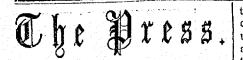
THE PRESS.-PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, JUNE 27, 1864.



## MONDAY, JUNE 27, 1864.

SF- We can take no notice of anonymous communications. We do not roturn rejected manuscripts. AP- Voluntary correspondence is solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different nilitary and naval departments. When used, it will be paid for.

## The Great Campaign.

One of the healthicst evidences of the prise that came from love, and was stability of our cause is the general feeling of confidence everywhere seen among the belongs to all, for so widely-spread people. The nation is waiting with eyes has been this Benevolence that every fixed upon the grand army now slowly drawing its lines around Petersburg. Whatever local preference or affection there may exist for any other commander in our army or navy, it is certain that the heart of the country is centred in General GRANT. We regard him among warriors Let us think with pride of the opportunity as we regard Mr. LINCOLN among statesmen. He is a plain, direct, unpretending and friends in the field an everlasting sersoldier, whose strategy is simply to strike vice. If we have succeeded in soothing the hardest blows and keep on striking them. This is really the true way of manthe agony of some wounded and dying aging a war like this. There are some who brother as he lies upon the field of death think that victories should be gained very and fame, we can feel that all our efforts much as a sportsman captures rabbits in a have been repaid more than a hundred fold. This is the moral of the Sanitary warron, with gun and trap ; that it is a matter of trickery or subterfuge, that guns can Fair. be captured and fieldworks evaded by the same sort of science that enables a gambler to deal his partner the winning cards. When mean speak of strategy, they too often give voice to such thoughts, and so, whenever they hear of a bloody battle, they throw up their hands and lament that the advantages of the battle had not been gained without the sacrifice of life. Now, there | the loyal sentiment of New Jersey. In his rehave been surprises in war, and decisive battles in which few of the victorious were slain, just as there are earthquakes in nature. These surprises may be called the phenomena, and not the laws of war. The greatest battles of NAPOLEON were hardpounding, long-contested fights-battles ness, and, next to our joy at the bold and in which the scale of victory lingered long in the balance. . The timely arrival of DESAIX saved Marengo; the untimely delay of GROUCHY lost Waterloo; but Marengo and Waterloo were this to repeat those assurances of loyalty to the Administration which he so proudly bloody, long-enduring combats. NAPO-LEON himself reduced war to a simpliaffirmed in the beginning of the war. city that would astonish our pick-and-spade critics. "Two armies are bodies that meet and endeavor to frighten each other; a moment of panic occurs, and that moment must be turned to advantage." To suppose that a general like LEE, or an army like the rebel army of the Potomac, could be overcome like a covey of partridges is to adopt the logic of a madman. General GRANT has adopted the policy of true genius. He sees the rebel army before him, and rightly judging that Richmond is in the legions of LEE, and that when they are crushed Richmond and all that it represents will be ours, he has moved directly upon the enemy. GRANT has beaten LEE in every encounter, and we have every reason to hope that he will defeat him in the

end. Undoubtedly the enemies of the Republic Public opinion may have wayward moments, and at times be petulant and unreaare busy in the free States, and we should sonable. "The crowd that shouts at my triumph to-day," said CROMWELL, "Would in arms against us are fighting with the September 10, 1857. ustily if I were going to be beion of men who feel that their en-

valued at not over \$5 per hundred packages, each containing not more than 25 cigarettes, \$1 per hunto swell the great sum. This fair has been carried on to success by constant, driving, dred packages ; those valued at over 85 are to pay unremunerated labor. Men have laid aside the same duties as are provided for cigars of like all business, and given months of time, that value; on cigarettes made wholly of tobacco, and thousands of dollars could not buy, solely also on cigars known as cheroots, or shor sixes, valued in each case at not over \$5 per 1,000, to this great work. Men and women have \$3 per 1,000; on cigars valued at over \$5 and not over forsaken all cares and interests to make \$15, \$8 per 1,000; over \$15 and not over \$30, \$15: valued at over \$30 and not over \$45, \$25 per 1,000; the enterprise worthy of the cause and the at over \$45 per 1,000, \$40 per 1,000. The valuation country, and their success will give these will in all cases be by the value of the eights exclu closing hours all the joy that a husbandtive of the box. On bullion in the lump, in the bar, or otherwise, man feels as he stands amid his sheaves and

duty of 1% of 1 per centum ad valorem. sees around him the reward of a vast, la-Ali sales, transfers, exchanges, transportation, ar borious, and bountiful harvest. Philadelxportation of gold or silver assayed at any mint or phia may feel proud of her Sanitary Fair,

by any private assayer, unless stamped as prescribed and of the magnificent results of an enterby general regulation, are declared unlawful. A duty of 1-24th of one per centum each month is required to be paid upon the average amount of the sustained by love. The honor of this posits of money subject to the payment by check or draft with any person, bank association, or corporation engaged in the business of banking, and a similar amount upon the average capital stock in-vested in such business beyond the amount invested in United States bonds, and a duty of 1-6th each school girl who has worked a cushion, or given her last Christmas present to the toy baby-houses, may feel that she has given | month upon the average amount of such cirall to the cause of the country. Now that culation issued beyond the amount of 90 per cont. of the capital-he average amount of the cirthe Fair is ending, let us think of nothing culation for the six months preceding the first of but the joy and delight it has given to us. July next. Incomes in excess over \$600; not execcoding \$5,000, pay a duty of 5 per contum; in excess over \$5,000, and not exceeding \$10,000, 712 per that we have had to do our poor brothers ent.; and in excess over \$10,000, 10 per cont.

The points settled by the committee of conference vere many, perhaps three hundred in number, and each House concurred in the report after a brief exlanation of several of the prominent features only. among the changes in the bill, as originally reorted, blooms, slabs, or loops made directly from he ore, are \$3 per ton, which is the same as railroad iron. Iron castings, used for bridges or other permanent

tructures, and stoves and hollow-ware and castngs of iron, exceeding ten pounds in weight for THE debate between Senator TEN EYCK, each casting, \$3 per ton. Out nails, spikes, and of New Jersey, and Senator SAULSBURY, of rivets, of certain sizes, \$5 per ton. CONGRESSIONAL BUSINESS

Delaware, a portion of which appears on our The two Houses of Congress have yet to act upon first page, will be read with interest. The amendments to several measures, including the Senator from New Jersey\_never made a, fortification, the miscellangous, and the tariff bills. The Committee of Ways and Means have no more more striking and effective speech during hills of a public character to report, the last one his brilliant career as a representative of being for sundry civil expenses, and upon which there has been no legislative action. The House bill amendatory of the Pacific Railroad act, and the ply to the Senator from Delaware, he shows loan bill, have been sent to the Senate for its con-· conclusively the true course of the loyal currence. The Senate having passed an act to re-peal the \$300 commutation clause, and the House man, particularly when compared with the course of those who give lip-service to the having previously refused by a decisive vote to do so, it is supposed that final action on the question Union and heart-service to disunion. The of the draft will be settled by a committee of conwhole debate exhibits power and earnest-

NOMINATIONS MADE AND CONFIRMED. manly course of the Senator from New The Sonate confirmed the nomination of Colonel Jersey, is our sorrow that a gentleman as EDWARD A. BRAGG, of the 6th Wisconsin Volunteers, as brigadier general. Also, that of JOHN KELCHEN, of California, as Register of Land Office able and distinguished as the Senator from Delaware should hesitate in a time like at Humboldt in that State. The President has nominated Major JACOB ZEI-

LAN, now in command of the barracks at Brooklyn, N. Y., to the position of colonel commandant of the Marine Corps, made vacant by the death of Colonel JOHN HARRIS.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN GEN. GILMORE AND THE PRE-

SIDENT.

## LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

Gen. GILMORE, who is now in this city awaiting WASHINGTON, D. C., June 25, 1864. orders, had an interview with President LINCOLN We are in the midst of one of those inthis morning, which lasted for some time. tervals of suspense to which the American DISINTERMENTS. By special order No. 218, from the Secretary of people have been accustomed since the be-

War, the disinterment of the bodies of soldiers and ginning of the war upon free government: others dying in the service of the United States, in This is the fourth year of the rebellion, and the District of Columbia, is prohibited until the is before every one of the three last fourths of October, 1864. DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.

of July there has been precisely that con-The following deaths of Pennsylvanians in the dition of things which again agonizes the hospitals here have been reported : Amos Hartshorne, F, 140th Pennsylvania ; George public mind. Last year, while Gen. Grant W. Zarring, D. 188th do.; William Falkner, L. 2d do.; J. P. Horner, A. 189th do.; Elwood Brooks, B. was lying before Vicksburg, and the embattled legions of slavery were advancing into 188th do.; Freeman Scott, F, 21st do. Cavalry; Fer-dinand Gates, H, 2d do. Artillery; F. M. Klotz, A, Pennsylvania, the nation for a long time wavered between hope and fear. And yet 81st do.; Rudolph Bieter, A, 116th do.; John O'Keefe. H, 90th do.; George W. Altman, E, 55th do. the cloud lifted, and Independence day was TREATY WITH THE UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA celebrated, with a gush of gratitude and joy. The treaty between this Government and that of

the United States of Colombia, made in this city last February, was ratified by the Senate to-day, in executive session. It revives the commission in the be most uncandid to deny that those who are elause under the Convention with New Grenada, of THE 13TH ARMY CORPS DISCONTINUED.

voice of warning to these on the other side of the Cham-ber who were determined to ring in and wake up the negro on every occasion. Senators taiked as though the rebeilion was put down. Or was it the feeling that the Democratic party was to gain ascendancy and restore the country to prece? He was at original Democrat. but that he should affiliate with the present Democrat. of dorbid I it was a question which would be the greatest afficient and the should be the greatest afficient party. A convention of the State had just voted to abolish sizery—an act at which no one was more gratified than himself. But he hoped the Scantors would hereatter talk of something bostdos then egree, The amendmont was adopted. Mr. HARLAN offered an amendmont appropriating "S, 70 it on party acopted. The the hoped the Scantors would be the size of the origination of the Scantors would be a strated and the size of the Mr. HARLAN offered an amendmont appropriating 'M Mr. HARLAN offered an amendmont uniting New Mexico with Arizona in one divide, with one Surveyou General; idinho and Nevada with Colorado district, and Dacotab with Montana. Agreed to. The bill being reported from the Commission of the and agreed to. Mr. BUNKER agend a nonlinear baron of the state and agreed to a specific a montance on the open Senato to the unanimous address of the members of the Con-feder: to Congress, in which they said they were wil-ling for pence on terms consistent with bonor, intagrity, and the independence of the States, and compatible with the safety of their demostic institutions. Its also re-ferred to other Southern authorities. In conduston, Mr. Wood said that no party should succeed in the Presidential election that does not meet this issue fairly squarely, and broadly. The people are irred of this bloadshed. Had he power be would put two can-didates in the field, one for war and the other for nego-tiation and reconstructing the Union. Ho would forfeit all his present and future prosperity and possessions if the pence candidate did not receive an own wheming majority. In these views he had expressed himself in-derendent of all parties. Mr. STROUSE, of Fenneylyania, said they had better adjunt this circus, which wens a disgrate. "The bPEAKER reminded the House of the duty to pre-Structure."

