps. How should that be located, except "convanient to the fightin' ?" Of course, they were here on the heels their travail in vain. When Lee and a part of his the soldiers were assured that "none but niggers were in them works of ours, taken by the cussed trash," They advanced to offer the "niggers" Southern hospitality, after the Fort Pillow and Plymouth pattern. But at right angles, or nearly, ness of the night, was the advance of the 2d Army Corps, with full cartridge-boxes and fingers on their gun-triggers. Confidently advancing, the fresh troops of Lee placed themselves within pistol shot. Fatal imprudence! A volley is fired, and the robel line breaks. Formed again, they come on with a yell. Their opponents have sighted for the exact range of the ground they must cover. The second volley is still more fatal. They retire dispirited. In vain their officers urge them on with the mild persuasives of oblows, and even cuts, administered with the sword. Oaths and epithets are lost upon them. No! "that way danger lies." They will no more

ORANT'S GRANITE. Next morning the rebels charged desperately long the whole line of the heights. Lee is reported to have said that he "will retake that position," if it costs him his army. Again they are driven back. The 6th Corps has just entered the works that inring the night have been "turned," by the energetic labors of the 2d and 18th Army Corps men toward the city. The guns no longer face the Fede rals. They are in reversed positions, grimly surveying the morning landscape through embrasures of red carth, moist and newly turned. But Lee has spoken, and his men obey. They charge bravely and swift towards the guns. The cannons answer the rebel yells with hoarse thunder. And the will of the 6th Army Corps seems to be superior on this occasion to that of even General Lee; for, albeit it is tried twice, the attempt to restorm the works is a

What now of the position? Holding Lee's army at immense disadvantage, Gen. Grant will proceed o destroy the railroad communications all around the rebel army. EMINENT LEVELLERS. and Hunter, as being seven miles below Lynchburg.

This enterprising firm have accepted a contract for destroying railroad communications in that noighorhood. With large gangs of efficient laborers in their employ, these gentlemen are making good progress with the work, and their large experience in the same line of business justifies expectations that they will soon be ready for further orders of a similar kind, which they are prepared to execute in any part of Dixle. Another task of the same nature is in the hands of that eminent leveller, Benjamin F Butler. Sheridan, too, with the men and horses that work for him, have gone, and their track may be traced by displaced railroad materials, burning bridges, and bent rails.

REBEL LOSSES.

General Elliott, of Beauregard's army, is reported killed. Six hundred and fifty prisoners and 18 guns, with the colors and most of the officers and enlisted been small, in comparison with the results attained.

From an escaped inhabitant of Petersburg we earn that upon the arrival of General Lee, on Wednesday night, he remarked, as he surveyed the position on the crest of the hill overlooking Petersburg, just wrested from his troops: "To retake that hill will need sterner fighting than we have ever had. But it must be done," The custom house at Petersburg has been plerced by one of our shells. The rebels used it as a signal-

GEN, HINKS' BLACK DIVISION. In justice to General Hinks' division of negroes, it should be recorded that they were under the immediate command of Colonel J. J. Holman, 1st Brigade commander, and Col. Samuel Dunton, 2d Brigade commander. In the memorable advance of June 15th, these troops were placed in the advance line in the march, in the line of battle, and in the storming party. They drove in the enemy's skirmishers and captured the first line of works, with two guns, in making the advance. They were first to enter the main works of the enemy, where five more field pieces fell to their share. The rest of the division, consisting of the 5th Massachusetts Cavalry (dismounted), and Battery B, 2d U. S. C. T., under the commands respectively of Colonel Russell and Captain Ohoate, are entitled to a full share in the achievements of the day. Praises of General Hinks! division are freely uttered now by the others, officers and men, of the 18th Corps. And so significantly and support of the self-significant of the grave by an escort of cavalry, and will be buried with military honors. A company of the 8th Hill-nois has been detailed to do this duty.

sued lately, a special paragraph is devoted to an acknowledgment of their excellence, combined with thanks for their services.

Once upon a time-not very long ago-when the people of this country were almost wholly devoted to the Mammon of Commerce, they sought only to make profit out of the negro, and, purblind, saw in him simply a beast of burden. In the present hour of dire extremity, the nation needing soldiers from whatever source, looks again with bloodshot eyes and lo! in the Negro is found a Man. Incidents of the War.

The Bridges across the Apponation made Dangerous.—The railroad and common bridges across the Appomattox, connecting Potersburg with Pocahoutas and Richmond, are now shelled daily by two batteries which are placed in a rather warm position. Both are endladed and taken in roverse by the fire of the robet batteries on the opposite bank of the river, but are so well protected by strong traverses that but little damage has yet been received. Our gups have opened on the railroad bridge and the pontoon bridge to Pocahoutas, and, after the range was obtained, effectually closed them to robet use. One long train went into the city just before the batteries opened, and a second had reached half way across when our shells began to drop about it. The locomotive whistled down the brakes, and, after coming to a sudden stop, backed rapidly off, and since then not a car has passed over during the hours of daylight. The pontoon bridge is equally as unavailable to the enemy, as it is quite as much exposed, and is equally as dangerous a road to travel as the railroad bridge has been found to be. All that now cross the river must sneak across under the cover of the night, when our artillerists cannot detect their movements.

The Inhabitants Goine out of Petersburg.

cover of the night, when our artillerists cannot detect their movements.

The Limabitants Going our or Petershurg.

From information that we get, and from other evidence that is brought to us by our lockouts, it is certain that the inhabitants of the town are moving away as rapidly as they can with safety. The town cannot be regarded as a very safe or desirable locality for a quiet inhabitant who is unaccustomed to the rude and bloody accompaniments to a stego. Although we have not yet regularly shelled the city, yet there are occasional shells dropping into the town, and doubtless some lives lost from their explosion. Such accidents cannot well be avoided, when our lines are within a mile and a half of the town and our batteries in range.

REPORTS OF REBEL PRISONERS.—Rebel prisoners report Richmond prepared for a long siege, and state that for three months past army supplies have been forwarded to the city in anticipation of Grant's intentions. Most of the rebel prisoners taken are still hopeful and confident of ultimate success. "In what," they sneeringly ask, "has Grant been successful? True, he has taken more guns than we have, and perhaps a few more prisoners, but wherein has he achieved anything like a complete success? Finding all his attempts to drive us from our position futile, he has evaded them by finalk movements, and has to-day fewer prospects of taking Richmond than ever." Among the rebel prisoners sent to Washington to-day is a quondam correspondent of the Richmond Examiner. Many of the prisoners captured of late are better clad than usual, and wear a substantial suit of light-blue cloth, resembling that worn by our men, which they state is manufactured in England, and brought into the "Confederacy" by blockade-runners.

GENERAL SERRIDAN.—When last heard from this General was ten miles from White House, and

manufactured in England, and brought into the "Confederacy" by blockade-runners.

