# The Press.

SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1864.

☞ We can take no notice of anonymous communications. We do not return rejected manuscripts.

☞ Voluntary correspondence is solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it will be paid for.


### A National Militia System.

A thorough State and national militia system has long been a standing necessity of our Republic. It has become one of the ideas of politics, and is a conviction among all our public men. Were the nation entirely out of danger, this subject would still be important, not only as a safeguard to ourselves and a warning to foreign Powers, but as a means of educating the people in the noblest practical responsibilities of the citizen. Such a system would consolidate and organize patriotism, loyalty, and nationality—a very interesting consideration to all who have studied the moral character of the war. We have had the material of popular devotion abundantly—all that it has lacked is a system of mobilizing and nationalization. In such a case war would not be an untried experiment to the people, patriotism would be a common and daily duty, and if it lost some of the frenzy which belongs to the occasion, it would gain more regular, effective, and universal strength among all classes. In itself the education of a soldier is an accomplishment which no citizen need be anxious to forego or inclined to despise. In the fullest sense, the office of citizen must include that of soldier, as the ballot must include the bullet; and we can only see moral, physical, social, and national benefit, as resulting from a well-established system of general military responsibility. Denmark and Switzerland are both small countries, and it is only because they are nations of soldiers, systematically vitalized with the military spirit, that they have been able to so gallantly maintain their individuality among nations. Give the same system to the immense raw power of the Union, and the world might be successfully defied—each State would be more than Switzerland or Denmark. The Government would be more a Government, the State more a State, and the nation more a nation. Wielding so great a nationalized force, what rebellion could again successfully oppose the Government? A citizen of the United States would have triple honor in being an American, a republican, and a soldier. What better guarantee for the freedom of the citizen than not only his free right but his legal duty to defend himself and his country? What better assurance that the American idea on this continent shall be restored and maintained?

We have thus endeavored to explore the subject in its broadest scope, but its present bearing is a matter of near and sheer necessity. We have had years of perilous war, in which this whole theme has been learned by heart; but it is strange that, in spite of the late imminent peril of the State and the nation, no thorough and energetic effort has been made to guard ourselves by a defensive system against a repetition of the very evils which we deplored as resulting from the want of such a caution. Fully able to defend its own border, the great State of Pennsylvania must gratefully acknowledge the generous service of its sister States, as having seemed almost necessary to its preservation during the invasion of LEE. We waited dilatory hours, while every step the rebel trod upon our soil was a burning outrage upon the manhood and freedom of every citizen in our noble and glorious State. We risked the terrible hazard of Gettysburg, and won that dreadful chance because our own historic veterans in the Army of the Potomac did double work that time, and wreaked upon the enemy all the earnestness which our people were powerless to express in deeds. And why? Simply because this great Border State, the right hand of the nation at all times during the war—the moral and geographical barrier for the free North—and more than once, perhaps, the forlorn hope of the land—was without any militia system?

The dangers which we have rehearsed appear to have passed away, now that GRANT is at the gate of Richmond. Without disputing this point, it is very clear that the intimate necessity of a militia system will not cease while the war lasts. We have great armies to supply, and every State must support in numbers an army of its own. To do this, we have usually fallen back on the draft, and found it a necessarily unpopular resort, and in most cases a very frail reserve. The draft has been inoperative to give its full supply of men to the armies, and volunteering has not thoroughly sufficed for the proper defence of the State. What is needed, therefore, is a comprehensive militia law, embracing both volunteering and the draft, and placing every citizen upon the footing of equal contingent military duty.

The national militia bill lately proposed in Congress occurs to us as satisfactory to these requirements. Its superiority to any State bill is, that it includes State action in the immediate service of the General Government, and makes the citizen soldier at once a soldier of the nation, thus comparatively mobilizing and consolidating the giant forces of the nation, which under State systems are slower to act, and less efficient and intelligent in purpose. This bill provides for the establishment of a national bureau of militia in the War Department, its chief officer to be appointed from the regular army, to be called the United States Adjutant General of Militia, and to receive a salary of $4,000. An Assistant Adjutant General will also be appointed, with a salary of $3,000, and in every State and Territory of the Union there shall be an Assistant Adjutant General and Quartermaster General, who shall also be Commissary General and Inspector of Militia of the United States for the State, these officers being likewise from the regular army, and appointed by the Secretary of War on nomination of the Adjutant General. Every Congressional district is termed a militia district, for which one assistant inspector, one medical director, and one Assistant Quartermaster Commissary General of militia shall be appointed by the Secretary of War. The Militia Bureau thus constituted will make provision for enrolling, drafting, and organizing and uniforming, arming and equipping the militia of the country after the style of the regular army; the Bureau being also qualified to test the competency and character of militia officers appointed under State laws, and to dismiss them with the approval of the War Secretary. The militia will be constituted of four classes, viz.: Single men between 20 and 33 years; single men between 33 and 45 years; and married men of the same classification of age, with the usual exceptions of officials, physical exempts, &c. Triennial enrolments will be made in each district, and distinct and particular lists will be advertised annually and fully. Provision is made for a general draft in December, 1864, of twenty per cent. of the entire number enrolled, no person to be drafted from one class till all in the prior class have been exhausted; this conscript organization to be called "The National Guard," and to serve for three years; the residue of the enrolled to be styled the "Reserve." Volunteer companies and regiments will be received into the drafted service, and the State authority will of course make out commissions in the general militia, which shall have regimental and battery drills once a month, and a district encampment annually. The National Guard will be kept up to a constant standard by draft, and the President, upon the need of troops for actual service, will call upon the Governors for so many regiments and batteries, the choice to be determined by lot.