and agreed to. Mr. BUMNER asked a positive voto on the amendment repealing the provisions of the law regulating the im-portation of slaves into any part of the United States. Adopted-years 23, mays 14, as follows:



The bill was then passed by a vote of 32 yeas to 4 nays, iz. ; Messrs. Carlile, Hendricks, Powell, and Sauls-

would struggle to do what Lis colleague said could be accomplished? This (Mr. Kernan's) colleague had spoken of obtaining prace, without the firing of nucher gan. To what line could you withdraw your armies? What would you do with Kentucky? Would you leave her to the tender mercy of Secession leaders, as well as the other Border States which stand by the old flag? Mr. FERNANDO, WOOD said three soveral efforts have been made for the negotiation of an honorable preace, and rejected by the Administration. Mr. RENNAN supposed the first was before Fort Sumpler was first uppen, and yet the gentleinan, when that was done, was one of the strongest men for mutting down the rubellion. This way who the cause was popular, and he was one of those who raised the Mo-zart Kreiner. THE REPORT ON THE TAX BILL-MOTION TO RECON

SIDER: Mr. HENDRICKS moved to reconsider the vote by which the report of the conference committee on the tax bill was greed to. The report having been sent to the House, and having been there concurred in, the metion was declared out of order under the rules. OLLECTION OF TAXES IN REBELLIOUS DISTRICTS On motion of Mr. HARRIS, the bill relative to the col-ection of taxes in insurrectionary districts was taken

HOUSE.

The HORSE passed the bill amendatory of the Pacific fullroad act-yeas 70, nays 37. It removes some of the estrictions in the original statute, with a yiew to facili-ate the construction of the road.

The House resumed the consideration of the House jill further regulating and providing for the enrolling and calling out of the National forces, and for other

that was done, was one of the strongest men for putting down the robellion. This was when the cause was popular, and he was one of those who raised the Mozart regiment.
Mr. WOOD said all he had sought to do with that reiment.
Mr. WOOD said all he had sought to do with that reiment.
Mr. WOOD said all he had sought to do with that reiment.
Mr. WERNAN replied that, in the years 1561 and 1863, when the Dopular current ran in the direction of protecting the Constitution and the Union, his colleague and the Convention in 1861, and the pollitic convention in 1861, and the pollitic class with whom his colleague acted and the Convention passed resolutions declaring gammat was in the Democratic Convention in 1861, and the pollitic class with whom his colleague acted and the Convention passed resolutions declaring gammat seession, and in favor of putting down the robellion, protecting at the same time of putting down the robellion protecting the demistration in utiling in force marial law in the low States. The predict of putting down the robellion protecting at the same time of putting down the robellion, protecting at the same time of putting down the robellion protecting at the same time against the course of the Administration in putting in force marial law in the lows?
Mr. FERNANLO WOOD said this was not so.
Mr. FLNANLO WOOD said this was not so.
Mr. FLNANLO WOOD said the statement.
Mr. ODELL, of New York. The statement.
Mr. ODELL, the regiment was raised by the Union the down the form Now York. I was a member of that committee, ILamphter J.
Mr. ODELL. The regiment was raised by the Union the work, and add her aised the regiment. A statement at a private expenditors of which my colleague was a member of that committee, ILamphter J.
Mr. ODELL. When Tamman J. Hall proposed to raise a regiment of soldiers, Mozart Hall, under the patronage of my colleague of which my colleague hergan itervanage of my colleague of w and calling out of the Mational forces, and for other purposes. Mr. SOII ENCIK, of Ohio, offered a substitute for the bill, which he explained. It dispensed with the com-mutation chanse entirely, leaving the law in relation to substitutes as it now stands. It provides that the President, in his discretion, may order a draft for not nore than three uor leas than one year. Any person younteering or offering as a substitute for a drafted man mustered into the service for a term of one year, unless seener discharged, shall receive 'n bounty of \$20, and if for a term of two years a bounty of \$20, one-half of which bounty shall be paid to the sol-dier at the time of his being mustered into the sol-

man mustered into the service for a term of one prear, unless source discharged, shall receive a bounty of \$10, and if for a term of two years a bounty of \$20, and if tor a term of two years a bounty of \$50, one-half of which bounty shall be paid to the sol-dier at the time of his being mustered into the sorvice: one-fourth at the expiration of one-half of his term of service, and one-fourth at the end of the term of ser-vice; and in case of his death, when in the service, the residue of his boung visual be paid to the sorvice: one-fourth at the expiration of one-half of his term of service, and one-fourth at the end of the term of ser-vice; and in case of his death, when in the service, the residue of his boung visual be paid to his legal represen-tative, and in case be is honorably discharged, from wounds or sicknessinearred in the service, he shall re-ceive the full bounty. Among other provisions, it per-mits drifted hene, anbstitutes or, volunteers, to select the companies or corps of their respective. States into which they will go. The Secretary of War is required to discharge any minor who cencred without the consent of his parents or grandians as a substitute; permits soldiers to be ob-tained from States in rebellion, to be incorporated with regiments of the loyal States procuring them. Mr. Schenk, in conclusion, said the rebellion must be put down. If not now, hereafter, buy long the war-will last. If peace should be made to day on compro-mise, every semble man must, know it could not last sixty days. If we recognize this Southern Confederady as a distinct nationality, we living on this side and they on the other, with a border from the Patomac to the Gulf of Mexico, we nay expect maraading zuerillas, war, murder, robber; and everything elab. Mothing yeat, the putting down of the rebeal moral is sur-peace. He had heretofore said, and now repeated, that atthough the war was not procestured for the destinction of slavery, yet such would be the remed the distinction of slavery, ret such would be

would be for retaining slorery to lester and viltate the body politic. Mr. ODELL, of New York, was opposed to the repeal of the commutation clause. The people have received that provision with favor. In his own State many citi-zens had relieved themselves from three years' service by the payment each of three hundred doilars, and they had certificates to that effect in their pockets. Bu by the substitute of the geniteman 'from Ohio (Mr. Schenck) other clizens are to be deprived of a similar privilege. There should be no such discrimination. Congress should so legislate that the people may un-derstand that we have a fixed principle and purpose. Ho was not one whit behind that geniteman in his survice to fill up the army. His State was first in the war, and would be the last one out of it. But thero was no better way than that now proposed, and he believed that by volunteering and enlistments, with the bounty, we cân get all the men we want. It is deep in the hearts of the geole hat the Government, in the prosecution of this war, shall be sustained, and the Denkering, to which he belonged, is not be-hind the other in the accomplishment of this desirable in the other in the accomplishment of the seines

capital when if was menaced. As to the term of its ser-vice I had no power over it. Mr. KEKNAN recursed is remarks, speaking against the extremes of party, and repeating that we cannot have peace except by showing that we have power to put down armed resistance the expressed himsolf to be opposed to repealing the commutation clause, and he was antherized by a number of follow. Democrats to say that they will vote men and money to put down the war, but pot in a vindicitive spirit, or with a view of exterminiting these in arms against us. No quection was taken on the panding amendments to the bill, and the House adjourned. THE WAR. LATEST FROM GEN. GRANT'S ARMY A BAID OF WILSON'S CAVALRY.

The Petersburg and Weldon Railroad Cut BURNSIDE ATTACKED ON SATURDAY.

THE ATTACK A FAILURE.

THE ENEMY SUFFER A HEAVY LOSS. OUR ARMY CONFIDENT.

again, but were repulsed twice with great slaugh-

Corps.

ning.

supposanto be captured.

oing on this morning.

an escort to a telegraph-repairing corps near Kings Washington are not more carefully constructed, ville, in Johnson county, were captured by gueri certainly not more impregnable. Inter a small force to hold at bay a much larger one—for during a full month it was within Loo's power to fall pon Butler with all his own army added to Beauregard's-will and labor have done their utmost to that end. It is but two and three-fourths miles from on

river to the other, but the continuous line of ditch and parapet and abattis cannot be loss than five. Conforming to ridges and ravines, eminences and cording to the rules of military engldepressions, neering, so as to meet the necessities of cross fire The SPEAKER reminded the House of the duty to pre-serve order. Mr. KERNAN, of New York, in replying to Mr. Wood, radio doe of the mitsfortunes of all civil wars, calamitias, and disatiers was that extreme men seek to control ovents, giving to moderate and conservative men no share in public affairs. We have extreme men on one share in public affairs. We have extreme men on one share in public affairs. We have extreme men on one share in public affairs. We have extreme men on one share in public affairs was and conservative mean because by following their course we shall go down to ruin. We have goutlance who will stand up here, like like colleagne, under the circumstances surround-ing us, and 'my that without another gun being fired we can have peece and unio. Oh! I his colleague could only show the least reasonable chance of restoring the Unlow and preserving the Government without fur-ther bloodshed! Who did not know that every man would stringte to do what Lis colleague said could be accomplished? Mis (K. Kernan's) colleague had spoken of obtaining direct fire, and concentrated fire that one point shall strengthen another. It is bowilderingly sinuou stroy everybody and everything opposed to Joff. Davis in that section of the State. and zigzag, now semi-circling, now turning abrupt ly right or left at an acute angle, and now at an ob RAID ON THE RAILROADS. ise one, until, with its isthmuses, and peninsula The bushwackers seemed to respect the railroads

and tortuous way, only an engineer can pursue i com motives of prudence, and for the further reaand retain any knowledge of the four cardinal son that the railroads bring supplies to the interior where they are accessible to raids, yet they are not points. The whole length is piled with sand-bags, six or eight deep, and crosswise, forming port-hole. all scrupulous in this respect. Last week they visit for sharpshooters. ed two sections on the Southwest Branch Railroad. Then there are outworks, complete enclosures-

