FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1865.

The Union men of New Jersey have carried the question of purging the national constitution-by ratifying the joint resolution of Congress to amend that great charter by abolishing slavery forever in these United States-to the people. A splendid issue, and it should inspire a splendid canvass. New Jersey is the only free State that has refused to sanction. so as to complete this noble work. A number of Southern States have cordially gaid yes-only New Jersey in the North says no. We are not surprised that the action of the last legislature of New Jersey should have stirred all the fountains of public opinion, and that it is decided to arraign the "Democratic" leaders for advising or supporting this action. If, with such advantages, the State is not carried against slavery, we shall be greatly surprised. The following call for a State Convention has been issued:

Convention has been issued:

The Union men of New Jersey are requested to assemble in their respective townships or wards and elect delegates to represent them in the Union State Convention, to be held in the city of Trenton, on Thursday, July 20th pext, at twelve o'clock M., to nominate a capdidate for Governor.

All citizens in layor of sustaining the administion of President Johnson—of securing the amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery, and recognizing and rewarding to the full extent the sacrifices, sufferings, and achievements of our herolosoldiers, are invited to take part in this effort to redeem our State, and relieve her from her present deem our State, and relieve her from her present disgraceful attitude, as the only one among the free States which refuses to function the constitutional abolishment of slavery.

Townships and wards will be entitled to one dele-

Townships and wards will be sentined to the data gate for each one thousand of population, upon the basis of the census of 1860, and to an additional de legate for any fractional excess over five hundred Gearles P. Smith, Juan W. Harleton, Juan W. Harleton, JOHN W. HAZETON,
JOSEPH C. POTTS,
NATRAN W. YOORHEES,
SOCRATES TUTTLE,
GEORGE A HALSEY,
JOHN F. VOORHEES,
EDWARD BETTLE,
JACOB K. FREESE,
BAKKER GUMMER,
Union State Executive Committee.

Mitchel JOHN MITCHEL closes the last act of his service in the rebellion as a self-made prisoner. He has bullied the Government into arresting him. It is difficult how to deal with a wretch who deliberately prostitutes his rare abilities to insult the God that made and the laws that protect him. If he were a lunatic, he might save himself from disgrace, and the lawyers from trouble. It is hard to believe that all this man's venom is real. It is so objectless as to seem less the result of sheer brutality than of hunger for a vile notoriety. Nobody has hurt this bitter scold. He has been spoiled by the very people he now denounces. He was let back into New York as a new sign of kindness on the part of the Government, and his first step was to seize upon Ben Wood's News, in which hot abuse of the Administration, for not forgiving just such vagabonds, has been common; and his next to snarl at, defy, and lie about the very man who permitted him to go loose. This is a sorry sight. It is like the painted wanton attacking a pure woman, as the best way to get to jail; or like the savage Payne, who tries to murder a man who was kind to his worst enemies. That nature is indeed astray which makes a science of seeking to be odicus. Some men instinctively inspire dislike, but that is "the worm's nature." Here is one who toils to make millions hate him! The violence of Mrtohex's mallignity defeats its end, if he has any in ble. It is hard to believe that all this man's him! The violence of MITCHEL'S mawho can sting themselves to death, we are disposed to speculate that one of them

has taken complete possession of John

The following biographical sketch of one of the most remarkable men in the history of Pennsylvania, is from the pen of Hon. A. K. McClure, editor of the Chambersburg Repository: Chambersburg Repository:

Hen. Nor Middleswarth died at his residence, in Snyder county, on the 2d inst., at the ripe age of nearly eighty-three years. His parents settled in Union county in 1795, and left Ner, without education or fortune, to sid him in his struggle with the world. But possessing great natural abilities and tireless energy, he made his mark at an early age in the politics of his county. He was chosen to the legislature as a Democrat scon after the war of 1812, and served some seventeen sessions, during several of which he presided over the House. When the Anti-Masonia or, ganization was effected he was one of its first and ablest advocates. It is more than probable that he might have been the Democratic candidate for governor had he continued to support that ganization was effected he was one of its first and ablest advocates. It is more than probable that he might have been the Democratic candidate for governor had he continued to support that organization; but he not only severed his association with the party, but carried Union county around, and made it one of the strongest and most reliable counties for the opposition. The chief blot upon his efficial career was his persistent hostility to general education. Unlike most nen who have been denied the advantages of learning themselves, he did not seem to appreciate the duty of the State to give the best guarantee for the perpenuity of our free institutions, by wide-spread and thorough education; and his county steadily elected legislators, for years after the adoption of the tchock-law, who were pledged to its repeal.