General was ten miles from White House, and has doubtless arrived in time to assist in the repulse and pursuit of the attacking party. His own successes on the raid he is just returning from have been large and satisfactory. He advanced to Eonisa Court House, but, finding the enemy, in force at Gordonsville, was compelled to retire without attacking the town. He returns with about five hundred prisoner, and a large number of horses. He had at one time eight hundred prisoners and one thousand five hundred horses, but was unable to get off with them. He brought away three hundred and seventy-five of our own wounded, but was compelled to leave one hundred and fifty, who could not be moved, with proper medical attendance. The robels got into his rear once and captured four caissons he purposely left back; but on, his return these were all rotaken and some additional prisoners. The raid is considered a decided success in official circles.

Before this reaches you another expedition will be well under way in a different direction, and the rebels will be constantly harassed in this manner until the final surrender of Richmond.

who had been killed in the late fight or had died in battle, which was to mark their last resting place. There was one board in excess, and, in a sportive vein, he placed with a lead pencil his own name upon it, and the date of his demise, 20th of June, as his term of service had, then expired and he was about to leave for home. Yesterday morning, while near the front bidding his companions in other regiments a farewell, he was struck in the breast by a twenty-pounder Parrott and instantly killed. His remains were interred to-day, and the very headboard he had unthinkingly inscribed with his own name was placed over his grave, and, with date, correctly marks for the time his last resting place.

The Retreat of General Stuegers.—When all marks for the time his last resung place.

The Retreat of General Studels.—When all was lost, our brave men without officers, regimental to the rear, pressing the robels. or general, faced to the rear, pressing the rebels, who had out off their retreat, until at last they broke through, demoralized, rouled, regiments all mixed in confusion, overy man endeavoring to save himself. The men in their desperatian broke their guns over stumps and trees, throwing away their empty cartridge boxes, coats, and even shoes, everything that would impede them in their flight. Words cannot picture the horrors of this retreat. Not a mouthful of provision in the whole army, the country a barren and desolate waste, the cavalry, of the enemy harassing them on every side, worn down and broken in spirit, they trudged on all the live long night through the mud and mire. Just at daylight in the morning a column of rebel cavalry dashed through the lines of these unarmed weavy men, sabering and shooting right and left. All effort to escape was now abandoned; they sank down in the road and yielded themselves prisoners, powerless to make another effort for liberty. Not two thousand were saved of that brare little army, macrhing eighty miles in thirty-six hours.

A word for the negroes. The 1st brigade formed the left and the 2d the right wing. The "niggers" were placed in the centre. Now then we have at last a showing of what negroes will do in an open field. With those who witnessed their actions on this memorable day they are hereafter not niggers but black men. They shot away their last round of ammunition, never giving one inch. They charged bayonets three times against numbers vastly superfor. They captured two stands of colors, and the last seen of them they were entirely surrounded, fighting with their bayonets to the death.

Mr. Greeley and Mr. Thurlow Weed.

Mr. Greeley and Mr. Thurlow Weed. Mr. Greeley has written a reply in the Tribune to the recent assault from Mr. Thurlow Weed in the Albany Journal. Mr. Greelev defends himself Analy Journal. Inc. Greece, tooleans filment satisfactorily, and concludes with the following emphasis:

Mr. Editor, good and true men whom I love and honor have appealed to me not to distract the Union party by persisting in personal feuds with Mr. Weed. I appeal to your golumns to vindicate me from this inculpation. I most anxiously desire to avoid such controversy whenever I can do so without compromising great and precious public interests. But when I see private citizens like Messrs. James Hoy, George Opdyke, and Morris Ketchum, dragged wantonly before the public by T. W., and held up to odium through your columns, and those of the noisy chorus or claque of Copperhead oracles, who engerly copy T. W.'s libels, and most wrongfully charged with robbery and oppression, I feel that no one's reputation is safe while he is allowed to slander with impunity.

Years ago T. W. and I were dally associates and (as I thought) friends. We have since separated, simply and only because one of us has come to believe in and practice systematically using legislators and legislation to advance personal interests and promote private ends. Whatever may be asserted, there is not, there never was, another serious ground of difference between us. The city railroad bifls of 1800, the whisky legislation of the present session, illustrate the whole matter. I believed, and urged, that those city railroads ought to contribute largely to replenish; our city's treasury and lessen the burdons of taxation; Mr. Weed took the other side, and succeeded. So, when it became necessary to increase by Congressional action the market value of the distilled liquors in our country to the amount of several millions of dollars, I believed and urged that those millions should—at least in good part—be put into the national treasury, and not into the pockets of speculators conjoinity in legislation and induor. I am beaten again on this point, and I hear and believe that T. W. is among the largest winners. I think I have not before used his name in connecti satisfactorily, and concludes with the following em-

What is Thought of the Gold Panic.

"RECKLESS SPECULATORS."—Since the passage of the gold bill-by Congress, buying and selling the precious metal have ceased in the Stock Exchange. There are no longer any official quotations of its price. A few reckless speculators, many of them with more sympathy with Jeff Davis than the Union cause, have taken advantage of this condition of alfairs, and are announcing gold at all prices from two hundred to two hundred and thirty. Others have increased the excitement for the purpose of accomplishing the repeal or a modification of the new law. The Copperhead press yesterday morning quoted it as high as two hundred and ten, and endeavored to make the public holieve that the rise was caused by the failure of General Grant in his operations on Petersburg. The effect of the gold bill has furnished the secesh sympathizers with a splendid opportunity to rush through the streets and keep up a clamor and bluster, announcing gold at any price they choose. That is the business that they are engaged in just now, which explains the whole affair. Let one of our merchants visit Wall street with ten thousand dollars of gold to sell, and he will very soon ascertain that gold is not bringing any such price as the secesh street brawlers quote it at.

[From the N. Y. Tribune.] [From the New York Herald.]

price is the secesh street brawlers quote it at.

[From the K. Y. Tribune.]

"GOLD-GAMBLING."—Gold-gambling has long been a favorite resort of treason and its sympathizers in our city. The intercepted correspondence last year of prominent rebels burrowing here showed that they believed they were serving their master, Leff Davis, as much by forcing up the price of gold in our market as they could do by loading his regiments in Virginia. Congress, by the new gold act, has struck them a telling blow, and they writte and joam madly in consequence. Their craft is in danger or worse, and they are making desperate exertions to wreck the credit and finances of the Union, in order at once to glut their rapacity and secure the triumph of the slaveholders' rebellion. Such is the essential impulse to the spasmodic and convulsive exaggeration of the premium on gold during the last two days.

"Any man who has greenbacks can buy gold with them in perfect obedience to the law of Congress, or he can sell gold (if he has any) for recented the side of the such of the promiser. What the law porbles is selling gold. buy gold with them in perfect obedience to the law of Congress, or he can sell gold (if he has any) for greenbacks. What the law forbids is selling gold you have NOT, or buying and not paging for it. Botting on the price of gold at a future day, and other forms of gold-gambling, are likewise forbidden; but actually to buy or sell gold, paying or taking pay for it in the legal currency of the country, is nowise forbidden or discouraged. You are swindling your readers, sir! and trying to coin their creduity into disloyalty and national ruin! Beware!