near Rolla, and at Dillon burned two cars, loaded I think I heard one, that looked very formidable with Government hay. The week before they called a redoubt-and inner works, whose cannon. visited several stations on the Iron Mountain Rail ristling through embrasures, looked towards us as we followed the line; possibly there are redans, To-day we learn that guerillas sacked the town of and there are re-entrant spaces, with stockades running from point to point, making enclosures Laclede on Saturday last, on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad. This was quite a bold raid, conand there are great bomb-proofs, excavations covered with logs and deep-banked with earth, deidering that there were only a handful of guerillas and that a full company of soldiers were stationed igned by engineers, and smaller ones built by the at a bridge within a mile, who might have annihinen of their own accord for safety, "when shake inted the rebels, yet they holdly entered the town the hills with " rebel "thunder riven;" and there robbed the principal stores and the freight house in the raffroad, beside the express office. Thus far are sally-ports, so constructed that from no rebel stand-point can they be detected ; and there are they have not torn up any ralls or attacked any bridge guards, but how long this exemption will guns, guns everywhere, trained upon every approach, some oblique adown the line, some straight

out into the woods; and be sure there is no road or continue is beyond computation. open ground that is not swept by a score of them. This favorite pastime of the bushwhackers has These lines were originally laid out by Captain been resumed, upon a small scale, in several locali-tics. The rebels dashed into a little place called Farguhar, then chief engineer of this Department out have since been altered, improved, and vastly Mellville, in Dade county, a few days since, and, after stealing all they could, burnt the town. They strengthened by General Weitzel, who seems to have expended upon them all the devices of modern enwound up their visit by killing four citizens. Dover in Lafayette; Shanghae, in Johnson; Frankford, in incoring, and then superadded those of his own exhaustless contrivances, resources, and energy. They Saline, and three or four other small places have are pronounced by General Barnard, and other combeen blotted out by rebel incendiarles since the firs petent authorities, who have lately inspected them, marvels of skill and labor, impregnable against asof this month. sault, no matter by what numbers. and tenable SICK AND WOUNDED PENNSYLVANIA AND JERSEY SOLDIERS FROM SHERMAN'S ARMY ARagainst a protracted siege, in force and by regular

RIVED AT NASHVILLE. Henry Lundermuth, C, 46 Wm S McDowel, G, 77 Thos Wallace, E, 23 Joseph Cap, C, 77 Henry Seigfried, L, 7 Cav DETAILS OF THE RECENT AT FACK ON THE SECOND CORPS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, JUNE Wm Carnagsy, G, 44 23.-The attack upon the 2d Corps, on Wednesday, Wm Carnagsy, G, 41 INF, 21 Alabema Cadmus, A, 13 N J Jas C Marshal, H, 46 B Stinnan, H, 45 Alfred B Higler, G, 46 Krancick, D, 46 Francis, P Pethrick, B, 79 Geo D Thompson, H, 111 C HW Swift, G, 45 Jacob Stanly, C, 78 Jacob Stanly, C, 48 Jacob Stanly, C, 78 Jacob Stanly, C, 48 Jacob Stanly, C, 48 Jacob Stanly, C, 78 Jacob Stanly, C, 48 Jacob Stanly, C, 48 Jacob Stanly, C, 48 Jacob Stanly, C, 48 Jacob Stanly, C, 78 Jacob Stanl near the Weldon Rallroad, did not result so disastrously as was at first supposed. The line was formed by Barlow's Division being on the left, Birney's (General Mott in command) in the centre, and Gibbons' on the right. It was expected that the 6th Corps would have connected on the left with Barlow, but it seems quite a gap was left, into which A. P. Itill's Corps enter-ed, and before our men were aware of it they receiv-LIST OF PATIENTS TO BE TRANSFERRED TO NASHVILLE J G Fullmer, I, 46 Gyrus Lyman, C, 111 J S Devearsy, Sergi, I, JSN J J Raymond, A, 111 ed a volley from the rear, which created a panic in the ranks, and caused a rapid retreat to the woods in the rear of the 8d Division. PATIENTS IN GENERAL HOSPITAL, KINOSTON, GEO

This left the flank of the 3d Division unprotected Jacob Tibbeit, E. 46 Henry Woof, C. 46 Atex Ehmy, C. 45 Jas Touer, E. 29 and the enemy taking advantage of it, charged through and fairly into the pits, ordering our men to surrender.

G Osgood, Capt, K, 111 H Sharply, C, 25 o Miller, A, 27 I Fritz, J. 20 The troops, however, left the trenches and fell back rapidly, but many of them were captured, and oh Winn, B, 29 Vann, H, 29 Vann, H, 29 quite a number killed and wounded. Our loss in prisoners is reported at about 1,000, Vm Kann, H, 29 Vm H kvans, E, 38 Jenry Sharp, E, 111 Banciy, F, 111 Acedore Duborg, A, 29 Artistopher Bough, A, 29 as Hansen, 33 N J no L McGill, I, 33 N J while some make the figure higher. Our loss in killed and wounded is probably 1,500. At eight P. M. a charge was made by the 24 Corps, and the line of works from which they had been forced in the afternoon recovered. We lost scarcely a man in the advance, as the enemy fired too high, and the balls all passed over the heads of DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTHWEST

our men. A number of prisoners were taken. Barlow was marching rapidly towards the rail-From Gen. Sherman's Army-Situation road, Gibbon followed, and the troops moved in of the Opposing Forces. The Cincinnati Commercial has details from Gen echelon by divisions. Capt. Crowninshield, of the 1st Massachusetts Cavalry, had 700 mounted men o Sherman's army to the 17th. They are unimportant the Provisional Brigade, composed of detachments however, as they give the results of skirmishes for from all regiments and commands. He fought the

nosition, in which our troops were uniformly suc rebels on the plank road long after his ammunition cessful. Following is the situation as given by the was exhausted, holding with determined valor vorrespondent, who writes from Big Shanty, Ga. : whole brigade of rebels in check.

correspondent, who writes from Big Shanty, Ga.: " Joe Johnston holds steadily on his position, twenty-six miles north of Atlanta. His line is now closely circumscribed by ours. In no place are the hostile parallels more than a musket-shot apart. The rebel right rests on Kinesaw Mountain, on the railroad, four miles north of Marietta, their left on Lost Mountain, some six miles west of Kinesaw. Between these two formidable ridges the rebels have gradually been forced back from a triangle, with the apact toward us, until their line is but a faint crescent, their centre, their position is closely in-vested. Our troops have shed parallel after paral-lel, until the country in their rear is furrowed with a labyrinth In the meantime, the rebels had succeeded in getting between Gibbon and Barlow. They were as much surprised as our men were, but, being the first to make the discovery of the position of things, were quick to take advantage of it. There was very being fully prepared for resistance. The horses were cut from the battery, and the guns spiked. When the line was reformed the rebels came up

las. Twelve were shot dead, and the other tw escaped by running into the brush. On the 12th ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF CORK. eight Government wagons, guarded by seventeer soldiers, were captured by forty guerillas, and all RUMORED VISIT OF THE CZAR TO PARIS. he guards but one were killed. The wagons were Three soldiers going from Independence to Kan-DANISH AFFAIRS. sas City on the 12th, were caught and hanged by bush whackers; and many cases have occurred when militiamen going only a few miles from their camp have been killed. There is no pretension of mercy The Germans Withdrawn South of Danneborg, on the part of guerillas. They were part of Quan trel's men, who have orders to shoot, slay, and do

New Yong, June 26. -The steamship City of Cork has rrived. Sheleft Liverpool on the Tith inst., and South-The latest papers contain the following:

EUROPE.

SPAIN. SPAIN. MADRID, June II.-Dir to day's slitting of Congress Senor Nocedo said that the diffusion of democratic ideas must be prevented by all means. The sole mention of the word democracy in the new spapers ought to make them Hablo to publishment. ITALY.

TURIN, June 11. -The Stamps of this date says that the statement made by the Guzette de Cologne that ne-gotiations had recouly taken place hetween France and Italy was partly inaccurate, and partly false.

PRANCE.

Plance. Panes, June 11.—The Emperor will return to Paris on Tuesday bext.— Baron de Beedlerg will shortly proceed to Kissengen to pay his respects to the Czar. The Gazelle de France, of this evening, publishes, under reserve, a rumur that the Emperor of Hussia will come to Paris on Monday next, under the strictest in-cognito.

compile. Paris, June 12. —The Moniteur of this evening says TARIS, June 12. —The Moniteur of this evening says that the disturbances which have broken out at Sfax appear to have no connection with the insurrection, pro-perly so called. It is asserted that Arah Bey, elected by the insurgetns, sent some cavalry to Sfax to discovn, by that demon-stration, all connection with the authors of the disturb-nnce.

ance. PARIS, June 11-3 P. M. -The Bourse has been dull and the Rentes closed at 67f, or 5c lower than yesterday.

and the Rentes closed at 67, or 5c lower than yesterday. DENMARK. COPENHAGEN, JURE IL. -The Germans have abandoned Lforg and withdrawn south of Danneborg. Tho Dupohladet, of to-day, says Schleswig as a sepa-rate Slate within the monarchy is incompatible with Denmark's rights and honor. No Daniah king can lis-ten to such a plan. A government inclined to such a pronosal would soon leare that the people will not sa-crifice their national independence at any price. AUSTRIA. Visyst. Inte 12 - The Orderrische Zeilung of to.day

VIENNA, June 12.—The Ossierrische Zeitung of to-day says the British Cabinet vehemently opposes the line of dematcation proposed by the German Powers, and even goes so far as to threaten warlike demonstrations. GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, JUNE 12.—CONSOLS, after official hours, closed tt 905/@9012. A Cabinet council was held on Saturday afternoon.

MEXICO AND NEW GRENADA.

Arrival of the Ariel-Acapulco Captured by the French-Advices from New Gre-

NEW YORK, June 26 .- The steamer Ariel has ar rived from Aspinwall with dates to the 17th. The French have captured Acapulco. The fleet entered the harbor on the 2d of June, landed forces and drove the Mexicans from the town at the poin

of the bayonet. The casualties were light. The blockade of the port has been renewed.

The New Grenadian Congress adjourned after agreeing to a loan of eight millions. The total debt of the country is now fifty-six millions. The Government has resolved to dispose of its interest in the Panama Railroad, and make an arrangemen with the present company, if possible, in order to

have their charter extended. The Isthmus was healthy, and the dry season keeps off wonderfully.

The Ariel brings \$255,000 in treasure.

**Bepublican Ratification Meeting.** NEW HAVEN, June 25 .- The Republican ratifica tion meeting last night was largely attended. Speeches were made by Governor Buckingham. Hon. J. F. Babcock, E. S. Seranton, and others The meeting was very enthusiastic.