We have thus given the main features of this very suggestive bill, which presents us briefly with the framework of a very general militia system. Whatever modification it may have to undergo, it affords an abundance of material for valuable and timely legislation.

### Our Present Duty.

As the Copperheads have abandoned the campaign, and find nothing in the career of President LINCOLN and Governor JOHNSON to assail but the fact that they were once hardworking, industrious, laboring men, we may be permitted to take a general view of the present situation, to see what is our present duty. From now until September we shall have rest. The embarrassments and excitements of a political canvass are postponed until the days are colder. Our own candidates are in the field, supported by a compact, brave, and determined Union party; and our present task is not with the campaign or its issues, but with the country. There will be certain political duties for us to do in the way of organization and discipline—not so much to elect Mr. LINCOLN President as to sustain him now that he is President. We must remember that it is not so much our work to labor for Mr. LINCOLN's re-election in the manner customary to politicians—by speeches, and tracts, and clubs—as to see that he is sustained in his efforts to put down the rebellion and restore the Union. We know that the President himself regards any honors or responsibilities that may be imposed on him as in every way subservient to the work of crushing treason. He told us when in Philadelphia what was uppermost in his mind. "This war," he said, "was begun or accepted upon the line of restoring the national authority over the whole national domain, and for the American people, as far as my knowledge enables me to speak, I say we are going through on this line if it takes three years more." We must show the President that in this case he really did speak the voice of the American people. Our present concern is with General GRANT and the great army now before Petersburg. Has he men enough to carry on his great campaign? Have we given Mr. STANTON troops for his armies, and Mr. CHASE money to pay them? In this time of war, economy is parsimony, and profusion thrift. We cannot give too many men to fight in these wars—and unless they are fought to a victorious and final conclusion we might as well hold no election at all. Of what good will the Presidency be with Mr. LINCOLN a fugitive, and the defeated remnants of GRANT's army rallying behind the Delaware or the Ohio; and it will certainly be such a Presidency, if, by any weakness or apathy on our part, we lose the advantages we have gained, and permit the rebels to defeat us. Such a defeat is the only alternative of the defeat of the rebellion. We slay them or they slay us. It must not be a Hamlet and Laertes combat—as it will be if, in scuffling, we change rapiers. We hold the weapon whose point is death, the weapon of emancipation, and we must drive it home. We have placed it in the hands of the President, and his sword-arm must be upheld.

Therefore, although our duty is to be stern and prompt and vigilant in all things necessary to thwart the schemes of the conspirators and aid the election of LINCOLN and JOHNSON, we can best serve our country by securing the triumph of our armies, feeling assured that their triumph will make the Presidential canvass the mere announcement of Mr. LINCOLN's overwhelming majority. We must do nothing to give comfort to those whose success will be our downfall. There are a hundred ways to aid the rebellion apart from taking up arms or becoming an active member of what is called the Southern Confederacy. Congressmen, preachers, writers for newspapers, dealers in stocks, holders of gold, may aid the common enemy as effectually as General LEE or Mr. VALLANDIGHAM. Our duty is to make war upon all these elements—bitter, constant, unrelenting war—so that we may utterly slay them. We might have done this by a political canvass with LINCOLN and JOHNSON as leaders, and MCCLELLAN and VALLANDIGHAM as the leaders of the Copperheads; but, as this has been refused, we must unite upon the country and make its success our chief and country aim. This is our present duty, and we must perform it.

### General Banks.

The Missouri *Republican* some time since printed an atrocious letter from Louisiana, detailing certain outrages which were charged to General BANKS. We took occasion at the time to show the falsehood of the statements of the *Republican's* correspondent, and we now see that that newspaper itself makes an explanation in the following fashion:

"Officers, who have recently arrived in this city from service in General Banks' department, affirm that he is unpopular with the soldiers of his command, and has, in a great degree, lost their confidence. They deny, however, that the soldiers have participated in any mutinous demonstrations, and the late report *that he was compelled to take refuge on a gunboat to escape their fury contains no truth whatever.*"

Now we trust that the *World* and the other Copperhead newspapers which have reprinted the scandalous letter from the *Republican* will take notice of the correction and denial, and give it the same publicity. At the same time we commend to their attention another just and proper statement from the Cincinnati *Commercial*:

"However poorly Banks may have managed as a military man up the Red river, he is not chargeable with having made the move, having been ordered from Washington to do so, in order to penetrate Texas.