1847, to fill the unexpired term of Dr. Wagonseller, and in 1848 was the Whig candidate for canal commissioner on the ticket with Wm. F. Johnston for governor. Johnston was elected by some 300 majority, but Middleswarth was beaten by Israel Psintor nearly 3,000, marnly because of his determined hostility to the legislative measures designed to protect labor. In 1852 he was chosen to Congress, but retired after serving a slogle term, and soon thereafter he was chosen to Congress, but retired after serving a slogle term, and soon thereafter he was chosen to Congress, but retired after serving a slogle term, and soon thereafter he was chosen to Congress, but retired after serving a slogle term, and soon thereafter he was chosen to Congress, but retired after serving a slogle term, and soon thereafter he was chosen to Congress, but retired after serving a slogle term, and soon thereafter he was chosen to Congress, but retired after serving a slogle term, and soon thereafter he was chosen to Congress, but retired after serving a slogle term, and soon thereafter he was consummate ability. As a presiding officer, he was uncertained in public affaits for some years past, but he was still active in his priv

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON. June 15, 1865. Whenever a grievance is to be redressed, a right asserted, or a new idea formally advertised, one of the accepted ways is to send a deputation to President Johnson. Nor is the practice objectionable. If the chiefmagistrate can spare the time. I do not know a better way to ascertain the Wishes of the people. Within decent limits of language and of leisure, a free interchange of opinion between the head of the Government and the representatives of the masses, must react healthfully. Candor, without heat, and brevity without rudeness, will save many misunderstandings and dispel many prejudices. President Johnson seems disposed to give all who call on him a fair chance to speak for themselves, and to hear him in response. How various, how novel, how wonderfully American, the views and objects of these visitors! In no other land can such a spectacle be seen. There is something impressive in the practice. On the part of the people there is no cringing to power, no assumption of superiority, no threats of vengeance if disappointment follows the fervent appeal; and, on the part of the President, there is no appearance of authority, no gloomy austerity, and no unseeming familiarity. Those who have been present at his reception of the men who have come here in regard to the reorganization of the seceded States, will never forget his language and his bearing. He spoke with marked kind. ness and yet with significant resolution. He made no promise to the ear to be broken to the hope. And I think it may be said, that not one of them left in doubt as to the meaning of his words. On Tursday last, a deputation of New York Quakers called to read an address to him about negro suffrage. They hore themselves with the composure and quiet of their school. I think there is nothing more agreeable than the serence and unabashed courage of a the serene and unabashed courage of a CHESTRUI-STEBST THEATES.—At the Chestnut, conscientious Friend. He has so little this evening, Miss Lotts, who is fast becoming a veneration for the dignities, and seems to | great Philadelphia favorite, takes a benefit. Two have such a constant idea lest he may be great places are promised—the ever-funny extravaoverawed in the presence of power, as sometimes to carry his unconcern close to the borders of irreverence. The commit-! tee I refer to were earnest and decided men and women, feeling every word they spoke, and waiting with eager eyes for the President's reply. What it was, I need not iterate. On that subject he has already laid down his policy. It was a single sentence that he uttered that I desire to note. He asked them at first to sit down, and have a private family talk on the subject : and when they had read their short ad

dress, he conversed with them in so manly

and straightforward a style that he soon captured, if not their convictions, at least their confidence. One expression I shall never forget: "You tell me, friends, of the liberation of the colored people of the South, whose friend I have always been, and whose protector I am resolved to be; but," and his countenance glowed with a peculiar feeling as he asked the question, "have you ever thought of the millions of Southern white people that have also been liberated by the war?" Upon such a text we need no speeches, and certainly no long letters. OCCASIONAL.