ATLANTA.—The city is laid out in a circle, two miles in diameter, in the centre of which is the passenger depot, from which radiate railroads to every quarter of the Confederacy. On the north side of the depot is a park, enclosed and ornamented with trees and flowering shrubs. Opposite the three vacant sides are situated the three principal hotels. In the business portion of the city are many fine blocks of buildings. Before the war these were mostly filled with consignments of goods from the large cities of the North and Northwest for the supply of the cotton regions. Now the city is one wast Government storchouse. Here are located the machine shops of the principal railroads; the most extensive rolling mill in the South, foundries, pistol and tent factories, &c., &c. In addition, the Government have works for casting shot and sholl, making gun carriages, cartridges, caps, shoes, clothing, &c., &c. HONOR TO DEAD SOLDIERS.—In future, the re-

THE GREAT SANITARY FAIR.

THE GIPSY CAMP.

HORTICULTURAL. were the Knights Templar of the Commanderies of Washington and Baltimore, who appeared in their iniform, consisting of a black frock coat and pants, cocked hat, with white and black feather. They they endeavoyed to keep together. In a short time not forgetting the "Wilderness," that has a historic nterest in connection with the Great Sanitary Fair. The Templars generally, so far as our observation the "Wilderness," and scemed to enjoy the refreshments like "any other man." With one ac cord they expressed themselves highly delighted with the Fair. Gen. French was among the uniformed visitors. Among the many letters received by Mr.O. B. Bar-clay is one alluding to the grand concert inaugurated by him on last Wednesday evening. The con cort itself was a splendid success. The epistle, written in the hand of a lady, is as follows. It was

Thought this the time to gossip on the Fair— They canvassed all, the short, the tall, the fat, This ledy's flaunting bows, and that man's si Till one in mien superior to the rest Declared that her Department was the best. "I krow in Barclay's Hall," she said with pride; "I ist what I say, and then you shall decide:

CELEBRATED AMERICAN FLAG. The following is a history of an American fing. It will be read with interest. The identical fing is simply on exhibition in the Arms and Trophies Department:

CLEVRLAND, Tenn., June 10, 1861.

To the Union Ladies and Gentlemen Managers of the Fair, Philadelphia, Pa.:

We herewith present to you a flag, not remarkable for its theness of texture or beauty of workmanship. As will be observed, it is a plain, unprotending flag, having thirty-four stars, emblematic of the States of our Union ere treason madly attempted to tear a nortion off.

States of our Union ere treason madly attempted to tear a portion off.

Its history, hewover, is a little remarkable. It was made by the ladies of Cleveland, East Tonnessee, early in April, 1861, and was presented to the Union men of Bradley county, through their chosen spokesman, Aliss Salile Shields, now living at Galesburg, Illinois, and it was received by R. M. Edwards, now colonol of the 4th Tennessee Cavalry. The: addresses made on the occasion were preserved for a time, but finally burned to prevent the rebels from getting them. rebels from getting them.

The flag was given to the breeze on the 8th of April, 1801, and continued to wave defaulty, notwithstanding thousands of robel soldiers were passing the town daily on the trains to Virginia, until about the 8th day of May, 1861, when an Alabams regiment, more hot-blooded and devilish than any preceding stopped their train, loaded their guns, and threatened to march on the town if it was not taken down.

A few brave-hearted men ralled around their leiend it to the 12st.

In this juncture of affairs the Mayor of the town ordered it taken down, to prevent a useless encounter ordered it taken down, to prevent a weless encounter with overwhelming numbers.

After it was thus forced down, it was secreted for a time in the town, but eventually taken to the country and hidden away, to prevent the rebels from getting it in their possession.

It remained concealed until about the 1st of February, 1861, when the loyal citizens, redeemed from the reign of Treason, hoisted it on a new pole, near the same spot, where it was first given to the breezo.

The specches on this occasion, were delivered by Col. Walth, of the 3th III. infantry, and Colonel Gross, 3f. Brusher the Army Dorpe, and were, received with every mark of approbation by the loyal community. community.

O. J. Shibles, who was very prominent in pre-paring and raising the flag originally, and whose daughter delivered it, had to fly from the country in a short time, and now resides at Galesburg, Illinois. Illinois.

R. M. Edwards, who received it, had to leave the country also, some time after, disguised as a fisherman, under the pretence of going on a fishing excursion, which covered his absence until he reached the Federal lines. He has returned as colonel of the ith Tennasson Cavilly.

the Federal lines. He has returned as colonel of the 4th Tennessee Cavalry.

The people of Bradley county, for their persistence in their loyalty, and, as the rebels said, their unparalleled obstinacy in keeping this flag floating when all others in the State had been torn down, have suffered almost every indignity that could be heaped upon them by the mynnidons of Jeff Davis.

Last autumn, when Bragg's army occupied Missionnry Ridge and Lookout Mountain, and had our little army cooped in Chattanooga, they took particular pains to vent their spleen on this people, and robbed them of all their sustenance, and they are now without the common necessaries of life.

This is a brief history of the flag and the people by whom and for whom it was made.

We now result to you with the loope that, for a time, it may aid the object of your praiseworthy enterprise; and when it shall have served the purpose for which it is sent, we have to request its return.

We gave it to the breeze in 1861 for a short season, and were told at the time by Col. Edwards that from all appearances it would have to come down for a season; but that, sooner or later, it would be replaced in its position; to float uninterruptedly:

NAMES OF MAKERS.

NAMES OF DONORS.

replaced in it's position, to float uninterruptedly:

NAMES OF DONORS.

Mrs. Dr. G. B. Thompson.
Mrs. Rev. W. V. Dayly.
Mrs. C. H. Mills.
Miss Alice Brown.
Miss Alice Brown.
Misses Hemstead.
Miss Mary Gant.

R. M. Edwards.
R. M. Carson.
W. R. Trewhitt.
G. W. Alexander.

THE UNION POST OFFICE. The post office in Union avenue has done a large business. The yield of material aid to the Sanitary count shall be rendered.

THE GIPSY CAMP. Among the various departments of the Fair there are two which we cannot find in the ground plan of that institution, viz: The Swing Department and the Gipsy Camp. Of the first we know nothing except that the arrangement appears to display great ingenuity in uniting comfort and circular motion. [Of the Gipsy Camp it is but fair to say a few words. The lady who is the Gipsy Queen deserves especial credit for the taste and enterprise that she has displayed in founding this novel department. As it appeared when the Fair was first opened, there was a beautiful grotto formed by decorating the pillars and roof of a cast-iron summer house with evergreens and artificial flowers So neatly was this done, however, that the whole resembled a natural bower, lighted by means of colored lamps, which swing from invisible wires As a back-ground to this, and the better to carry out the intended idea, were four officers' tents, which at night appeared quite gipsical, enough for all in tents and purposes. In the centre of this place, and surrounded by beautiful young ladies, the Queen held her witching levees. The summer house was taken down and erected in the restaurant. Its place was promptly supplied by a larger, and, we think, even more appropriate booth, beautifully adorned with fings and flowers. The lady in charge has enlisted the services of all the prominent favorites at the late private theatricals, and every evening adds to the charms of the department by some exquisite duets by the best amateur vocalists in Philadelphia. She has already made by her