"As to cotton speculations, charged to him by the correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, it is not true.

"Porter claimed as prize all cotton on the river, and from one to five miles on each bank, and had carts to haul it in, disregarding private property and every order or regulation. His officers are charged with taking off private works and putting on Uncle Sam's navy, or adding to the S. N., C. S. A., and sending it up the river. Banks determined to send all marked C. S. A. to the United States and protect private property.

"He was not willing (and justly) to have his army capture for the navy and get no benefit. Hence he turned all over to the United States quartermaster, and thus prevented the navy from getting all as prize.

"I do not like to see Banks falsely charged. He has sins enough to answer for without adding thereto falsehoods to screen others."

We dismiss this subject by saying that no campaign of the war has been as much misunderstood as this Red river expedition. The truth is gradually coming to light, and, when known, it will be General BANKS' best explanation, and certainly his best defence.

THE gentlemen who have in hand, as it seems, the cast-off political clothing of the rebellion, and the stock and apparatus of the new political *chiffonierie*, have resolved to postpone the Chicago Convention. This is a matter which will very easily postpone itself, if the party in question was not postponed long ago by the people. This party has lived upon postponement, and its epitaph will be written "postponed indefinitely."

THE worm or miller nuisance, and the penny policy of the passenger roads, appear to be the two favorite minor problems of the hour. A correspondent, who subscribes "Energy" to a brief and earnest letter, recommends the offer of a reward of one penny for the head of every miller brought to pound by the enterprising boys of the city. There would be remarkable propriety in making our passenger companies pay this miller bounty out of the tax *per capita* on passengers. Our corporations have yet opportunity for another vigorous insect policy.

THE ART GALLERY AT THE CENTRAL FAIR.—Notice is given in our advertising columns that the Art Gallery at the Central Fair is opened during the early morning hours from 7½ to 10 o'clock for connoisseurs and others who may desire a comparatively private view of the pictures. Nothing approaching to this collection has ever before been on exhibition in this country, nor is it at all likely to be equalled again in a life-time. A few days more and it will disappear forever—then a neglect of this rare opportunity will be regretted by many.

PETERSON'S LADIES' MAGAZINE.—The July number is published. The frontispiece, engraved on steel, is entitled "Coming from the Fancy Ball," and the heroine, in Scottish costume, is a charming personage. There is the usual quantity of other engravings, chiefly fashion and pattern plates. The opening story, "The Portrait at the Sanitary Fair, by Miss Alice Gray," outrages all probability. "An Elderly Man's Mistake," by Mr. Benedict, is a very agreeable novelette. By the way, one of these titles reminds us of the fact that *sanatory*, from the Latin "sanator," a healer, is as correct, at least, as *sanitary*, from "sanitas," health.

## THE WAR.

### Skirmishing on Tuesday.

AN ENGAGEMENT WITH HILL'S CORPS.

A UNION BATTERY SURPRISED.

THE REBELS REPULSED WITH LOSS.

WILSON'S CAVALRY DESTROYING THE WELDON RAILROAD.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 22.—Major Holt, of the 1st Massachusetts, is slightly wounded.

It is reported that the 17th New York Battery has lost four guns by being surprised.

Skirmishing was continued all last night on our left, but with what result is not yet known.

The 3d Excelsior Regiment, Lieutenant Colonel Leonard commanding, will leave here to-morrow for home, their term of service having expired. This regiment participated in all the battles of the Peninsula, under General McClellan, and with the exception of Antietam, all those in which the Army of the Potomac have been engaged.

A FIGHT WITH HILL'S CORPS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 23, 6 A.M.—Wilson's division of cavalry have moved off in the direction of the Weldon Railroad. When last heard from they had reached Reams' Station, and were tearing up the track.

The 2d and 6th Corps moved from their old position, on the right, towards the Weldon Railroad.

Lee seems to have anticipated a movement by our left, and determined to turn our right flank, for, when near the Jerusalem Plank-road, the 2d Corps was confronted by Hill's Corps, and a smart engagement ensued.

A battery of the 12th New York Artillery was annoying the rebels, who succeeded in getting around in the flank and charged it.

The infantry support being surprised retired, leaving four guns in the hands of the enemy, but our line of battle was soon reformed. The men had become accustomed to Lee's new practice of acting entirely on the defensive, and must have been confused by his bold assault.

Two divisions of the 5th Corps were within easy supporting distance on the right, and the 6th Corps was ready for any hostilities on the left.

Several charges were made by the rebels, who suffered severely.

There was heavy firing in front of the 9th Corps about midnight.