D D Tompkins, Sorgt, H, 46 Edwa Richmond, Corp. G., 46 F A Fritz, I, 29 T Biley, 5, 33 N J Thos Wayland, E, 33 N J Emil Dow, D, 111 Leonard Dill, F, 111 Jao H Sbarnly, C, 28 D Barkly, D 73 Peter Lynch, H, 33 N J Caleb Jones, A, 29 J H Flynn, F, 33 N J G H Biradley, G, 46 Seergt S Wellingmeyer, C, 29 Fremont Ratification Meeting.

ST. Louis, June 26 .- The Fremont ratification meeting last night was very respectable in point of numbers, and highly enthusiastic.

NEW YORK CITY.

[Special Correspondence of The Press. ] NEW YORK, June 25, 1884.

THE COUET CASES. The motion to remove the case of Marshal Murray and his subordinates to the United States Cir-Russel and Recorder Hoffman. No decision was rendered in the matter. The grand jury, touching the matter of the suppression of the "educated" World and the Journal of Commerce, made the following endorsement upon the information which had been lodged with them by the District Attor.

Resolved. That the grand inquest respectfully repr sent to the honorable Court that. In their judgment, communication of the Executive of the State, an barge of the Court, namely, the action of the Gene-fovernment in relation to certain newspapers in this

The District Attorney stated that, at the mening

of the Court, the attention of the next grand jur

The Leader libel suit has been again postpone

this time because of Mr. Olency's illness. Th

would inflict an injury upon himself and famil-

AMUSEMENTS

e forced to rely upon summer managements with

cease their reiterations. They cling to us closer

tateur, will probably continue his diablerie through-

out the heated term, possibly out of respect to his red-

'Count Johannes' protested against the delay, as

------ woptember term.

would be called by him to the same matter,

but the Court set it down for the

EXECUTIVE SESSION. On motion of Mr. WILSON, the Senate went into ex-centive session, and subsequently adjourned. AMENDMENT OF THE PACIFIC BAILROAD ACT.

THE ENROLLING OF THE NATIONAL FORCES.

headed to-morrow." At the same time tire existence is at stake. For proof of the public opinion is patient and generous. It first, I have only to refer to the Satanic efforts of those who are laboring to deprecisustained McCLELLAN, the Great Unready, ate the national currency, to rob labor, to even when he stood bewildered and hesitating amid his own parapets and counterscarps on the Peninsula. It believed in FREMONT long after it had been proved that his capacity ended with the appointment of a staff which reads like the schedule of an opera troupe. It believed in BUELL ries of life should be enhanced until the when it was shown that his incompe- houest rich are made poor and the worthy tency or want of sympathy brought BRAGO and his army into Kentucky. It is the instinct of human nature to be confiding and hopeful, and when, as in the case of General GRANT, confidence and hope are well-bestowed, the people believe in him and love him, and pray God that his elements of natural wealth in the free genius will take them through the present time of tribulation. The more we view this campaign, the more thoroughly we are convinced of the justice of our faith in GRANT; and when we read his assurance to the President, as reported in the newspapers, that he will take Richmond, we do not regard it as an evidence of vanity or presumption, but the confident calculation of a man who has examined the work before him,-a master-craftsman who finds it within his power. We should like him to do it in our way and time. of the Republic. We never can be united We should be delighted if he could do it with the slaveholders until we subjugate dramatically, and take Richmond as he | the rebellion. By this phrase I do took Vicksburg, on the Fourth of July. not mean subjugation of the people But still we care little for days and dates, or the pomp and splendor of the event, so that it is finally accomplished. We cherish | jugation of the leaders, who not only orithis opinion the more earnestly because we | ginated the war, but now stimulate it for believe that when Richmond falls the re- | their own safety. This is the entertainbellion will be at an end. The rebels seem | ment set before us. Which of these propoto desire this, for they make Richmond, as | sitions will the people choose? We all it were, the focus of their power, by draw- mourn for those who have fallen ; but we ing around that city all their strength and | cannot stop the effusion of blood unless we substance. It is the heart of the Confederacy, and when we take it we shall have taken life itself from the body of this monstrous rebellion.

The End. We are in the last hours of the Great Fair, and before many days this little Logan-square city will pass away. It has had a brief, busy, romantic life, and will live. You may rest assured that the Government many days in the memory of the tens of thousands who have been its sojourners | He will never yield, and although his adand inhabitants. We have had romance enough for a library of all mauner of yet the forces under the American General books, from an In Memoriam to The Neugate | are now so seasoned to war, and so resolved Calendar. We have had death and crime in our little world, for it seems that we cannot make our gardens all roses or our skies all sunshine. Shall we end the parallel here; or, as we think of this closing Fair, continue the train of thought? How much of common everyday, morning-newspaper life we crowd into all our enterprises; for this great Fair has been very much like a morning newspaper. All the world brought contributions to its columns. The Dead Sea and the river Jordan. Damascus and infide Smyrna were there. And far on to the ends of the earth until we looked out into the Polar seas, and saw the ship tumbling in the pitiless ice. There was France with her looms, and English great guns that might have thundered in the cars of MARL-BOROUGH, at Ramilies and Malplaquet. Curious people looked at the old and strange; practical people examined with attentive eye the ploughs and sewing machines ; bright-eyed boys with harmless muskets brought the circumstance of war in their drills and dress parades; the children laughed at the legerdemain of Signor BLITZ; and respectable Indians, civilized and neighborly, became wild for the time. It has lived its little life, its interest has died away, the bazaars begin to look faded, and the pretty girls, having tired of flirtations and ice-cream, begin to look pale with ennui and late hours, and much importunity to buyers and sellers. The Art Gallery still exists in its freshness, an never die. Even that | there is to be paid on all spirits that may be

paralyze enterprise, and so to fill the public mind with contempt of the Government itmen self. Let any man ask himself why gold should have lately advanced at the rate of five per cent. daily, and why the necessapoor beggars? Look around you, see all the elements of physical and industrial wealth. Have they diminished ? Does the soil refuse to furnish forth its fruits? Are the skies ungenial? Is there any indication of poverty in any of the great States? And yet such is the zeal of the men who are anxious to precipitate the overthrow of the Republic, that, notwithstanding every effort of the Government. national currency has steadily depreciated. We need not, in proof of the second allegation, state that the armed enemics of the Republic are fighting with desperation, for we realize it every day. We must make up our minds to one of two things-either to fight out this battle to the bitter end, cost what it may, or else to agree to a division who have been hurried into the war against their consent, but the subconsent to our dishonor, and agree to wear the badge of an inferior race, or win the victory by stout blows. Intelligence received to-day from the headquarters of the army induces me to believe that the confidence heretofore reposed in General Grant will be increased by quick-coming results. Conness. He will carry out his promise to "fight Grinies, Harlan, Howard, it out on this line if it takes all summer."

is straining every nerve to sustain him. versary may be obstinate and determined, upon victory, that however anxious and solicitous we are at this moment, there is another bright 4th of July in store for us.

OCCASIONAL.

## WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 23, 1864. CIECULAR OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL. The following circular was issued to-day by Provost Marshal General Fay: WAR DEPARTMENT.

PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE. WASHINGTON, June 26. Persons not fit for military duty, and not liable to lraft from age or other causes, have expressed a desire to be personally represented in the army. In addition to the contributions they have made in

the way of bounties, they propose to procure, at their own expense, and present for enlistment recruits to represent thom in the service. Such practical pr triotism is worthy of special commendation and en couragement. Provost marshals and all other offinder this Bureau are ordered to furnish all the facilities in their power to enlist and muster promptly the acceptable representative recruits presented in accordance with the design herein set forth: the name of the person whom the recruit represents will be noted on the enlistment and descriptive roll of the recruit, and will be carried forward from these papers to the other official records which form his military history. Suitably prepared certificates of this personal representation in the service will be for warded from this office, to be filled out by the pro vost marshals to the persons who put in representative recruits. JAS. B. FRY,

Provost Marshal General. THE INTERNAL REVENUE BILL. The following are a few of the principal features of the internal revenue bill, as passed by both Houses, and which waits the signature of the President to become a law: In addition to the duties to be paid for licenses,

her other Northern States, will sustain the Government bell continue for a long or a short time, New York, and he other Northern States, will sustain the Government Corps has been temporarily discontinued. The Gene ral commanding the Division of West Mississippi has been ordered to assign the troops of this corps. RETURNING REGIMENTS.

This morning the steamer Koyport arrived, bringing up the 1st Excelsior Regiment, numbering 12 The 5th Maine also arrived on the City of Albany. Both of these regiments came out at the commencement of the war, and have been in some very severo fights. The small number with which they return, after serving out their full term, gives evidence that they are composed of the right metal. ie was fi XXXVIIIth CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION. SENATE.

SUNDAT TRAVEL. Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, presented the memoria of the Rev. Dr. Sunderland and others against ranning POSTMASTERS' SALARIES.

ceed. Fortune, Mie, everything they have plucked up by be roots, and flung into the context. Volumearing and drafting were resorted to during the Revolutionary war. We have a right to force free men into the field the appealed to the House to strike out the commutation clause, which is a stunbling block, in this, that it would give us an army, victory had peace. Mr. MALL/UNT, of kentucky, repeated what he said on a former cotasion-mamely, that the policy of ro-sorting to conseription insteading of volunieering, was the worst that the Government could adopt. In the spring of 1852 volunteering was progressing so rapidly that the Chairman of the Sande Committee on Military Affairs (Mr. Wilson) said it must stop, and it was excoped by the Government? At the comaneneement of the war it was conducted on the principle that if those who engaged in the rebellion would lay dayn their must hey should enjoy ther constitutional rights in act. There was then no fact of voluneers who rai-lied to the defence of the fac. It wus the factious meeting of the Governors at Altoona, in Poinsylvania, which operated upon the Tresident and induced him to change the policy and substitute a new oue, which has failed, and which fact the Expenditions radiation then the war fur Sartided, contanding that the power to con-soript was never exercised during the Revolutionary war or the war of 182. Mon were not then for code to Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, called up the bill to provide for the compensation of postmasters in lieu of commissions. Mr. HALE, of New Hampshire, asked if the bill in-creased the pay of postmasters. Mr. COLLAMER replied that it only fixed their pay on the basis of the average compensation of previous on the basis of the average compensation or previous years. Mr. CONNESS, of California, explained that its effect is to make postmatiers salaried officers. On examination of the business of the Post Office, the salaries are regulated according to the average commis-sion of each, and are arranged in claises, and subject to change from one class to another on revision once in ten years. It was not intended to increase salaries. Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, asked to know if it increased the discretion of the Postmater General. He was opposed to any such increase of the power of score-taries. COLLAMER did not regard the bill as liable to