exertions a handsome sum for the Sanitary. Upon one occasion over \$50 were taken in little over an On the table of the Seventoenth section of the School Department will be found a piece of faney a "Drug Box," and is composed of over 1,000 different articles used in the manufacture of drugs, all of which are finely varnished and artistically arranged. The poppy heads, cardamo seed, root ginger, marine blue, gum copal, and all the various articles of different shapes, sizes, and colors form a magnificent specimen of fancy work equal if not superior to the celebrated wax work on exhibition in another par of the building. It is the gift of Mr. John B. Fer guson, a well-known druggist in the upper section of our city, to the School Department of the Fair. It is valued at fifty dollars, and is to be drawn for at twenty-five cents a chance. The young ladies in attendance are very careful of their trust, and are desirous of getting the requisite number of names. A few more subscribers are wanted to complete the

list. THE BREWERY. This department of the Fair has met with abundant success. All the beer and other malt liquors used in the Fair are contributed by the Brewers' Association. A cashler is stationed at the entrance from whom tickets are obtained at the moderate rate of ten cents each. This is done to prevent confusion at the counter, where there is no change given. BABY HOUSES. This class of articles seems to be one of the fea tures of the Fair. They loom up before you at near-

ly every corner, from the aristocratic \$1,000 house on Union avenue to the small cottage at \$25 on the Race-street corner. They are, of all conceivable sizes and designs, and furnished with taste. Most of these houses are the dearly-prized gift of children who have contributed their all, their houses, lands, etc., for the benefit of the brave soldiers. When we look upon them, and see what sacrifices the little ones can make and do make for the gallant defenders of our liberties, do we not feet humbled that we have done so little in comparison with the abundance and wealth which we now enjoy 1 These houses, as they tower aloft above masses of needle-work and gorgeous draperies, are the children's monuments of patriotism dedicated to

their bleeding and suffering country.

THE KNICHTS TEMPLAR VISIT A CELEBRATED AMERICAN FLAG THE UNION POST OFFICE.

THE RECENT CONCERT AT THE FAIR.

the size and weight of ordinary lemons, and brought, readily, fifty cents apiece. Bananas were there in profusion; pine-apples, imported and growing be-fore our eyes; and strawberries temptingly arranged n little baskets. This fruit attracts more notice and is the occasion of more animated discussion than received on Thursday morning : any other, from the fact of the Fruit Committee having offered a number of silver fruit-knives, ornamented with suitable inscriptions, as prizes for certune,
The gas put out, the moon her lustre shed,
To light the crowds just going home to bed.
The Dryads who inhabit Logan Square tain specified exhibitions of strawberries. Different conditions were made for each day, and, as the chief object of the committee was to induce the donation f large quantities of fruit to the Fair, persons contributing were encouraged to send as many strawberries as they could spare, and a certain quantity of those least damaged were selected by the commitce to be placed in competition for the memorial The prize for the best two quarts of strawberries of any kind, shown on the 8th of June, was won by

"List what I say, and then you shall decide:
Each day the royal Indians there appear
(Their lineage from Powhatan is not clear),
What though no credit doubting wits may give,
The fair and innocent will still believe,
Hut these are nothing to our fite to-night;
Music strong spells the charms of beauty bright,
The Queen of Song let Moulton first advance,
Our pride at home, the envy of all France;
Next, lovely Schaumburg—all that's dark and bright
Meet in her eyes—her accents win you quite;
And then fair Brooks her strains celestial brings—
Is it an angel or an artist sings?
Indephring's deep tones thrill thro' the stately walls,
And 'Angler's sweet' good-night' our soul entiralls;
While Howell's muse and heart her fingers teach
To draw forth tones transcending mortal speech."
Thus spoke the talking tree; the speech is true,
Alsquirrel—this fair author sends it you. Wm. Nathan Leeds, of Cinnaminson, N. J. His berries were "Russell's Prolifics," and were of remarkably fine quality. There were many kinds in competition for this prize. The closest rivals were the "French's Seedling" and the "Triomphe de the 10th of June, was given to Mr. William Parry, of Cinnaminson, who contributed sixteen quarts of fine "Albany Seedlings."

The knife to be given to the exhibitor of the best two quarts of Triomprede Gand, on the 10th of June, was decided to be the prize of Mr. D. W. Herstine, The exhibitor of the largest quantity of any kind, on the 14th inst., was Mr. Parry, who gained a second prize for liberality. Mr. W. L. Schæffer, of the Girard Bank, gained the prize on June 15th for the best two quarts of Albany The prize for the best quart of any kind, on the 6th, was taken by Mr. J. V. Merrick. His strawberries were Triomphes de Gand.
On one of the exhibition tables is a fine collection of twenty-five Camelias, which were generously given to the Fair by Mr. James Ritchie. Mr. Southwood has improved his Torrid Zone, and the scene is more interesting and suggestive than ever. The scene in the Frigid Zone is still immoveably beautiful. of these beautiful and instructive arrangements.

vaters can here be studied to great advantage beautiful cashmere goats. They are as white as snow, very tame, and utterly fearless of a large black bear in close proximity. Other objects of inerest to the student of natural history may be found in this vicinity; racoons, with their young, water-Walking around the fountain, on an evening last week, we were made conscious of a most delicious perfume, something far more delicate and, withal, more powerful than the ordinary scents with which we are familiar. Where was it, and what was it? We were not long in doubt, for before us, on a salestable, was a beautiful plant and flower of the Nightblooming Cereus. To those who have not seen this flower, description can convey no idea of its beauty and perfume. Coming into bloom only at night, and fading away black and shapeless before morn-ing, we may call it the flower of civilization, for our rst parents, who retired at sundown and rose with heir example and the wise precepts of "Poor Richard," must have forever remained in ignorance of this most beautiful member of the floral family. But if we only stayed up o'nights when our cereus should bloom, health might yet glow on our cheeks and sparkle in our eyes, for it blossoms but once in seven years. We were so much charmed with this

lower that we forgot to ask of the fair lady in charge the donor's name. WINTER EVENING PASTIME. lready alluded to, we notice there a second edition of that very popular game "Household Words," with an entirely new selection from the best au hors. This game is compiled by an accomplished lady of this city, who, for the past two years, has appropriated the entire proceeds of its sale for the benefit of the sick and wounded. For a winter evening pastime it has no equal and should meet with

ready sale. flag staff, perfumery and fancy soaps, of almost every kind known in the business, may be obtained. The contributors, Messrs. H. P. & C. R. Taylor, E. McClain, Glenn & Co., X. Bazin, J. Hauel, A. W. Harrison, R. &. G. Wright, have kept the tables in full supply, and will continue so to do until the close of the Fair. A very handsome donation of "De-mulcent" soap was received from Mr. J. C. Hull, of New York. A considerable amount of perfumery has changed hands since the opening of the Fair and, as very little of it goes a great way, there are thousands of visitors, for months to come, who will

fore their tollettes.

SAUNDERS' CADETS. Professor Saunders' cadets drill every afternoon in the open space in the southeast part of the Fair ground, and never fail to have a large audience. They go through the drill with astonishing proci sion. It would be a happy thing, indeed, if youth generally were as conversant with military tactics. THE RECENT TONCERT AT THE FAIR.