At times the musketry broke out into regular volleys. The firing lasted all night.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 23—5 P. M.—The mail steamer Charles Vanderbilt, from Bermuda Hundred, reports no fighting up to ten o'clock this morning.

There is nothing later from the White House, and no particulars from Gen. Sheridan since his arrival there.

The steamer Guide has arrived from City Point, with upwards of seven hundred rebel prisoners, recently captured in front of Petersburg.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

### Arrival of Gen. Sickles at New Orleans—Gen. Canby on a Visit to Admiral Farragut—Murder of Lieut. Cobb by the Rebels.

CAIRO, June 23.—The steamer Von Phul, from New Orleans on the 17th, arrived at this port today. Her news is unimportant.

The French man-of-war Tripoli, Commander Domareault, had arrived and anchored opposite the city. She relieves the Amphion, which had left.

Gen. Sickles had arrived at Baton Rouge on the 16th. His next destination is New Orleans.

Brigadier General Fitz Henry Warren has been ordered to Brownsville, to take chief command of all the forces in that part of Texas.

Gen. Benton assumed command of the district of Baton Rouge on the 13th.

An American flag, on which was inscribed "From New York to New Orleans, greeting," was presented by the Methodist Episcopal Church of New York to the Methodist Church of New Orleans, on the evening of the 16th. The presentation was attended with music and appropriate ceremonies, in which a large assemblage of citizens participated.

In the cotton market of New Orleans there is an active demand, but the stock is light and the operations sparse. The quotations, which are nominal, range from 88@92c for low ordinary to $1.05 for middling. The sales of the week amount to 1,400 bales, against 2,000 bales the previous week. The stock in port not cleared was 4,600 bales.

A small quantity of sugar and molasses is left in the market, and held at higher rates.

Extra flour is quoted at $9.62, and choice at $10.25.

ARRIVAL OF THE COLUMBIA AT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 24.—The steamer Columbia, from New Orleans on the 18th inst., has arrived.

Arrived at New Orleans, steamers Merrimack, Catawba, and Continental.

General Canby is on a visit to Admiral Farragut, off Mobile.

General Sickles arrived at New Orleans on the 18th.

The health of the city is excellent.

Several guerillas have been captured on the Atchafalaya river by the 2d Maine regiment of cavalry.

The rebels attacked a gunboat at Tunica Bend on the 15th, and a passenger steamer the same night near Como Landing. The former drove off the rebels, but the latter was considerably damaged.

Lieutenant Cobb, of the New Hampshire cavalry, captured by the rebels, was murdered after surrendering.

Cotton is held at extreme rates, and little doing; middling, 81.@8. Sugar, 18@20c. Molasses, 82@85c. Flour, 88@12. Gold, 195.

Arrived, on the 15th, the Garibaldi, from Philadelphia; on the 16th, Sallie Bonsall, do, and brig Leonard Myers, Captain Munday, do.

## CALIFORNIA.

### Arrival of Treasure—The Sanitary Commission—General News.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 20.—The steamship Pacific has arrived from British Columbia and Oregon, bringing $205,000 in gold from Oregon and the Idaho mines.

Two thieves were hung by the Vigilance Committee at Dengenness, Washington Territory, two weeks since.

The telegraph is to be extended from Olympia to Victoria, when there will be an uninterrupted line from the l.tter point to San Francisco.

The Sanitary Commission at Sacramento have $18,000 in gold to forward.

Mining stocks are stiffening a little. Gould & Curry mine has risen to $3,200 per foot.

The harvesters are harvesting their wheat, glad to find half a crop.

The brig Belvidere has been taken for $4,500 in bullion to Hong Kong.

### The Maryland Constitutional Convention—Slavery Declared Extinct.

BALTIMORE, June 24.—The Constitutional Convention, of Maryland, in session at Annapolis, passed to-day, by a vote of 53 yeas to 27 nays, the following article of the Bill of Richts:

"Hereafter, in this State, there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except in the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, and all persons held to service or labor as slaves are hereby declared free."

### Hayti—Earthquake at Jacmel.

NEW YORK, June 24.—The gunboat Neptune from Hayti on the 17th, has arrived.

A letter from Jacmel states that an earthquake there had destroyed a large number of houses, including the residence of the British consul.

### Death of an Aged Clergyman.

BALTIMORE, June 24.—Rev. Dr. W. E. Wyatt, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church of this city for more than fifty years, died this morning, in the 76th year of his age.

### Fire at North Kingston, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, June 24.—The Silver Spring Cotton Mill at North Kingston were burned to-day. Loss $40,000.

### Proposed Federation of the British Provinces.

MONTREAL, June 24.—The federation of all the British provinces is proposed, Canada to be divided into three States.