failed, and which fact the Republican's admit. He re-plied to Mr. Garheld; contabiling that the power to con-script was never exercised during the Revolutionary war or the war of 1812. Mon. were not then forced to become soldiers in the army. It was reserved for this Congress to raise armies in this way. After volunteering, which progressed so rapidly, had been stopped, all know that the effort to procure men by drafting is a failure, and now it was proposed to put the iron hand of oppression on our own people as we do on those of the South. The day of reckoning is approaching. If the people are not interfered with they will burt, the present party from power, saving, "Away, we never here you." And they will place in power instead those who respect the rights of the people. He contended that the so fixed of ealisting ne-groes into the military service had caused the loss often which the facts, npon in was ignation. Mice some importent soldier than the white man was founded upon lying despatches, manufactured for the purpose, which the facts, npon in was ignation. Mice some time ago by Mr. Blaine, of Maine, applauding the yalor of the colored troops at Frankfort, was founded in error; that so far from showing their bravery the ne-groes far in terror showing their bravery the ne-ingeness fiel in terror, and were confined to the rear. Mr. BLAINE said the gentleman would acquit him of having will the be easily rooms was founded in error; that so far from showing their bravery the negroes fiel in terror, and were confined to the rear. Mr. BLAINE said the gentleman would acquit him of having will the been informed that the hences. Ho having will burg been informed that the negro troops employed in Egypt were us good as white ones. Mr. MALLORY is aid those troops were not negroes. Mr. COLLAMER did not regard the out sources of such objection. Mr. HALE objected to making a roturn of box rents and other emoluments, especially in small towns, and offered an amendment, inserting the words '' where the box reat shall exceed \$20.'' Mr DIXON, of Connecticnt, objected, and said it would defeat the objects of the bill. The amendment was lost, and the bill then passed. THE INSANE HOSPITAL. THE INSANE HOSPITAL. Mr. GRIMES called up the bill to provide for the im-provement of the grounds of the Government Hospital for the Instate, by an exchange of land, which was con-sidered and passed. PRIZE MONEX. PRIZE MONEY. Mr. FOSTER reported the bill to regulate the distri-bution of prize money, without amendment, and ex-plained that it was a consolidation of various bills on the schied, had been earfully examined and concurred in by the Navy Department, and met the approval of the judge and attorney of the District Court of Massa-chusetts.

employed in Expt were as good as white ones. Bir, MALLORY said those troops were not negroes and repeated that black troops never could be equal to mbits solidiars. and repeated th white soldiers. REPORT ON THE INTERNAL REVENUE BILL.

Budgethere. Job wished to put hissischnisetts right on The record. "Mr. MALLORY eaid he had never slandered Massa-thusits, but had spoken only of har Governor. Mr. DAWES referred to official figures to show that Massachusetts has a surplus of five thousand men. Thus it would be seen that Massachusetts is not, as had been charged, behind her quota As long as there is a life loft or a dollar to spend, she has not yet done all her duty.

tucky would redeem herself. Mr. MALLORY egain interrupted, and was londly called to order. He said he would defend his Stat

The bill making appropriations for certain civil ex-enses of the Government came up in the regular orde penses of the Government came up in the order of businets. Messrs: ColLAMER and SUMNER made remarks on the amendment to repeal the coastwise slave trade. The amendment was lost—yeas 13, mays 20, as follows: YEAS. Lane (Karsas),

SALARIES.

NAYS. Hendricks, Hicks, Johnson, McDougall, Nesmith, Poweil, 2 ( 000 000 1 Richardson, Riddle, Sanisbury, Sherman, Trumbull, Van Winkle. THE \$4,000,000 LOAN BILL.

REPORT ON THE INTERNAL REVENUE BILL.

histors on the internal Revenus BILL. Mr. FESSENDEN made a report, from the Committee of Cocherence, on the disagreeing amendments of the two Houses on the bill to provide Internal revenue to support the Government and pay the interest on the public debt. He explained, at the request of Sanators, the recommendations relative to the iscomes of banks and incomes, as follows: On incomes five per cent. on all not exceeding \$5,000; seven and a halt per cent. on incomes over \$500 and not exceeding \$1,000; on whisky \$1.60 atter July, 1864, and \$2 after February 1st, 1855. On banks the tax is essentially the same as the So-nate's amendments. The other recommendations of the committee were read, but the report of the commit-tee was concurred in. THE APPROFILIATION BILL.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The consideration of the appropriation bill was con Mr. COLLAMER moved an amendment appropriating 0,000 for publishing the continuation of Mr. COLLAMER moved an amendment appropriating \$10,000 for publishing the continuation of the work of Schoolcraft upon the North American Indians, which was curried, ufter discussion, in which several Sena-tors said they would not vote for it now as an original proposition, but they would do so as a continuation of the work, on which much time had already been ex-pended. The motion was carried—yeas 19, nays 18. Mr. WILSON offered an amendment to increase the salary of the book-keeper of the Springfield arsonal to twelve hundred dollars, and his clorks to one thousand dollars. Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, hoped it would not be agreed increase of salaries. The amendment was

his role wind of monany in probability of its truth. It is a crocl assumption that a mau with a black skin could not tell the truth, as seemed to be the ballef of

Gen. Hunter Safe and His Mission Fulfilled the other Northern Stutes, will sustain the Government in enrying con the war. Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, said if Congress should parsist in retaining the commutation clause, our atruises will not be adequately filled, and the rebellion could not be put down during the term of this administration. He referred to the example of England, in raising troops. If this was not sufficient to simulate ourselves, we should take a lesson from that our fathers did in the Revolutionary war. We have, not done as much as they did to this end, and in view of the circumstances of the country. We shall not rise to the height of occasion: all the representatives of the people rise and meet them in the way of manbod and victory. If we will not take example by Earland and our Heyvisition-ary sires we should take example some our ourselves. REBEL ACCOUNTS OF AN ATTACK ON LYNCHBURG.

REBEL ATROCITIES IN MISSOURI.

GEN. HUNTER'S MISSION FULFILLED turing the night, which they still hold. DAMAGE TO THE REBELS. WASHINGTON, June 25.-The Star says : We learn Jaw that in Col. Blaisdell, 11th Massachusetts, was killed to day by a sharpshooter while visiting the skirmish

day that mu. the been reinstated yest riday as first lieutenant, was having fulfilled the mission upon way viz., the destruction of the Central Railroad in vicinity of Staunton, of the Gordonsville and Lynch- shot dead by a rebel sharpshooter on Tuesday eveburg Railroad, and on an important position of the James River Canal, is successfully moving forwa.<sup>d</sup> to a point in Western Virginia, which Gen. Hunter ing forward was ordered to make for, after having done the work in the valley assigned him. His losses have been the afternoon reported that they were in posses small-smaller than was anticipated when he set out. The services his little army have rendered are of great importance indeed, and his losses are of destroy it. At 5 P. M. a large force of the enemy were seen moving towards the front as if to resist the GEN. WILSON'S CAVALRY ON A RAID-DESTRUCTION OF REBEL COMMUNICAdirection is expected to-night. WASHINGTON, June 25 .- The Star says: A de. atch from General Grant's headquarters, rec this forenoon, states that yesterday's Richmond pa-

pers say that a Union cavalry force, under General Wilson, after tearing up some miles of the Peters burg and Weldon Railroad track, a considerable istance below Petersburg, moved next for the South Side Railroad, connecting Petersburg with place vesterday was an attack made by the enemy Lynchburg, and were on Thursday last tearing that up also. We take it for granted that he was operating in the immediate vicinity of the junction or crossing of the South Side Railroad and Richmond and Dan-

ville Railroad, so that he may be able at the same time to tear up both roads as far as possible. The 1st Excelsion and 5th Maine regiments have arrived on their way home, their time having | kept up for an hour, when all became quiet at that Three Confederate officers, a colonel, major, and

Jerusalem plank road by our cavalry, with de- rebels seemed desirous of cleaning out, but they otohes from Lee to Beauregard, The prisoners were brought up on the steamer Keyport. GEN. GRANT IN A COMMANDING POSI-TION-VICTORY ONLY A QUESTION OF

TIME. WASHINGTON, June 25 .- Gen. Grant's army of unies a position or positions in Piney woods, upon outskirts of Petersburg, which were not long since in the possession of the rebels, including all their works on the south side of the Aunomation river, constructed previous to the arrival of the adrance of our army to those points. These portions entirely command the town of Petersburg and the railroad communication (through Petersburg-the only one) between Richmond and Weldon, the town ing also commanded by the enemy's works on the north side of the river, and therefore not to be occaed by us so long as those works remain in the ands of the rebels. Nevertheless, for all practical purposes, the com mand which our guns hold of the town and the railroad there, stons all continuous communication by rail beween Richmond and any points south of Petersburg. General Butler has effectually destroyed about three miles of the road between Petersburg and Richmond, twisting the rails so that they must be recast or rerolled before they can be again sed, which they are not doing now. So long as Gen Frant elects, he can hold the enemy thus by the hront at Petersburg, his camps being perfectly icalthy, with good and abundant water for the use f his men, and entirely secure communication with

is base of supplies at City Point. From his prosent position he can move at will towards the South with say twenty day's supplies, compelling Lee to follow him, and risk heavy engagements on unfortiied ground, as he must if possible prevent the even tual total destruction of his rail communication with On the north side of the James river Hunter and Sheridan have effected results of immense importance in their bearing upon the balance of the cam

had been charged, behind her quota. As long as there is a life loft or a dollar to spend, she has not yet done all her duty.
Mr. COX, of Obio, asked what proportion of these troops were colored mean enlisted in Maryland, Ohio, Canada, and Washington.
Mr. BoWES replied that the estimate did not include colored men enlisted since the lst of April.
Mr. BoUTWELL of Massachusetts, suid be would withing the desire by a rigid conservation of the second to the repeal of the commutation family met every call of the President for troops standard, and the desire by a rigid conservation to give of lene to be conservation of the desire by a rigid conservation to give of lene to be entitied on the desire by a standard for the second to the desire by a standard for the second to the desire by a standard for the desire by a standard for the second to the desire by a standard for the second to the desire by a standard for the second to the desire by a standard for the second to the desire by a standard for the second to the desire by a standard for the second to the second to the desire by a standard for the second to the meeting of the Governors at Alfona, and therefore the Governors at a floora, and therefore the fore the second and the second made the declaration, and was willing to abide by it. The decree of emancipation is setrain on this continent. Kentucky, of all the States, should have been for the union, but in the hor of this second here so lavory. She have independent the second here so lavory. She have independent on the second the second the second the second and despised it. [Cries of order.] Mr. BOUTWELL seat he had still hope that Kentucky would rede in hereselt. paign; having so effectually destroyed all Lee's railroad communications north-the railroad t Lynchburg and the Virginia Central Railroadthat he cannot make them again available this season. They have also consumed and destroyed all the supplies remaining in Virginia, in the valley, and between the two Annas and Washington city which, together with the destruction of the railroads last above referred to, renders it impossible for Lee to send any respectable force northward. The rebels in and around Richmond are there r tricted to the use of the Danville Road, of the detruction of a part of which, by Hunter, we may ear at any moment, we approhend. That railroad s of different (broad) gauge from all other Virginia ailroads, and, therefore, no machinery adapted to

may receive in the loss of cars or locomotives will l rreparable for months to come. The meaning of all this is, that Grant, by hi nove south of the James, has cut Lee's rail com munications in all directions except via Danville which as yet are incomplete and cannot be avail the for the receipt of supplies for his army from any

iffe pits and abattis, and scored with a labyrinth The 5th Corps charged the enemy, driving them "The country is covered with primitive forests, an some distance, and forming on the left of the 2d "The country is covered with primitive torests, and in very few places are there cleared spans suff-clently large todisplay the movements of a brigade. There is an abundance of scrubby undergrowth which hides everything a few yards distant from view, and when one inspects the difficulties, it seems hardly credible, though such is the case, that we have fully developed the enemy's position with two days skirmish enterprise." Skirmishing was kept up all night along the line the pickets at some points not fifty yards apart. At daylight this morning an advance of the entire line was made, when it was found the enemy sad taken a new position, some distance further back, where they had thrown up strong entrenchments