The concert out and address as the Great Central Fair was in every respect a delightful entertainment. It was given under the auspices of Mr. Clement B. Barclay, whose taste and elegance of arrangement are as well known as his other more utilitarian powers. Mrs. Moulton, a lady whose extraordinary vocal gifts have received the highest tribute of applause, was induced by her warm patriotic feelings to exert her talents for our wounded soldiers on this occasion, and she acquitted herself with great credit. The singing of Miss Schaumberg was equally delightful. The Carnival was sung in a wonderful manner, with the variations, which, we understand, are of her own composition. Miss Brooks sang charmingly. We have heard Jenny Lind execute "Qui la voce" in a less satis factory manner than Miss B. did on Tuesday evening. Messrs. Moehring and Angler were very valuable in their assistance. The former has a fine, deer du cœur," a soft, sweet tenor. Miss Howell gave her usual felicity. The grand planes, one a capital Steinway, were admirably managed by Signors Perelli and Rizzo. Upon the whole, this exquisite

musical entertainment has worthily crowned the series given by patriotic amateurs for their brave THE HORSE-SHOE DEPARTMENT. The great success which this novel feature of the Fair has all along met with is quite remarkable To wear a small horse-shoe pendant by a red, white or blue ribbon, from lapelles of coats, or from committoe's badges, was quite an ambition, and there is no regular attendant of the Fair without, and few transient visitors who have not procured a memorial of the Sanitary Fair in the shape of a horseshoe. The machine for the manufacture of the horse-shoe is a very ingenious contrivance and attracts universal attention. The machine is the invention, we believe, of Barney Mel, who represents a firm in Troy, N. Y. COMMUNICATION.

To the Editor of The Press:
Sin: I see by several of the morning papers that a beginning has been made in conferring rewards for services rendered by members of committees who have labored in the Great Central Fair. Lot all workers in this noble cause take to themselves the greatest of all rewards—a consciousness of having done a duty, and done it well. I do not believe there is an individual laboring in the Fair—from the president down—who would care to have any other reward than the one above mentioned. I most sincerely hope there is not. Why, therefore, place any one in follow position before the public. most sincerely lope there is not. Why, therefore, place any one in a fulse position before the public, such as officious friends run the risk of doing? Let the motive that has, no doubt, actuated every one, stand out pure and simple. Let all reward be utterly discarded, tending, as it must, to invidious distinctions, and perhaps marring, at the close of the Fair, one of its most beautiful elements—harmony arrong all who have been engaged therein. nony among all who have been engaged therein.

A COMMITTEE MAN.

The Raising of Box Rents. To the Editor of The Press: Sin: Togother with all box-holders at the post office, I have received notice of an intended advance in rate after July 1st of one hundred per cent. I sympathize with the views of "Morchant," in your paper this morning, and cannot refrain from expressing surprise at the course adopted. This surprise, so far as my observation extends, is universal By doing this, the Government uses its influence to aid the depreciation of our currency, and tends to justify the enormous enhancement of gold; when, in the opinion of all loyal men, the course should be the reverse, and every effort made to discountenance and counteract the efforts of speculators, who delight in this further evidence of their control over the finances of our country. The increase becomes particularly unjustifiable when we consider that this branch already pays better than any other belonging to the department.

1 am, sir, respectfully yours,
A BOX-HOLDER FOR PAST TWENTY YEARS.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24, 1864,

THREE CENTS

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The excitement in gold has abated. The flurry and panic are over, but the premium is still at a very high point. It fluctuated yesterday from 110 to 116. The lat-ler figure, however, was not realized except in one or The statement of the public debt, which we published yesterday, is gratifying as showing a very marked con-traction of the currency. The Secretary of the Treasury appears determined that the national finances shall be rought back to a sound and healthy condition. During the past nouth the interest-bearing legal-tender notes withdrawn amounted to \$35,590,700; the ordinary legal-tender notes withdrawn to \$17,258,572; the reduction at present in legal-tender notes of all descriptions to \$56,149,572. This return to a sounder mode of raising money disturbs a large class of people who think it an outrage that the Treasury Department is not managed solely in the interest of speculators for a rise. They forget that for three years the necessities of the Government have caused the manufacture of currency, which has inflated prices and made the fortunes of "bull" speculators. Time has educated the Treasury Department thoroughly. A contraction of currency is now in full progress, and those who fail to comprehend it, and arrange their business in harmony with the new oller, will regret it. Just as surely as the manufacpolicy, will regret it. Just as surely as the manufacture of currency steadily forced prices up, its retirement will cause a return to lower market values.

The stock market was steady yesterday for nearly all classes of securities. Government loaus were held stiffly—the long loan selling at 112%, the seven-thirties. at 108 for the clean, and the five twenties at 105%; State fives were unchanged; city sixes (new) advanced a fraction. There was more doing in company bonds. Pennsylvania second mortgage advanced to 115; Camden and Amboy sixes of 1883 sold at 105%; Schuylkill Navi gation sixes of 1882 at 951/4; Susquehanna Canal sixes a gation sixes of 1862 at 89%; shaquenanna Canal sixes a. 69; Lehigh sixes at 114; Morris Canal first mortgage at 109; Union Canal bonds at 25%.

The share list was not so active, Reading opened dull at 69%, but closed at % advance on this figure. Pennsylvania Railroad sold up %: Northern Central and

Philadelphia and Erie were 1/2 lower; Little Schuylkill advanced to 50%; Catawissa preferred was somewhat lower. Bank stocks were steady: Mechanics' at 2314. and Western at So. The only sales of passenger rail road stocks were Fifth and Sixth at 64%, Raccand Vine at 12, and Arch at 32½. Canal and coal stocks were dull, and in oils there were no important changes. The following is the amount of coal transported on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad during the week ending Thursday, June 23, 1864: From Port Carbon.....
Pottsville.....
Schuylkill Haven. Auburn.
Port Clinton...
Harrisburg and Dauphin..

-70,460 06 7,356 06 . 77,516 12 1,567,224 08 .1,645,041 00 Total ... Tons. Cwt. 11,034 00 2,307 00 20,777 10 1,838 00 Schuylkill Have

351,435 10 To the same time last year..... ..311,473 00 Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, &. c, as old ...... nited States 5-20 bonds --Drexel & Co. quote Government follows:

New United States Bonds, 1851

New Certificates of Indebtedness

New United States 73-10 Notes.

Quartermasters' Vouchers.

Orders for Certificates of Indebtedness
Gold.

The following is a comparative statement of the condition of the banks in the three principal cities of the

STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, JUNE 24, 1864. BEFORE BOARDS. 650 Oil Creek.... b30. 6½ 50 Dalzell Oil. 100 do......2dys. 6½ 300 Reading.... 900 Dalzell Oil...... 5½ FIRST BOARD. | FIRST BOARD. | 25 Mechanics' Bk. lts. 23\( \frac{1}{2} \) | | (0 \) Morris Canal Con. 90 | (10 \) Eig Mountain. 55. 8 | (0 \) Morris Canal Con. 90 | (10 \) Eig Mountain. 55. 8 | (0 \) Henna R. | 1045. 73\( \frac{1}{2} \) | (00 \) Cataw R. 15. Pref. 41\( \frac{1}{2} \) | (00 \) Co. | (cash. 105\( \frac{1}{2} \) | (00 \) Co. | (cash. 105\( \frac{1}{2} \) | (00 \) Co. | (cash. 105\( \frac{1}{2} \) | (00 \) Co. | (cash. 105\( \frac{1}{2} \) | (00 \) Co. | (cash. 105\( \frac{1}{2} \) | (00 \) Co. | (cash. 105\( \frac{1}{2} \) | (00 \) Co. | (cash. 105\( \frac{1}{2} \) | (00 \) Union Canal Bis. 25\( \frac{1}{2} \) (10 McClintock Oil . | (cash. 105\( \frac{1}{2} \) | (00 \) Morris Canal I M. 199 | (00 \) (30 Green Mountain. 63' 3000 State 5s. | 55. 101 BRTWEEN BOARDS. 