### Wounded Pennsylvanians at Nashville.

The following wounded Pennsylvania soldiers from Sherman's army were transferred to Nashville on the 16th:

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| Corp Arch'bd O'Brien, A, 78 | Emil Doerr, D, 111 |
| John Lore, J, 78 | Wm Curlett, E, 109 |
| Allen Stuart, E, 78 | Charles Caruthers, A, 46 |
| Serg Burnett Huber, G, 78 | Samuel Hunter, E, 111 |
| Hosp St'd A M Barnaby, 78 | Robert M Brush, G, 111 |
| John Dunkin, K, 46 | |

WOUNDED OFFICERS AT ANNAPOLIS.

The following wounded officers have arrived at Annapolis from the army before Petersburg, and are at the Naval Academy Hospital. They were wounded in the assaults on the rebel works:

Lieut. H. Austin, 83d P. V.; Lieut. C. H. Adhocks, 173d P. V.; Lieut. W. F. Boggs, 45th P. V.; Capt. R. B. Bargin, 50th P. V.; Lieut. H. J. Buskins, 99th P. V.; Lieut. S. W. Clark, 20 P. V.; Col. J. O. Curtin, 45th P. V.; Lieut. J. Dey, 46th P. V.; Major C. F. Gillier, 21st P. V.; Captain H. Hammer, 98th P. V.; Lieut. J. Jessop, 157th P. V.; Lieut. H. D. Lati, 21st P. V.; Major G. W. Murrick, 157th P. V.; Lieut. R. A. Mitchell, 149th P. V.; Capt. C. W. Mutchler, 87th P. V.; Capt. D. S. Matthews, 157th P. V.; Lieut. Col. R. F. Monson, 21st P. V.; Lieut. E. J. Marlingan, 91st P. V.; Lt. Col. J. B. Pattee, 1st P. Res.; Lieut. W. C. Shrum, 11th P. V.; Lieut. T. E. Vanglison, 83d P. V.; Adjt. J. Wintenbham, 155th New York; Lieut. J. F. Williams, 107th New York; Lieut. G. Ward, 8th New York Artillery.

A BUCHANAN COLLECTOR ON TRIAL FOR SWINDLING.—The Detroit *Tribune* says that Michael Shoemaker, ex-Collector of the port of Detroit, is on trial in that city for swindling the Government. He was appointed by President Buchanan. Charges were made against him, and a special agent of the Treasury Department was sent on from Washington to investigate the items. The Government agent came on, the affair was investigated, and Shoemaker was turned out of office. Several criminal actions were commenced against him and indictments preferred, but the grand jury threw out the bills. In February, 1863, says the *Tribune*, in the United States District Attorney commenced five civil suits against Shoemaker, one of which is now pending, and four others have been consolidated. In the present suit it is claimed that $10,000 is due the Government on moneys had and received by the collector, and not accounted for or paid over to the United States.

The first witness called for the plaintiff was Mr. Dodge, the deputy collector under Shoemaker. He was examined at some length, testifying in regard to the business of the office, the fees received on fee entries, dutiable entries, permits to land goods, entries of vessels, etc. The counsel for the defence, Mr. Lothrop, denied that the Government had any right to collect of the defendant the fees received by Mr. Shoemaker. A discussion upon points of law ensued, and authorities were consulted extensively. Mr. Lothrop contended that if the collector collected money for which there was no warrant by law for its collection, the United States was not entitled to receive it. He thought it could not be maintained that this money was received of the Government, as the plaintiffs assert that it was collected illegally, and the Government had no right to receive illegal fees.

### A Mexican Tariff.

A circular, dated May 9th, has been issued from the Imperial Palace, Mexico, having for its object the better execution of the regulations of January 25th of this year, permitting the importation of various goods that were prohibited by the sixth article of the general tariff of 31st January, 1856, placing a duty of thirty per cent. *ad valorem*. It is divided into six articles, the first of which orders that the value to be declared in the custom houses by the consignees, on asking for despatch of the goods consigned, is to be the value they may bear in the ports at which they are shipped at the time of shipment. This value includes, consequently, cost price in the foreign market, and charges, such as freights, insurance, commissions, &c., that form in the market the commercial value, less the duties of importation. The second orders that the duty of thirty per cent. ad valorem, as well as the equivalent duties imposed on merchandise, specified in article 5 of these regulations, shall not have the benefit of the fifty per cent. discount allowed by the decree of 1st of May, 1863, paying besides the additional imposts established by article 11 of the general tariff. The third continues in force, on the most favorable bearings to commerce, the regulations of article, 9 of tariff of 1856, said tariff of 1856 collecting on the goods referred to the amount of the additional duties, besides those designated, and on those which do not compose the discount of the fifty per cent. allowed by the decree of May 1, 1863.

ART. 4. There shall be paid on importations the thirty per cent. ad valorem:

1. On articles of all sorts that may have engraved or stamped upon them the national or foreign arms.

2. Playing cards, style of the country.

3. Ordinary shoes, whether of leather or cloth, with soles, for men, women, or children.

4. Bridles, bits, and spurs, style of the country, and saddles, with their trappings.

5. The textures of all sorts for shawls, spotted, marbled or stamped, in imitation of those of the country. The textures for zarapes, or blankets of cotton, or pure wool, or mixed of the two materials, that shall not be counterpanes of pique without seam.