BURNING TOWNS.

FROM CHATTANOOGA, JUNE 15. gsy, G, 44 |Peter Hartzel, A, 77

Neal Craig, Capt, F, 46 J B Getter. 1st Lieut, B, M Jacob, K, 46 H Sewilligin, G, 46 D D Tompkins, Sergt, H,

lays' skirmish enterprise.' CHARLESTON.

The Rebel Earthworks on John's Island We have had another week of extreme duiness in heatrical affairs. Passably good things have beld Destroyed-A Rebel Steamer Runs the the boards, because the impending closing-up day Blockade. has rendered it inexpedient for managers to produce NEW YORE, June 26 .- The steamer Arago brings novelties. The hour is not far distant when we shall

ort Royal advices to the 23d inst. The rebel steamer Fox, with an assorted cargo their second-rate companies for amusement, at least for the intellectual part, for the minstrel bandsnever ran into Charleston on the night of the 7th, and ou again on the 11th.

Admiral Dahlgren was at Port Royal. than "a man and a brother." Heller, the pratidigi-The gunboats Sonoma and McDonough landed a orce on John's Island, who destroyed the rebel earthworks, and retired safely.

Private John Smith, of the 41st New York, has been executed for desertion. Private Wallace Baker, of the 55th Massachuetts, was shot for mutinous conduct and striking

Arrival of an English Frigate.

CALIFORNIA.

June 24, 5 A. M .- Nothing but picket firing took his officer. place during the evening or night, and very little is FORTRESS MONROE.

GODE ON THE MOTING., LATER FROM GRANT'S ARMY-AN AT-TACK ON BURNSIDE-THE REBELS RE-PULSED WITH LOSS, HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC. JUNO 25-

6 A. M., (Saturday.)-The only fighting that took on Burnside, but whether intended as a feint to cover some more important move or an attempt to from Halifax.

W. H. Child, 45th Pensylvania, who was to have

Major Halsey, 11th New Jersey, is missing, and is

1. 4 6th Corps moved towards the railroad this ariving the enemy before them, and during morning, ariving the enemy before them, and during

of the road, and arrange ocments were at once made to

advance of the 6th Corps. An engagement in that

break through his lines, it was a failure. They opened with as heavy fire of artillery, which da Hundred up to the time of closing the mails. was returned by our batteries, and the rebels making a charge were driven back in confusion, up

wards of one hundred of them being captured. This occurred about S A. M., and the artillery firing was The Monitor Camanche-Arrival from China. SAN FRANCISCO, June 21 .- The Chamber of Com-

About the same time a battery opened in front of rce and Board of Supervisors will memoraliz lentenant, were captured yesterday morning on the | a hospital on the left of the 5th Corps, which the the Government, urging the construction of the ew monitor Camanche immediately. All her parts have been rated, but the contractors refuse to do were deterred by our guns before any damage r sulted to us. the work on account of the depreciation of green Picket firing is still kept up along nearly the en backs since the contract was made, eight month

tire line, and in almost every hospital are a few vicago. tims of this species of warfare. Major Farland, commandant of marines at the It is almost impossible for a change to be made in navy yard, is dead. Sugars are dull, both raw and refined : crushed the skirmish line\_without some loss from the nemy's sharpshooters, and these lines have to be elling at 16@16%. At auction, to-day, one refinery relieved always after dark on that account. sold their entire production of Golden Syrup, 565,000 gallons, at a decline of 15c per gallon, long ruling. The engagement between the 6th Corps and the enemy for the possession of the railroad on Wed-The secret of their heavy sales at such a decline is owing to a desire to take advantage of the present nesday was quite severe, particularly in front of the 2d division, commanded by General Wheaton. Only high price of gold. a short distance of the railroad had been destroy The steamer Golden Age is three days overdue when the party were attacked by a heavy force of the from Panama. enemy, under General Anderson, supported by Wil-SAN FRANCISCO, June 22.-The supervisors held

cox's division. meeting to-day, to take action concerning the Capt. Beattie, of the 3d Vermont, was in charge Camanche. The contractors state they would put her together at the contract price. of the party that reached the road, and he fell back slowly, while the skirmish line held the enemy in The underwriters will pay them the damages sus tained on the wood work, furniture, sails, &c., check, but a body of them made a flank movemen expecting to turn the left flank of his line of battle. mounting to \$60,000 in gold. They, however, did not penetrate far enough, al The steamer Golden Age has not arrived, and the though they succeeded in taking a large number o Uncle Sam takes her place to-merrow. Receipts of bullion for the last ten days nearly the skirmishers prisoners, principally of the 4th and \$2,000,000. Currency exchange, 75@S0c premium; 11th Vermont Regiments, of the Vermont Brigade The enemy afterwards advanced and attempted to coin bills, 4@6% premium. break through the line at several points, but were British ship Avon, for Hong Kong, takes over met with such a heavy fire from our forces that they \$150,000 in specie. were driven back every time with heavy loss. Grain market dull. They finally, at dark, gave up the effort, and r SAN FRANCISCO, June 17 .- The ship Dunroth, treated across the railroad ombankment, wher they took up an advantageous position.

Our loss was very light in killed and wounded \$280 worth of opium concealed. B There is much anxiety to know the details of the hile that of the enemy, it is supposed, was more than double. We lost quite a number of prisoner ew tariff law. American vessels are in less disfavor at Hong but the figures cannot be correctly given. Kong, according to advices.

The railroad from City Point to Petersburg is being placed in order, and an engine and cars are Archbishop Purcell and Catholic Chapalready procured to put on it as soon as it is in running condition. Supplies arrive at the front regularly, and the NEW YORK, June 25 .- The New York Tribune, of

to-day, contains the following: "We learn from a troops lack nothing in this respect, but they suffe me from from the scarcity of water. private letter, addressed to us by Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, that the Roman Catholic soldiers of our armies, who happen to be stationed upon the AFFAIRS ON THURSDAY

WASHINGTON, June 25 .- A letter from the Army of the Potomac, dated June 23, 8 P. M., says : territory of the dioceses of the rebel States, are no "We have had plenty of skirmishing all day, an onger dependent upon the ministration of the the sharpshooters on both sides are continually exriests of those dioceses. Archbishop Purcell sends s a printed copy of a letter which he received from changing shots, and frequently picking off men who are, perhaps, nearly a thousand yards distant. ome, dated March 14, 1862, from which it appears "One battery of 32-pounders is trained on the that our military chaplains are authorized by the bel batteries near Petersburg, and every morning we are treated to a splendid artillery duel. Pope to exercise their functions any where in the outhern Confederacy with or without the knowledge of the Southern bishops." The Archbishop adds: "The Freeman's Journal and the Record LIE "The weather has been warm and oppressive, an cases of sun-stroke are quite numerous. Every indication of rain gradually melts away with the when they say the Pope has written to reprove me morning mists, and by mid-day the heat is insufwith lovality to the North, or expressed one senti-

ferable. them can be used upon it. Thus, any damage it REBEL ACCOUNTS FROM HUNTER'S DE-

Incendiary Fires in Missouri ST. LOUIS, June 25 .- The block between Thir-AN ATTACK ON LYNOHBURG-A REBEL VICTORY teenth and Fourteenth streets and Franklin avenue CLAIMED-BOASTED SAFETY OF THE CITY. The Lynchburg Republican says that on the morning of Saturday, 18th instant, at daylight, and Gay streets, was burned this afternoon. The principal losers are Messrs. Cogswell & Co., the enemy, after having gained an advantage o Souring mill, who lose \$30,000 on buildings and the previous day over General Imboden, advanced \$15,000 to \$20,000 on the stock ; H. Spilbrick, grocer, be denoted from Delaware. Mr. WILK INSON, of discipantic and reason as agreed to. Mr. WILK INSON, of the generation of civil cases. Mr. Buck ALK W so modified it. The aneradment to the amendment was agreed to. Mr. Buck ALK W so modified it. The aneradment to the amendment was agreed to. Mr. Buck ALK W so modified it. The aneradment to the amendment was agreed to. Mr. Buck ALK W so modified it. The aneradment to the amendment was agreed to. Mr. Buck ALK W so modified and the units of the form of the solar to the solar to the solar to the form of the solar to the solar whose loss is \$10,000 to \$20,000. The total loss is from certained.

tot assistant Mephistophiles, who now-a-days does not eel put out, as in old times) by the application of holy water. There are rumors of summers at Watlack's by Mr. Moss, the present treasurer of that esblishment; and at Winter Garden by Mr. Mark Smith, of Wallack's company. As a general hing these seasons have not paid very well. The bessed Public understands that the theatre is only a furace, despite the illusion and sweet assurance of FORTRESS MONROE, June 24.-The English fri-gate Phaton arrived this morning in Hampton Indian fanning-machines, and that the balcony at home, or semi-dark street, is the place where ill of the cooler blessings accrue. Therefore has the Roads, and fired a salute, which was responded b by the water battery of the fortress. The Phæton is emptation been resisted, much to the disgut of nanagers. No arrivals to-day from White House or Bermu-\* STITYVESAND.