SECOND BOARD. 200 City 6s, new ... 1083/ 3000 U S 5-20 bds ... 1051/ 200 do ... C&P-1052/ 33 Firth & Sixth-st R. 61/ 200 Sch Nav 6s; S2. 955/ 500 U S 5-20 bds ... 1053/ AFTER BOARDS. AFTER BOARDS,

16000 U S 5-20 Bonds, 1054; 300 U S 5-20 Bonds, 1054; 100 U S 5-20 Bonds, 1054; 1055; 105

200 McClintock . Mon . 5% | 600 Alsace . . . . lots 2000 City 6s, new . . . 1002 |

CLOSING PRICES—STEADY.

Bid. Asked | Bid. Ask |

The following circulars have been issued from the Currency Bureau at Washington:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June—, 1881.

Sections 31 and 32 of the national currency act, approved June 3, 1884, provide that every association in the cities of 8t Louis, Louisville, Chicago, Detroit, Milwankee, New Orleans, Cincinnatt, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, Albany, Leavenworth, San Francisco, and Washington, D. C., shall select, subject to the approval of the Comptroller of the Currency, an association in the city of New York, at which it will redeem its circulating notes at par; and that every association not organized in either of the aforesaid cities shall select, subject to the approval of the Comptroller of the Currency, an association in one of the aforesaid cities, or in the city of New York, at which it will redeem its circulating notes at par.

Be kind enough to advise me, at your earliest convenience, at what national bank under the provisions of said sections your bank proposes to redeem its circulating notes.

Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT. The following circulars have been issued from th

Ing notes.

Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE USERNEYT.

WASHINGTON, June —, 1854.

Banks that desire to have coupon bonds converted into registered bonds, in order that the same may be deposited to secure the redemption of the circulating notes, should address a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, giving a description of the bonds which they desire to have exchanged for registered bonds, requesting the exchange to be made, and directing that the new bonds be issued to "the Treasurer of the United States, in trust" for the bank to whose credit the deposits to be made, and also directing where the interest on the bonds shall be made payable, and suntorizing the delivery of the bonds to the Comptroller of the Currency, that he may sign the memorandum required by law to be placed on them, and deposit them with the Treasurer.

The receipt of the Treasurer for the bonds will be forwarded to the bank as soon as the exchange can be effected, and the deposit with him made.

This circular refers only to bonds to be deposited and not those already on deposit.

HIGH McCULLOCH,

Comptroller of the Currency.

The New York Evening Post of yesterday says: The New York Evening Post of yesterday says: Gold is selling at 214 to 26, and exchange is dull at 238. The loan market is active, and a number of Joans have been distributed. The rate is fully maintained at have been distributed. The rate is fully maintained at seven per cent.

The stock market opened with a fair amount of animation, which was not sustained, and toward the close there was a decided disposition to sell. Governments are inactive and lower. State stocks are quiet; coal stocks dull; land shares stead; railroad bonds firm, and railroad shares weak.

Before the first session gold was selling at 214, New York Central at 1324, Eric at 1134, Hudson at 139, Reading at 139, Michigan Central at 140, Michigan Southern at 354, Hilmois Geatral at 120, Pittsburg at 111, Rock Island at 1334, Northwestern at 52, Mariposs at 50, Cumberland at 70.

The amounted table exhibits the chief movements at 

w York Central Railroad. Weekly Review of the Philada. Markets. FRIDAY, June 24—Evening.
The operations of the past week have been restricted and the markets for most of the leading articles excited and prices unsettled and higher, owing to the violent fluctuations in gold and exchange. Bark has advanced. Breadstuffs have also advanced. Cotton is less active, and rather lower. Coffee is firmly held, but thore is very little doing. Coal is selling freely at former rates very little doing. Goal is selling freely at former rates. Fish and Fruit are without any material change. Irou is unchanged. Lumber is in fair domand, and prices are well maintained. Naval Stores are rather firmer. Cosl Oil is excited. The Provision market is very firm, and prices are looking up. Cloverseed is better; Timothy and Flaxseed are unchanged. Sugar is better, but the sales are limited. Whisky has advanced. Wool is very scarce, and prices are better. In Dry Goods there are the control of the control

very scarce, and prices are better. In Dry Goods there is a good business doing, and cotton and woolen goods have advanced.

The Flour market is, firm, and prices have advanced 250 H bbl. Sales comprise about 15,000 bbls, including 2,000 bbls. City Mills extra family, at \$5.75; 1,200 bbls. Pennsylvania and Ohio do. at \$5.50@3.75, and 500 bbls choice do. at \$9.50 bbls. The retailers and bakers are burying at from \$7.900 fbls for says and \$7.500 fbls. choice do. at 49 p. bil. The fetalities and tasks and buying at from \$7, 25@7, 50 for superfine, \$7, 50@5 for extra, \$8,50@9 for extra family, and \$9,25@10 P bbl for fancy brands, as to quality. Rye Flour is selling in a mall way at \$7.25 % bbl. Corn Meal is scarce and in demand. Wheat has advanced, with sales of about 40,000 bus at 190@20c Fo up for fair to; prime reds and 200@20c for white, according to quality. Rye is scarce and in demand, with small sales at 155@10c. F bu. Corn has advanced, with sales of about 25,000 bus prime

THE WAR PRESS (PUBLISHED WEEKLY.) THE WAR PRESS Will be sent to subscribers by \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* 

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from, as they aford very little more than the cost of paper. OF Postmasters are requested to act abazents for THE WAR PERSS.

OF To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty, are extra copy of the Paper will be given.

yellow at 162@157c and white at 150@153c P bu. About 20.000 hus Oats sold at 56257c P bu. Provisions. The market is excited, and all kinds are looking up. Small sales of Mess Pork are making at \$37.940 P bib. City-packed Mess Beef is selling in a small way at \$2.027 P bib., cash. Beef Hams have been sold at \$20, cash. Bacon is in demand, and prices are better. Sales of Hams are making at 15.926c P b for plain and fancy. Sides at 14.2056, and Shoulders at 14.020 P b. R. Sales of Hams and pickle sold at 176.216c P b. Cash. Green Meats have also advanced: 600 casks of Hams in sait and pickle sold at 176.216c; Sides at 19c, and Shoulders at 13.2016c P b., now held ligher. Lard is in demand, and prices are better, 700 bibs and tes sold at 16.267c, and kegs in a small way at 174.016c. Butter is rather quiet, with sales of roil at 20.026c, and solid packed at 20.030 P b. Cheese is selling at 16.21c P b for New York. Egs are selling at 25c P dozen.