THE ASSASSINATION TRIAL -To-day, Hon. Reverdy Johnson will read the argument in defence of Mr.s Suratt; Mr. Stone will follow, in defence of Mudd and Harold. To morrow, Mr. Cox will pre sent the defence of O'Laughlin; and on Monday, Payne and Atzerott's counsel present their defence, Mr. Ewing will then follow up in behalf of Spangler and Arnold. Judge Holt will present the final argument on behalf of the Government on Saturday next; and after that the Commission will render their decision, which will be transmitted, sealed, to

Position or John Minor Botts.-The editor of the Washington Chronicle has had an interview with this gentleman, in which the latter defined the position he holds in regard to Virginia. Whilst Mr. Botts does not approve of the Alexander constitution, which, he says, was formed by eleven men and adopted by some four or five hundred votes, still, as Mr. Plerpont was elected governor under the constitution of 1851, he recognizes him as legitimately exercising the functions of his office. He admits the legality of the people of Western Virginia in establishing a new loyal government, and approves their course in so doing. Whilst he would prefer to have the old State reconciled, yet he re-regards the question as finally settled. Although Mr. Botts would have preferred to see slavery in that State gradually abolished, yet, the war has set-tled that question, and he acquiesces in that result, and thinks that the people throughout the State will do the same. Mr. Botts has no affinity with the class of men who have been reinstated in power in Rich-mond by General Patrick, and he detests Copper-

heads and rebels as much as the most orthodox Re-The Mourve Poetrine. Mr. John Bright's organ, the Manchester Examiner, came to hand with our last mail. It contains the following, which may be regarded as a significent hint to the French Government, and an honest, imparital, and outspoken estimate of its conduct with regard to Mexico: The sudden close of the American war has warned the Emperer Maximilian of the macessity of nating

the Emperor Maximities of the measurity of putting his house in order. He has not taken the airm a minute too soon. The "emigration movement," as it is called, but which might more truly be called the "spontaneous invasion movement," has studied in New York, but it represents a sentiment deeply rooted in the American mind, and which, if rerooted in the American mind, and which. If repressed to-day, may spring up again to morrow with
all the stronger force. The downfall of the Confederacy has inspired Juarez with fresh hopes. His
partisates are exerting themeseves in the northern
provinces of Mexico, where they have lately achieved
some successes. The defeat of Maximilian's Belgic
allies, at Taccambare, has spread a painful impression among our neighbors. It is clear that if the
new imperial throne is to be maintained fresh levies
must be raised in Europe, while Marshal Bazaine
and the French army cannot be allowed to leave
just yet.

which is imported all sorts of pretensions; but, as understood by the government, and by all who pretend to any political infinence, it has not changed from what it was declared to be by the authority whose name it bears.

The Monice dectrine is the decrine of non-intervention, as defined by Mr. J. S. Mill; but, instead of applying it to all the world, as Mr. Mill thinks we ought to do, the Americans confine its application to American. On the platform of that decirle the Americans confinent, "for the purpose of oppressing them or controlling in any other manner their destination to a superior of interference will be regarded as "unfriendly" toward the United States.

There can be no question as to the soundness of this doctrine, and none at all as to its falling within the proper competence of the United States government, or, indeed, of any government. When one nation chooses to interfere by force of arms in the concerns of another people, any third nation has the right to step in and say, "We went permit it." They have not the duty, but the right, to do this if they please. And if ever an occasion arose when this right might be most rightilly exercised, it was when the Emperor of the French determined to put down the republican form of government in Mexico, and set up an empire in its stead; when he determined to drive Bento Justes, the freely elected president of Micrico, from power; to turn the presidential chair sinto a throne, and to fill that throne with an imperial underling from Europe. Great Britain and Spain joined the emperor in an armed demonstration against Mexico, but it was for a specific and an honest object. The government of Mexico and set up an empire in its stead; when he determined to drive seem the country, and change the form of government, we threw up our share in the enterprise, and left him to himself. Spain did the same in the enterprise, and left him to himself. Spain did the same in the enterprise, and left him to himself. Spain did the same was raging. The emperor probably though

party. As I passed, I saw him take out his paper of fine-out and take a chew. One of the young ladies sitting near him, with a glonce white said, "please give me a chaw o' tobaco," extended her right hand to take the package, and at the same instant, with the left, discharged an old quid of huge proportions from her mouth. She deposited a wad of the weed between her pretty lips, returned the paper, and noded "thank you," just as if she had done the same thing before. All our sutters and Yankee traders keep "yalier sund" on hand as a staple article. The extent of the trade in this article, which is not snuffed up the nose, but eaten by the fair sex of this country, would surprise every one if the figures could be correctly given. About five hu dred barrels of the article are now lying waiting a market at Greensborough.—Radeigh, North Carolina, Letter.