6. Tobacco in the leaf.

ART. 5. All other goods shall pay the following duties:

Coffee—$4.50 per 100 lbs.

Wax Candles—$20 per 100 lbs.

Brandies, or liquors from cane, in bottles—$15 per 100 lbs. Ditto, ditto, including rum and tafice, in barrels, $12 per 100 lbs.

Gin, in bbls., $4 per 100 lbs.

Others of different descriptions, not included in the above classifications, or in the descriptions enumerated in the general tariff, in bottles, $8 per 100 lbs., in bbls. $6 per 100 lbs.

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| Flour—from grain | $1 50 per 100 lbs. |
| From corn, barley, or oats | 80 per 100 lbs. |
| Cereal grain—wheat | 80 per 100 lbs. |
| Corn | 80 per 100 lbs. |
| Barley | 80 per 100 lbs. |
| Oats, &c | 20 per 100 lbs. |

Grease or oils, from animals not enumerated in the tariff, $4 per 100 lbs.

Dried vegetables and their flour, beans, peas, &c., $4 per 100 lbs.

Rice, in the rough, 50c per 100 lbs.; clean, in grain, $1 per 100 lbs.

Sugar refined, $6 per 100 lbs.; common, of all sorts, $3 per 100 lbs.

## NEW YORK CITY.

[Special Correspondence of The Press.]

NEW YORK, June 24, 1864.

A HORRIBLE CHILD-MURDER.

A most terrible story, characteristic of low-life manners and morals, has just been made public in this city. It appears from the evidence given before the Coroner's jury, that a little girl, aged only three years, has died from being subjected to the most brutal treatment at the hands of a certain Dora Clinton, with whom she had been living since the death of her father. The following is a summary of the testimony. Mary A. Gregory had seen Clinton beat the child with her hand so as to knock her down, then making her stand up and knocking her down again. Mrs. Clinton had made the child drink very impure water, and had threatened, in a certain event, to make her eat more impure matter Witness had seen the child stripped and tied to a bedpost. Mary Wagan testified that Clinton had often locked the child up all day with nothing to eat. Morris Shatterly testified the child "I have seen her arms black and blue in streaks for a month. I have seen the child obliged to walk on the sidewalk from one lamp-post to another until it was so fatigued that its head lay to one side as it walked, and Mrs. Clinton was sitting on the stoop with Mrs. Wagan all the time." There was other testimony of a most damnatory character.

The coroner found the body much emaciated, and showing marks of discoloration over its entire surface. Sixteen distinct marks of violence were visible on the head alone. The Coroner's jury rendered its verdict in accordance with the facts, and found that Mrs. Clinton's husband was accessory to the crime. The parties are both young, and natives of Ireland. Both have been committed to the Tombs.

PAINFUL RUMORS.

There are rumors of the gloomiest character respecting the death of a person who was lately interred from this city—rumors which, although at present they cannot well be verified, are retailed with no little degree of positiveness by those who moved in the same circle with the suppositious victim. Perhaps the facts may yet be made public, if they are substantiated by the inquiries which are at present being prosecuted. Should such be the case, there will doubtless be another of those repulsive sensations which have only too frequently of late shocked the public mind, and put it out of all conceit with human nature. The story as it runs, is a relation of unnatural crime and shameful torment—of sacrifice by the most despicable means which human ingenuity could have invented. An attempt was made some time ago to suppress certain papers which related to a fact concerning the supposed victim—papers which exhibited a state of things that might very naturally have induced the supposed crime, reasoning that one criminality may induce another. A few days may or may not justify these rumors and attract odium where it is deserved. STUYVESANT.

## POLITICAL.

— The Harrisburg *Telegraph* refers, in the following terms, to the Representative in Congress from Dauphin county:

"Mr. WALLIER's vote opposing the constitutional abolition of slavery may be regarded justly as the basest act of his life. It is a base act, because it is in direct opposition to a large majority of his constituents, without regard to party ties. It is a base act because it seeks to fasten the curse of slavery on a free people forever. Henceforth let no man believe in the professions of the Copperhead leaders. The perfidy of their acts on this question establishes the treachery of their designs on all matters affecting the integrity, present safety and future perpetuity of the Government."

— Hon. John L. Dawson has been unanimously renominated for Congress by the Democrats of Fayette county.

— The Democrats of Westmoreland county have nominated John Hargnett and John W. Riddle for Assembly, and John Zimmerman for Prothonotary. Westmoreland elects with Indiana.

— The Union men of Huntingdon have nominated Wm. Darris for Congress; Captain Brice X. Blair for Senator, and John A. Swope for Assembly. Huntingdon elects two members with Mifflin and Juniata.