METALS.—The Iron market is quiet: about 1, 200 tons of anthracite sold at 36.4059 P ton for the three numbers. Scotch Pig is held at \$50.062 P ton. Lead has advanced; 1,600 pigs of Galena sold at 1401145 P li, cash. Copper is firm, and yellow metal has advanced to 40c P b. Bark.—Ouercitron is scarce and in demand. A small highor.
CANDLES.—Adamantine are scarce with sales of 300 hoxes short weight at 22@23c 7 lb. Tallow candles are boxes short weight at 22@23c 2 D. Tallow candles are firmly held.
COTTON.—There is less activity in the market, and prices are less firm. About 300 bales sold in lots at 145@ 160c 2 D cash for middlings, closing at the former rate, COAL.—The demand is good, and the receipts large, at fully former rates.
COFFEE.—The market continues rather dull. Small sales of Rio are making at 43@41c 2 D. Laguayra at 43%c cash. sales of Rio are maxing at 250 to 1336 cash.

DRUGS AND DYES.—Prices are firmer, with sales of about 50 casks of Soda ash at 50536. German Chicory at 17c, and Alum in lots at 420 146 78 h. Indigo is firm, with small sales of Bengal at \$2.702.35 78 hs FEATHERS are scarce, with sales of Western at 70@ 73c \( \frac{\pi}{2} \).

FRUIT.—A cargo of Palermo Oranges and Lemong has arrived and sold on private terms. Pine Apples are in demand and selling at from \( \frac{\pi}{2} \) FEATHERS are scarce, with sales of Western at 70@ 17 ton, cash. HOPS are in better demand. Prime are selling at 203 HAY is in fair request at \$25@28 B ton.
LUMBER is in good demand, and prices are firm.
Sales of Yellow Pine Sap Boards are making at \$25@28:
White Pine at \$51@33; and Hemlook Scantling at \$18@ MOLASSES is in demand at full prices, but there is MOLASSES is in demand at full prices, but there is very little doing.

NAVAL STORES are firmer. Small sales of Rosing are making at \$3000 pb bl. Small sales of Spirits of Turpentine are making at \$3,2032 \$7 gallon. For the collection of the colle

firmer; about 2.000 bbls sold in lots at 450-46. Refined in bond, at 680-70e, and free at from 75-800 B gallon, according to quality.

PLASTER.—We quote soft at about \$4 \$7 ton.
RICE is scarce and firmly held, with small sales at \$112-80 lkc \$3 lb. Seasch.

SEEDS.—Clover is in demand, with small sales at \$12.750-85 bu. 100 bags prime sold from second hands at \$9 \$7.750-85 bu. 100 bags prime sold from second hands at \$9 \$7.750-85 bu. Though the selling in a small way at \$2.750-35 bu. Thanseed sells on arrival at \$3.40 \$3 bu. SALT is firmer, 620 sacks Achton's fine has arrived, and remains unsold.

SUGAR.—There is not much doing, but the market is very fine and prices are better; 600 bbls Cuba sold at 113-60 lkc. Bb. Forto Rico at 10-10-2 bbls. Cuba sold at 113-60 lkc. Bb. Forto Rico at 10-10-2 bbls. Cuba sold at 113-60 lkc. Bb. Forto Rico at 10-10-2 bbls. Cuba sold at 113-60 lkc. Bb. Forto Rico at 10-10-2 bbls. Cuba sold at 113-60 lkc. Bbls. Pennsylvania and Western at 140-60 lkc. Bbls. Cuba sold at 15-360 lkc. Bbls. Pennsylvania and Western at 140-60 lkc. Bbls. To 18-accol.—There is very little doing in either Leaf or Manufactured; sales of Fennsylvania Seed Leaf are making at 60 lkc of millers and 160-20 bc or wrappers.

WOOL.—Prices have advanced and the demand is better; several lots of New Jersey clip sold at 750-76c; and 100,00 lbs old washed fleece and tub at 57-600 g. and 100,00 lbs old washed fleece and tub at 57-600 g. and and refined at this port during the past week:

Crude.——1,530 The following are the receipts of Flour and Grain at his port during the past week. New York Markets, June 24.

New York Markets, June 24.

Provisions—The Pork market is a shade higher; sales 6,600 bbls at \$35@32 25 for mess: \$40.25@40.73 for new do, closing at \$40.25@40.60; \$33.5@35.5 for old and new prime, and \$30@35.50 for prime mess; 1,000 bbls new do, same option, at \$40.25@40.75 and 2,600 bbls for July, same option, at \$40.25@40.75 and 2,600 bbls for July, same option, at \$40.25@40.75 and 3,600 bbls for July, same option, at \$40.25@40.75 and 3,600 bbls for July, same about yesterday's prices. Prime mess Beef is quiet and unchanged. Beef Hams are nominal. Out mears are quiet but firm with sales 170 pkgs at 14@442c.for Shoulders and 16@174 for Hams.

Bacon is very dull an prices are entirely nominal.

The Lard market is less active and lower; sales 1.00 bbls at 16@174c; also 500 bbls for July, sellers option, at 18 pkg. 14 the prices are the same control of the same at 18 pkg. 14 the prices are control of the same at 18 pkg. 14 the pkg. 15 pkg. 15 pkg. 14 the pkg. 15 pkg. 1 FREIGHTS.—To Liverpool, 13,000 bushels wheat at 4s, and per steamer, 350 boxes cheese at 30s. To Loudon, and per steamer, 350 boxes cheese at 30s. To London, 100 tons oil calle at 16s, and per neutral 200 tons oil calle at 16s, and per neutral 200 tons oil calle at 1/s. To Bromen, 120 hids tobacco at 20s; 40 bils shoe pegs at 18 9d, and 50 casks ashes at 15s. To Havre, 600 bils oil at 45 france. To Antwerp, 50 hids tallow and 20 tree lard, at 22s 6d. Prussian brig to Cork for orders, with wheat at 4s 3d. An Italian brig same vorage, with 9,000 bushels wheat at 3s 6d.

LETTER RACE PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

ANDREW WHEELER.
CDW'D G. TOWNSEND.

COMMITTER OF THE MOSTE.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Bark Roanoke, Cooksey, from Porto Cabello 7th inst.
with coffee to Dallett & Son. Passengers—Louis Montauban, lady, and son. Vincent Toledo, George Payne
and lady, H. Payne, Carlos Sosa and lady, Francisco:
Bark Mr. Monsanto and two children.
Bark Tillie Van Rame, Cook, from New Orleans 1st.
inst, in ballast to captain.
Brig J Freeman, Crowell, 3 days from Fall River.
with mose to Crowell & Collins.
Schr Batra, Taylor, 4 days from Norfolk, with cedar
posts to J W Bacon.
Schr Mary Farrow, Condon, 10 days from Bangor,
with lumber to Gaskill & Galvin.
Schr In T Smith, Cobb, 6 days from Boston, with ice
to captain. to captain. Schr Lejok, Whitmore, 4 days from Plymouth, in ballast to captain.
Schr J Langley, 6 days from Boston, in ballast to captain. Schr Flying Dragon, Daniels, 4 days from Wellfleet, in Schr Flying Dragon, Daniels, 4 days from Weilnest, in ballast to captain.