ABRIVAL OF SICE AND WOUNDED. The steamer State of Maine arrived to-day for City Point with three hundred sick and wounled

THE CITY.

[FOR ADDITIONAL CITT NEWS SEE FOURTH PAIR.] TERRIBLE CALAMITY ON THE DELAWRE.

LOSS OF LIFE.

Yesterday afternoon, about half-past four o'clck. luring the heavy gale, the yacht America capsied at the mouth of the Schuylkill, about sixty yads from shore. A number of persons in vessels in he neighborhood saw the occurrence, but on accountof the severity of the storm were unable to rener any assistance.

It seems that the persons sailing the America inglected to take in any sail, as others did injanticoation of the storm, and the gale coming up suddely, struck the America and completely capsized br. She carried so much ballast that she sank immdiately. After the storm had subsided several yaats went over to where the America had gone down. Her flag and part of one of her sails were above he water, but not a sign of any who had been abard vas visible.

It is reported that there were but four drownd, but after continued exertion we have been unol to ascertain definitely who the unfortunate our were. The following are known to have been abard at the time of the occurrence: William Elbtt, Charles Yost, Edwin Scanlan, William Peala, 7D Watson, John Moore, Thomas Brown, John Hody Wm. W. Watts, Henry Irvin. We have been h formed that Elliott, Yost, Peale, and Moore we drowned, but are not able to state that fact with

m China, arrived here to-day, bringing four huncertainty. Great excitement prevailed in Camden durin dred Chinese passengers. One was found to have resterday afternoon and evening. Any who have

friends on the numerous boats were in a territ state of doubt. We have not heard of any other fatality. The Lotus broke her boom and had mainsail torn

the Delaney and Ciffie fouled. The W. H. Abbet had not arrived at a late hour, but was believed to be safe.

BASE BALL.

DASE BALL. The great game of the season will take place on Thursdar, 30th inst. between the Nassans, of Prince-ton, and the Athletics, of this city, on the grounds of the latter, Twenty-fifth and Jefferson. This will be the deciding game—the Athletics having wor the first, the Nassans the second. Capt. Rieinfel der, of the Athletics, will select his nine from the following players—Kleinfelder, McBride, Berken stock, Luengene, Reach, Pratt, Malone, Smith Gaskill, Collom, Wikins, Wallace, Paul, McCleary Hayburst, Lipp, etc. The Nassau is a first-das club, and nothing but remarkably fine play will beat it.

beat it. On Friday the Olympics will play them, when we may look for another brilliant contest. On Saturday the Nassaus will play the Eurekas

of Newarks, of July the Resolution, of Brooklyn, On the 28th of July the Resolution, of Brooklyn, will visit Philadelphia for four days play with the Camden Club, the Athletics, the Keystones, and the Olympics. The Resolutes are superior players and accomplished gentlemen.

ACCIDENT John Henry, sixty years old, fell through the fres-tle work at the coal whares. Kensington, yesterday morning; and was seriously injured about the head. He was taken to his home, on Fourth street, above

iompson.

ARCH-STREET THEATRE.-This week is anounced as the last of the season, which will close with the engagements of Cecile Rush, a lady who is well known to Philadelphia, though she has unir played in our theatres, and Miss Lotta,

\$80,000 to \$100,000. The amount of insurance is not The woolen factory of Corwalt & Sons, Mexico

ment disparaging to the cause of the Union,"

The provide the second Mr. FESSENDEN obtained leave to report, from the Finance Committee, a bill to provide ways and means for the support of the Govarnment, being the four mil-licz loan bill. It was ordered to be printed. THE NATIONAL FORCE BILL RESUMED. Mr. SCHENCK, of Otio, asked that the vote on the bill forther to regulate and provide for the annolling and calling out the National forces, which had been under consideration to-day, be taken up on Monday next. Mr. COX, of Obio, moved that the bill and pending amendments be laid on the table. Disagreed to-year emendments be laid on the table. Disagreed to yeas 56, uays 79. The House refured to order the main question to be put-yeas 52, pays 74. The effect of this vote was to re-sume the consideration of the subject. Mr. DAW ES, of Mussachusetts, replied to the part of Mr. Mallery's remarks referring to that State. Although Massachusertts had been frequently brought before the House, till members were tired of it, the House would bear witness that her members had not brought this subject here. He wished to put Massachusetts right on the record.

hen withdrawn. Jir, ANTHONY offered an amendment to increase the alary of the foreman of the bindery of the public winting affect to eighteen hundred dollars. Jir, TackMAR opposed it, as not appropriate to this Jir, TackMAR opposed it, as not appropriate to this

Mr. Sh ERMAR opposed it, as not appropriate to this bill. Lost. Mr. SUMNER offered an amendment providing that in the courts of the United States there shall be no ex-clusion of any witners on account of color, and read a letter from Judge Underwood, of Virginia, testifying to the importance of anch a provision. Mr. BUCKALEW, of Pennsylvania, submitted an amendment to the amendment, as follows: "or be-cause he is a party to or interested in the issue tried, " Mr. RULKBURK. of Delaware, opposed the first amendment, but favored the second only as an amend-ment to the negro proposition, but not as a separate (unveilon. W. Dr. Stateshing, and the second only as an amend-ment to the negro proposition, but not as a separate

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, said the true test in mat-

Mr. SUMNER, from the Committee on Foreign Rela-tions, reported a bill to increase the salaries of judges and arbiters appointed under the treaty with Great Bri-tain for the suppression of the slave trade. THE PREVENTION OF SMUGGLING. Mr. MORRILL made a report from the committee o conference on the bill to prevent smuggling, and for other purposes, which was concurred in. REPORT ON THE INTERNAL REVENUE DILL. Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, made a report from the Committee of Conference on the Internal Revenue bill. He explained that the fax remains a dollar por barrel on ale; on sopirits from and after July to first of Februa-ry, \$1.50, and after that day \$2 per gallon; coal 3 per centum instead of per centum, and on express company receipts 3 instead of 2% per cent. The income tax is so arranged that all not receiving above five, and not exceeding ten thousand, 7%; and over ten thousand, 10 per centum. The tank tax is 1 per centum on circuia-tion, 1% on capital, and 1% on deposits, and 2 per cent the nice above nihety per cent. Thes income the on all circulation above nihety per cent. These were the principal points explained. The House concurred is the report, we taken the tax to the taxen between the taxen to the taxen taxen the taxen the taxen taxen the taxen taxen the taxen taxen taxen the taxen taxen taxen the taxen taxe CIVIL EXPENSES. Morgan. Morrill. Wade, Wilson.