— The Unionists of Butler have nominated Hon. John M. Thompson for Congress by a vote of 1,032 to 326 for Hon. Thomas Williams, and John H. Negley and William Haslett for Assembly. Haslett and Negley served last session very acceptably.

— The Democrats of Cambria have nominated Hon. Cyrus L. Pershing for Assembly and James Myers for sheriff. Mr. Pershing has already served three consecutive sessions, and is one of the ablest and most respected members on the Democratic side of the House.

— The Union Convention of Bedford county will meet on Tuesday, the 28th inst., to nominate candidates for the different county and district offices, to be voted for at the coming election. The delegate elections will be held on the Saturday afternoon preceding.

— The Union men of Union county have nominated George F. Miller for Congress, Charles C. Shorkley for Senator, Samuel H. Orwig for Assembly, and Thomas Church for Sheriff. Mr. Orwig served last session with great credit and usefulness.

### Public Entertainments.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The complimentary benefit to be given to-night to Mr. Leonard Grover is well deserved, for no one has been of more practical advantage to German Opera than he, nor has any one striven with more ability and earnestness to establish it permanently in America. Since the Opera has been under his direction it has been an uninterrupted success in Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, and Washington. Mr. Grover deserves no ordinary share of the credit of this success, for it is a fact that immediately before he assumed the management of the company the artists had decided to close the season. To him, also, we will be indebted for the presence of Wachtel, the great tenor, next fall, and for a larger and better company than has yet been known in America. It is therefore pleasant and proper that Mr. Grover should have been tendered this acknowledgment of his services by the company, and every friend of the German Opera will unquestionably help to crowd the academy.

"Faust" is chosen for the benefit, and is probably now the most popular of operas. In addition to this the last act of the charming "Dame Blanche" will be sung. Mesdames Frederici, Johannsen, and Canissa, and Messrs. Hermanns, Himmer, Habelmann, and Steinecke, will appear—in fact, the entire company, in all its strength, will be in the cast, of the two operas. Carl Formes, whom we have not heard for years, will also sing. With to-night ends the season. We shall have no more grand opera till fall—no more music, save that of the promenade concerts at the Park grounds, and amateurs in parlors. We must take "Faust" as a farewell and a souvenir till September.

CHESTNUT-STREET THEATRE.—"The Seven Sisters," with Mr. McDonough as *Mrs. Pluto*, will be played next week. It has been thoroughly localized for the latitude of this city. McDonough's fine-lady airs and amusing dancing would "cause a laugh beneath the ribs of death," and scarcely less attractive is the admirable drill of the female Zouaves, the best thing of the sort ever put upon the stage. It must be seen, for description cannot do it justice. The *Captain-Commandant* of this corps (Miss Emie Germon, we believe,) is surely the smartest and prettiest drill-mistress in or out of the service.

MR. EUGENE AIKEN will entertain the public this evening at Musical Fund Hall with readings of patriotic and varied character.

PETERSON'S COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR for July is out to-day. It is the best and most reliable Detector published in the United States, and no storekeeper should be without it, especially if he wishes to be posted in regard to the latest counterfeits.

MR. WHIPPLE, the celebrated Photographic Artist, of Boston, closes his rooms for the summer July 4th, opening them again the first of September.

EXTRA LARGE SALE REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, LOANS, ETC., TUESDAY NEXT.—See Thomas & Sons' pamphlet catalogues, 24 pages.

☞ GENERAL GRANT.—It is stated that Gen. Grant is the owner of ten thousand dollars' worth of stock in the West Division Railway of this city, not purchased by him, but subscribed privately by friends, and presented to him as an evidence of good will.—*Chicago Journal.*

### VOTES AT THE SANITARY FAIR.

JUNE 24, 10 P. M.

VOTE ON SWORD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Meade | 2,931 | Wright | 11 |
| Hancock | 1,484 | Reil | 3 |
| McClellan | 258 | Burnside | 3 |
| Grant | 168 | Gibbons | 2 |
| Sherman | 5 | Hooker | 1 |
| Warren | 4 | Thomas | 7 |
| A. J. Smith | 1 | Butler | 2 |
| Rosecrans | 4 | Hunter | 2 |
| Howard | 2 | Birney | 2 |
| Sickles | 5 | Scattering | 9 |
| Meill | 22 | | |

VOTE ON THE UNION VASE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Union League | 624 | Lincoln | 298 |
| Welsh | 145 | Bellows | 77 |
| Farragut | 56 | Simpson | 54 |
| Henry | 53 | Curtin | 48 |
| Meade | 36 | Bright | 34 |
| Hancock | 33 | Stuart | 33 |
| Wood | 30 | James | 30 |
| Grant | 15 | McClellan | 15 |
| Chase | 14 | Stanton | 9 |
| Sherman | 6 | Potter | 8 |
| Dupont | 4 | Union Refresh't Saloon | 3 |

VOTE ON THE CAMP CHEST.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Birney | 165 | Grant | 16 |
| Gibbons | 28 | Hancock | 8 |
| McClellan | 10 | Scattering | 10 |
| Meade | 93 | | |

VOTE ON SILVER FIRE HORN.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Good Will Engine | 3,551 | Philadelphia Engine | 289 |
| Fairmount Engine | 2,317 | Diligent Engine | 217 |
| Pennsylvania Hose | 1,390 | United States Engine | 150 |
| Phœnix Hose | 1,014 | Southwark Hose | 107 |

Forty-seven other companies have each received from 1 to 94 votes.