Schooner Ephraim and Anna, Howell, from Boston, in ballast to Noble, Caldwell, & Co.

Schr J P Ames, Farrell, 10 days from Frankfort, in ballast to Noble, Caldwell, & Go.

Schr John Wesley, Higgins. 5 days from Provincatown, with make to George B. Kerfoot.

Schr TP McColley, Deputy, 1 day from Camden, Def. with grain to James Barratt,

Schr Freemason, Furman, 2 days from Indian River, Del, with corn to James L Bewley & Co.

Schr Percy Heilner, Grace, from Lynn, in ballast to captain. Schr Percy Heilner, Grace, from Lynn, in ballast to captain.
Schr Revenue, Gandy, from Roxbury, in ballast to C A Heckscher & Co.
Schr C Stetson, Robinson, from Braintree, in ballast to Castner, Stickney, & Wellington.
Schr Jos Porter, Burrows, from Boston, in ballast to Castner, Stickney, & Wellington.
Schr ET Allen, Allen, from Boston, in ballast to C A Heckscher & Co. captain.
Schr R Corson, High, from Boston, in ballast to Ban-croft, Lewis, & Co.
Schr S J Vaughn, Vaughn, from Saugus, in ballast to

Schr V Sharp, Sharp, from Boston, in ballast to W H John
Schr J Burley, Shaw, from Salem, in ballast to W.
Hunter, Jr. & Co.
Schr C W Holmes, Cramer, from Pawtucket, in ballast to Sinnickson & Glover.
Schr Mary Elizabeth, Kelly, from Boston, in ballast to Sinnickson & Glover.
Schr C Newkirk, Weaver, from Boston, in ballast to Sinnickson & Glover.
Schr C Newkirk, Weaver, from Boston, in ballast to Bancroft, Lewis, & Co.
Schr Sophia Ann, Smith, from Rexbury, in ballast to L Audenried & Co. Schr Sophia Ann, Smith, from Rexbury, in ballast te Laudenried & Co. Schr Ionic, Colburn, 2 days from Laurel, Del, with bark to Jast Esewley & Co. Steamer Fannie, Fenton, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to W M Baird & Co. Steamer Emma Duan, Burden, 24 hours from New York, with mass to W P Clyde. Steamer Emma Duan, Burden, from Port Royal 20th inst., having towed thereto bark Petrea, from this port-brought up from the Capes of the Delaware, hark Roancke. The America brings a letter-bag from the frigate Wabash.

Wabash.

CLEARED.
Ship Recovery (Br), Wilbur, St. John.
Bark Kingston (Br), Classon, St John.
Brig Albert Adams, Cumming, Martinique.
Schr E Francis, Bogart, Boston.
Schr J P Ames, Turner, Boston.
Schr J P Heilner, Grace, Lynn.
Schr Maria Poss, Fose, Boston.
Schr Maria Poss, Fose, Boston.
Schr Mary Elizabeth, Kelly, Boston.
Schr Corbaina Robe. Burgess, Porlland.
Schr Morbillo, Norton, Boston.
Schr Ocean Wave, Foster, New York.
Schr Corbulo, Norton, Boston.
Schr J Wesley, Higgins, Proylnestown.
Schr J Wesley, Higgins, Proylnestown.
Schr Star, Calboun, Washington.
Steamer J S Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore.
Steamer Buffalo, Jones, New York.
Steamer Buffalo, Jones, New York.
Steaments F Francapan, Boys, Washington.
Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange

Steamer Billado, Jones, Maw Lord.
Steaming S Flanagan, Boys, Washington.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange. I

The following vessels were at the Breakwater last evening, and nearly all left during the night for their respective destinations; Ship Lancaster, from New Orleans for St John, N B; brigs belinont Locke, from Philadelphia to Weymouth; Susan, do for Bremen; Almon Rowell, do for Portland; Wappoo, do do; D B Doane, do for Chelsea; schrs M M Freemaa, D Brittain, Ocean Traveller, L A May, Woodruff Sims, W A Dubosq, M Harvey, Dwight, Armenia, Abbie, J H Bartlett, Isaac Rich-all from Philadelphia for Boston; Clarissa and Starlight, do for Portland; White Squall and M Sewall, do for Portland; White Squall and M Sewall, do for Portland; of New Bedford; Angelia, do for Newburryport; Compromise, do for Roxbury; J H Burnett and Heroine, do for New Bedford; Angelia, do for Newburryport; Compromise, do for Pawtucket; Froile, do for Rockland; Sarah Clark, for Salem; Cohassett, do for Dighton; Halo, do for Sewburyport; Searaville, do for Saco; Paugussett and Althea, for Fall River; E Krelish, for Marblehead; E B Downing, for New York; M E Banks, from Battimors for Coliassett, S H Pool, do for Bath; Jos Marsh, for New York; Challenge, for Washington; Alice Hardy, Courier, Maryland, Jag Bayles, and N Perry. Schr Orton, before reported condemned and sold, has been got off the beach, Wind W. Bayles, and N Perry. Schr Orion, before demned and sold, has been got off the been Yours, &c. AARO.

Yours, &c. AARON MARSHALL.

MEMORANDA
Ship J S De Wolf, Bradshaw, for this port, sailed from
Liverpool 7th inst.
Bark Commerce, Robinson, at Matanzas 13th inst.
from New Orleans.
Bark Gee S Hunt, Woodbury, from New Orleans, at Matanzas 13th inst. Bark Garibaldi, Hoyt, hence at New Orleans 15th. Matanzas 13th inst.

Bark Garibaldt, Hoyt, hence at New Orleans 15th instant.

Brig Leonard Myers, Munday, hence at New Orleans 16th inst.

Brig Cyclone, Shute, sailed from Matanzas 16th inst.

On the 25th of May last (says the Boston Post) we published a report of the schr Sarab J Vaughn, at Quincy Point from Philadelphia, that the schr 'Chas Fernson.' of Philadelphia, was seen to founder on the 22d, off Block Island. It is now supposed that the anuken vessel was the schr G D & R F Shannon, Cant Lorenzo E Bowen, of and from Philadelphia, May 12, for Lynn, with coal consigned to Henry Breed. A schooner supposed to be the G D & R F Swas seen in the vicinity above mentioned by several captains, and afterwards suddenly disappeared; and as she has not since been heard from there is but little doubt she sunk suddenly with all hands on board. Those whe saw the vessel go down, pussed over or near the spot. but discovered nothing of consequence floating from her. The G D & R F S was 17 tons, but at Wilmington, Del., owned by R F Shannon, of Philadelphia, and Capt Bowen, who leaves a wife and three children.

NAVAL.

FOR THE GULF SQUARRON.—The U S supply steamer Massachusetts sails from the Philadelphia Navy Yard July 2d, for the Atlantic Squadron. Packages and July 2d, for officers and men on that squadron only, will be taken if left on board before 6 o'clock of July iss. None received after that time.