<text><text><text>         br. the base base base base base base base bas</text></text></text>		for the beautiful can never die. Even that	distilled or sold, or distilled and removed for	Mr. Sumner's amendment was then adopted-yeas	tution and the Union, and against an institution of	abandon Richmond and Petersburg, where he can-	turnpike, between the Quaker Church and the toll-	Mo., and the flouring, saw, and carding mills at	frequently played in our cheatres, and miss house,
<ul> <li>dim parlors and closely-guardid galders, where a floated galders, where floated galders, where a floated galders, where a floated gal</li></ul>		must dissolve and resolve itself back to	assumption or sole of first proof on and after	22, nays 16, as follows:	Mr. FERNANDO WOOD, of New York, obtained the			Diattshurg, Mo. were burned last week. The total	a young lady of Sixicen, who is shid to have aston-
<ul> <li>where the smaller arcy y come. It is has not shown and have shown are sho</li></ul>		dim nonlove and alocaly quarded calleries	the first of Tuly pert, and prior to the first day of		floor, but yielded it to Mr. MALLORY, who said it ill became the member.		At 12 M. their left opened with artillory on our	loss was \$40,000. A considerable amount of wood	ished California with her county powers, mis. rush
when the sense of the strain o		unit partors and closely-guarded galleries,	Kebruary 1865, \$1.50 per gallon, and on and after	Brown, Hale, Pomeroy,	(Mr. Bontwell) to denouace the institution of slavery	Dapa, who arrived last night direct from General			produces a new party in chico hous, built herse house
nors, number of the state of th			the 1st of February \$2: all spirits which may be in	Glark, Howard, Sumuer,		Grant's headquarters, for stating that up to the mo-	"Forrest" road, two and a half miles from the city,		will appear in the operate outlong of outly
necs, and say that this <i>Art</i> dallory shalls, because the line of July or specific transmission of of July or		not barbarism? Why not lay aside selfish-	the nessession of the distiller, or in the public stores	Collamer: Howe, Wade,	cated rendering up fugitive slaves to those whom he	ment he left there on Wednesday, our entire loss in		WOLD OF MOONDALLAND	Lind," and also in a bange bord, and a fuel, that to
<ul> <li>Inst forever? But we feel that we far and women, who low to have and wowen, who low to have and wowen, who low to have and wowen, who low that wowen have and wowen have and wowen, who low to have a</li></ul>		ness, and say that this Art Gallery shall						Indiana volunicers.	nave been originary during a Londoners still remem-
<ul> <li>and and women, who low these and women, who low these is the present of hubber is t</li></ul>				Foster,	to the encimus of slavery, and he supposed for a price.			TWOTARA POLIS, JUNA 20	
splinting of monitor workers, and the services and lawy services are discussed as a service workers and lawy services are discussed as a service workers and lawy services are discussed as a service workers and lawy services are discussed as a service workers ar			the second and the distillation there down an	A1A+U+	Now, however, the member got up and denounced			addressed a memorial to Congress relative to re-	
a the star 2 cert por galance. If the star 2 cert por galance of the poor find the star 2 cert por galance of the poor find the star 2 cert poor galance of the poor find the poor fin			Drandy distilled from granes is to pay	Carlile, Johnson, Sherman,		rebels there has been proportionably as great as	It was reported here on Saturday night that 700	amilies antisted into the old regiments and balteries	GROONG PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH DRY
<ul> <li>charmed gold. Let us look upon the abox 200,000 abox definitions.</li> <li>first, in product samil the not abox 200,000 abox definitions.</li> <li>first, in product samil the not abox 200,000 abox definitions.</li> <li>first, in product samil the not abox 200,000 abox definitions.</li> <li>first, in product samil the not abox 200,000 abox definitions.</li> <li>first, in product samil the not abox 200,000 abox definitions.</li> <li>first, in product samil the not abox 200,000 abox definitions.</li> <li>first, in product samil the not abox 200,000 abox definitions.</li> <li>first, in product samil the not abox 200,000 abox definitions.</li> <li>first, in product samil the not abox 200,000 abox definitions.</li> <li>first, in product samil the not abox 200,000 abox definitions.</li> <li>first, in product samil the not abox 200,000 abox definitions.</li> <li>first, in product samil the not abox 200,000 abox definitions.</li> <li>first, in product samiling duper samiles sections.</li> <li>first, in product samiles sections.</li> <l< td=""><td></td><td></td><td>a tax of 25 cents per gallon. On illuminating gas,</td><td>Davis, Nesonth, Trumpul.</td><td></td><td>ours.</td><td>Yankee cavairy passed Alexander's mill, three</td><td> to loce with the understanding that they were</td><td>STAR STRANG GOODS TIMBERIJAS, &amp;C The at-</td></l<></ul>			a tax of 25 cents per gallon. On illuminating gas,	Davis, Nesonth, Trumpul.		ours.	Yankee cavairy passed Alexander's mill, three	to loce with the understanding that they were	STAR STRANG GOODS TIMBERIJAS, &C The at-
in province is will be too late. The Fair open is doors 20,000 and not exceeding 50,000 and not			when the product shall be not above 200,000 cubic	Harris, Richardson, Willey.	old Abolitionists.		miles from Campbell Court House, on that evening,	to serve only for the unexpired term of the organi-	to the valuable as-
The Fair opens its doors to the poor form in the verse it when a low 20,000 and not exceeding 500,00, 2 setts per 1,000 and not exceeding 500,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,	i se d	ngain for soon it will be too late.	feet per month, the duty is 10 conts per 1,000 cubic	Hendricks,				metion to which they were attached, and who are now	and ment of French, Swiss, German, and British
the remaining days, fund all who have been prevented by the large price of former add mission will find it within, the humble results and abore 500,000,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00		The Fair around its doors to the near for		repealing clauses in certain laws of 1862, making appro-	scription. The whole principle is anti-republican and			hald for the full term of three years.	da umbrolling straw goods, stock of dry
minimized market street in the remaining fully significant in the section of the street in the section of the section o		The Fair opens its doors to the poor for	I am the second and make arrangement 5 000 000				is sinu, also, that 2,000 of the chemy's cavary were	The question has herefolore been scollinged to the	ambre olne about 275 1018 01 19Dev and
prevented by the large price of former ad- mission will find it will have large of the monthly product means to see all the tree price of former ad- mission will find it will be areas frain. It is yet to go on the units a tance of all affects and base frain. This yet to so on the units at a tance of all affects and base frain. This yet to so on the units at a tance of all affects and base frain. This yet to so on the units at a tance of all affects and base frain. This yet to so on the units at a tance of all affects and base frain. This yet to so on the units at a tance of all affects and base frain. This yet to so on the units at a tance of all affects and base frain. This yet to so on the units at a tance of all affects and base frain. This yet to so on the units at a tance of all affects and base frain. This yet to so on the units at a tance of all affects and base frain. This yet to so on the units at a tance of all affects and base frains at a tance of all affects at a tance of all affects and base frains at a tance of all affects at affects at a tance of all affects at a tance of all affect	1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 -		20 cents, and above 5000,000, 25 cents per 1,000 cubic			been to locate Locie army It is now wratty well	of Donville with the supposed intertion of transfer	War Department, but renor could not bo granted	
mission will find it within the humblest means to see all the treatment of and values to react all be approximate the rate of using the recurst of the gray means to see all the treatment of and values to see all the treatment is found of the serve the server the serve		prevented by the large price of former ad-	feet. The general average of the monthly product	slavery in the District of Columbia.		accortained that after carrisoning Richmond and	the Righmond and Depuille road. Our fater la sha	oming to the form of chustmony. The memories	to be peremptorily solu, by catalogue, on
means to see all the tree dup of the great Fair. Lis yet too soon the arge of dall ships, betas, steamboats, stamboats, s		mission will find it within the humblest	for the year preceding the return required by this	nea, and the negroes had suffered, many had died, and	reconstruction and concession, and return to the prin-	1	the strong and the strong to a the strong as a	coto Guth the facts they, and prays Courses, as a	I a substantion and it. commentaling this morning, at 10
The full multiple and the second and		moons to see all the truct for the great		the remainder had been brought back recoully in a		1	and the state of the state way the state in the state	matter of justice and good thich to the solutions, to	a monicoly by John B. Myers & Co., auge
FullFullConcernsConcentCon			I On the hulls as innehed of all ships, barks, brigs.	wreiched condition, notwitustanding the nourisa that				take such action as will secure their discharge uc	tioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.
we know that we have strphistic to the strphistic of every fair held in the country, with the exception of when the agregates are added up, to finshed, a duty of 2 per centum ad valorem that in hard tugging work we have excelled our neighbor. We have not had of different kinds, is and 25 cents; of finses, area do to the performance in the structure and all other vessolar water craft notification of so much that we heaves surplessed. The structure is the structure to finshed, a duty of 2 per centum ad valorem to finshed, a		그는 그는 것이 있는 것이 같아요. 그는 것이 가지 않는 것이 많이 많이 많이 많이 있는 것이 없는 것이 없 않이 않는 것이 없는 것이 없 않이 않이 없는 것이 없는 것이 없이 않이 않이 않이 않이 않이 않이 않이 않이 않이	conconcies eroppes camboards, stormooards, camai boards,	and that a member of the Cabinet had gone to Concord,	Until the olive branch is extended we cannot have			cording to the original understanding.	
heid in the country, will the exception of New York, and it would not surprise us, when the aggregates are added up, to find that we have surpassed New York. It is very certain that in hard tugging work we have excelled our neighbor. We have not had		we know that we have stripassed every fair		New Hampshire, to oulogize the enterprise.			domann oor addin in 1018500101.	General Meflellan at Lake George.	
New York, and it would not surprise us, when the aggregates are added up, to find that we have surpassed New York. It is very certain that in hard tugging work we have excelled our neighbor. We have not had		held in the country, with the exception of		already had a bill before the Senate appropriating this	life and all that he held dear to restore the Union, and it		1 SI. LOUIS, JUIO 22, parts of the State me	TANK GROBON (N. Y.). JUNG 26General	
when the aggregates are added up, to find that we have surpassed New York. It is very certain that in hard tugging work we have excelled our neighbor. We have not had		Now York and it would not surprise us	or finished, a duty of 2 per centum ad valorem is	monoy for colonizing blacks in Western Toxas.	was because he was in favor of Union that he was op-		I movements of guerning are not only troublesome,	I proclation who is travelling in this part of the	largo unu accinetti
that we have surpassed New York. It is very certain that in hard tugging work we have excelled our neighbor. We have not had of different kinds, 15 and 25 cents; on fine-cut, 35		How Ion, and it now added up to fad	imposed.	Ha did not agree with the gentleman from Kansus.				country was serenaded last night. He appeared	
that we have surplissed new 2 for a stear that the stear is of the state in the		when the aggregates are added up, to had	On cavendish, plug, twist, and all other kinds of.	Mr. LANE, of Kansas, asked the Senator If after a		awful wastage of the war, the effusion of so much	and the second sec	upon the baloony of the hotel and made a speech.	Congress gaiters, cavally boots, acc., to at sold by
excelled our neighbor. We have not had of different kinds, 15 and 25 cents; on fine-cut, 35 dents of time and vigilance. The Pavilion Hotel, at store, Nes. 525 Market street and 522 Commerce an				could remain in familiar intercourse with their former	twepty five years, and the fact that laws of this cha-		comprotory of orther of fonese that hange boards of		catalogue lor cash, this (hoursay) marining, June
excelled our neighbor. We have not had of different kinds, 15 and 25 cents; on fine-cut, 35 dents of the Appointation Hotel, at control and the Appointation Hotel, at control		certain that in hard tugging work we have		marteru?	racter are recorted to shows the people are against the	「「「「「「「「「」」」」「「」」」」「「」」」」「「」」」」」」」」」「「」」」」		A Hotel Burned.	
of different kinds, is and shedding of another drop of blood,			sweetened, 35 cents per pound ; on smoking tobacco	past had not only been allowed to remain but were pro-	once more gathered together without the firing of	Gen. Butler's lines, from the Appomattox to the		JAMAICA, L. I., June 25 The Pavilion Hotel, at	
One-numerical-monsulation in the second of t				to for		James, are immensely strong. The defences of			SILCON.
		One-numarea-mousand-donar subscriptions	r cents; cigarettes enclosed in paper wrappers,	BIT. HIGKO, OF MATYIANA, SAID NO WINDOU TO PAINS (44	1 TO THOM DIAAAAAAAA AA AA LA LA WA MOOTIAN NI FORDITE	그 같은 동생은 소리는 것이 같은 것은 것을 것 같았다. 것을 알		그는 물건을 다 물건을 물건을 다 가지 않는다.	
		- 성상 방송 현재에 전체하는 것에 가격하는 것이 가격하는 것이 있다. 	나장 그 사람은 학생님의 회장에 공장을 즐길을 가지 못했는 것 않는 것을 통	이는 것 같아요? 귀엽 것이 가셨는 봐요? 것 같은 영국 영국 영국	이는 학교에 가 같은 것이 있는 것이 같은 것이 같은 것을 깨끗했는	동생님, 이외가 전화 전화 전화 관계가 가지 않는 것이 같아. 것이 같아. 것이	en benne er freske halse som halfe state forskallande at det at state for at state at state at state at state a		그는 한 말을 물었는 것을 하는 것을 가지 않는 것이 가지 않는 것을 하는 것이 가지 않는 것을 수 있다. 나는 것을 하는 것을 수 있다. 물건이 있는 것을 하는 것을 하는 것을 하는 것을 하는 것을 하는 것을 수 있다. 물건이 있는 것을 하는 것을 하는 것을 하는 것을 하는 것을 수 있다. 물건이 있는 것을 것을 수 있다. 물건이 있는 것을 것을 수 있다. 물건이 있는 것을 수 있다. 물건이 있는 것을 수 있다. 물건이 있는 것을 수 있다. 물건이 있는 것을 것을 수 있다. 물건이 있는 것을 것을 것을 것을 수 있다. 물건이 있는 것을 것을 수 있다. 물건이 있는 것을 것을 것을 것을 수 있다. 물건이 있는 것을 것을 수 있다. 물건이 있는 것을 것을 것을 것을 수 있다. 물건이 있는 것을 것을 수 있다. 물건이 있는 것을 것을 것을 것을 것을 수 있다. 물건이 있는 것을 수 있다. 물건이 있는 것을 것을 수 있다. 물건이 있는 것을 것을 수 있다. 물건이 있는 것을 수 있다. 물건이 있는 것을 것을 것을 것을 수 있다. 물건이 있는 것을 것을 것을 것을 것을 수 있다. 물건이 있는 것을