THE CALIFORNIA REGIMENT.—The 71st Regiment P. V., popularly known as the California Regiment, which arrived some days ago, but which had no reception on account of their arrival being unexpected, will be formally received on Monday morning next at 8:30 o'clock, at National Guards Hall. Dr. Uhler will receive the regiment on behalf of the city. They will parade over the following route, escorted by a detachment of Provost Guard, Veteran Volunteers and Saunders' Cadets. From National Guards Hall along Race street to Sixth, thence to Arch, thence to Twelfth, thence to Chestnut, thence to Second, thence to Washington avenue and Refreshment Saloon, where, after partaking of refreshments, they will be dismissed.

## CITY ITEMS.

THE VERDICT OF THOUSANDS.—The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, sold at their elegant Brown-stone Warehouse, No. 704 Chestnut street, above Seventh, has steadily maintained its supremacy in the Sewing Machine ranks in the face of the most ambitious opposition. In many respects, in fact, this establishment, and the various other offices of the Company in the different cities of the Union, may be regarded as the Sewing Machine headquarters. The Wheeler & Wilson is not an experiment, but a tried, confirmed, and acknowledged success. *This* is the verdict of thousands who now have them in use in this city and elsewhere. Any one wishing to test the character of the work made by these machines should visit the workrooms, 704 Chestnut street, and examine the various made-up articles there offered. No higher endorsement could be asked or received for these machines, however, than the fact that, wherever and whenever they have been publicly exhibited for competition they have taken the "first premium." Over five thousand Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines are now in use in this city alone, in our best families, and among them all we have never yet been apprised of a single disappointment. It is not too much to say that a Wheeler & Wilson machine, as every one sold is warranted to give perfect satisfaction to the purchaser, or the money is returned. Visitors to the Great Central Fair should not fail to call at the Wheeler & Wilson establishment, No. 704 Chestnut street, above Seventh. The Wheeler & Wilson machines have this peculiarity also, that they are practical and easily learned, and the work they perform, while it is vastly more beautiful, is equally as durable as the very best hand-sewing.

FAME OF THE FLORENCE AT THE FAIR.—The agent of the *Florence* Sewing Machine Company in this city, No. 630 Chestnut street, has made a great hit with his display of machines, and the manner in which they operate at the Great Central Fair. There is not an intelligent visitor who examines this interesting department who does not express his or her entire satisfaction with the admirable machine in question. The "*Florence*" machine is, without doubt, *the* machine of the age. In appearance, the character of its work, and perfect simplicity of construction, it leaves nothing to be desired. Every machine is supplied also with a "Barnum Self-Sewer"—an invaluable arrangement for guiding and adjusting the work without the slightest labor to the operator—and a guarantee accompanies every machine, that the purchaser will receive perfect satisfaction, or the money to be refunded.

ELEGANT SUMMER CLOTHING AT GREAT BARGAINS.—Messrs. C. Somers & Son, No. 625 Chestnut street, under Jayne's Hall, not only offer the most perfect stock of fashionable ready-made apparel for gentlemen, made from the choicest and most approved materials, but they are selling at *lower prices*. We have taken some pains to ascertain the relative prices charged at our leading clothing establishments, and are bound to state, as a consequence, that if any of our readers wish to secure a first-class garment or suit, made from popular materials, in the most approved style, let them visit the house of C. Somers & Son, 625 Chestnut street. As these gentlemen import their own fabrics, and are not following the example of some others in the matter of marking their goods up in sympathy with gold, their prices are decidedly lower than are usually charged for the same class of goods.

THE GROVER & BAKER TRIUMPHANT.—It was expected that the various prominent sewing machine companies of this city would seek to make the most favorable impression possible upon the public by their several displays, and certainly they all deserve credit for their enterprise and liberality. In three respects, however, the Grover & Baker, with marked characteristic success and public spirit have attracted most attention. Their presentation of machines to the Fair was most munificent; the character of the machines themselves for beauty an elaborateness of finish is universally remarked, and their display of artistic sewing, executed by these magnificent machines, astounds everybody. This display has been a great card for the house, and their warerooms, 730 Chestnut street, have been crowded with customers almost every day during the entire Fair.

REFRIGERATORS I