The Territory of Montana.—This new Tarritory, including the Rocky Mountains above north lat. forty-five and the valleys of the Yellow Stone, upper Miscouri and How river on this side, is estimated now to contain at least 50,000 white inhabitants, though it only began to be settled three years ago. Its cificial capital is Virginia city, on the Jefferson fork of the upper Missouri; its Governor, the Hon. Sidney Edgerton, formerly M. C. from Ohlo. Though its elevation above tide is some 4,000 feet and upward, its climate is milder than that of the replons farther east in like latitudes, owings to the influence of Paolic breezes in winter. It is well timbered and watered, and produces silver and gold abundantly, while natural gass is ample, and grain generously rewards the husbandman.

Capital James L. Fiek, who has already engaged to accompany him. He assures us that stock can be wintered safely on the grasses of the Yellow Stone about the 20th of July. He has some 2,000 emigrants already on a grain generously rewards the husbandman.—These ways, at the Astor House, and afterward at St. Paul, Minnesota.—New York Pribune.

The estitement of this anotent town dates book

at St. Paul, Minnesota.—New York Tribune.

The Antiquity of Nawfort, Rhode Island.

The estitement of this ancient town dates back to 1637, when the island, then called by the Indians Aquianeck, or the "Island of the Blost," was purchased from the Natraganest tribe. Newport boasts that at the breaking out of the Revolution ele fivaled New York in commerce. The occapation of the city by the British however, completely roined the town, and the population fell from twelve shousand to four thousand. The commercial prosperity it then leat it never regained, and after many years of peace, Newport to-day numbers but lifteen thousand inhabitants. There is hardly a place on the sishad that is not in some manner connected with the History of the Revolution. Here Washington, or Creene, or Sullivan, or Lafaşette, had their headquarters. Here are the remains of a fort, built by one or other of the parties, and the connectry holds the remains of the gallant Freun Admiral de Terney, as well as those of our own celebrated Petry. DRUNKENNESS IN RUSSIA -As the great preva

farce of "The Good for Nothing," Miss Lotta ap pearing in toth. Philadelphia has shown, by the great numbers that nightly throng the Chastnut, her growing appreciation of the talents of this young lady. We hope that this evening the theatre will be crowded to its capacity, for surely Miss Lotta deserves, at the hands of the Philadelphia public, a great "benefit," "The Seven Daughters of Satan is put upon the stage in a fine manner, much of the scenery being new, and painted by artists who evidently understand their business. We advise all who have not as yet seen Miss Lotts in these

plays, to visit the Chestnut to-night, and we

can promise many a hearty laugh at her ex-centricities. Miss Lotta's engagement is limited,

and at its close, it may be only after the lapse of &

long period that she will again visit our city.

OUR NATIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES. THE BURDENS OF THE WAR. What Issues are Before the Country

SENATOR SHERMAN, OF OHIO. At a large public meeting in Circleville, Ohio, on the 10th inst., Senator Sherman made a spaceh on public affairs, from which we extract the following

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE UNION PARTY. RESPONSIBILITY OF THE UNION PARTY.

The real responsibility for political events now rests upon the Union party, or, as I now prefer to call it, the Republican party, Names are not very material, but still we have our choice. That party which, during the war, resolutely malutained the right and duty of the National Government to suppress the rebellion by force of arms, is the party I mean. This party was founded mainly upon the Republican party, whose opposition to slevery was always avowed, and whose members have maintained that the end of the war is the end of slavery. It matters little what motive unites us when we are agreed. It is certain that we do agree upon certain fundamental dogmas, and these are:

1. That the Union must be preserved. This is Jacksonian dectrine. eksonian dectrine.

That slavery must be destroyed. This is Re-

2. That slavery must be deskroyed. Also a publican sentiment.
3. And this is Andy Johnson's declaration: That traitors must be punished. [Great cheering] These we regard as no longer debatable. The mode and manner of enforcing them, and all the complications growing out of the war, we may debate about, but these are fundamental. No man can rightfully be said to belong to the party in power, who does not admit them, and who will not act upon them. PINANCIAL AFPAIRS OF THE NATION.

OUR NATIONAL DEBT.

It is true, follow-citizens, that the war leaves us with a very large public (ebt, about, probably less, when all accounts are adjusted, than \$2,000,000. But it is equally true, that upon the basis of our present tax laws, this debt will be paid off by our present population in twenty-five years, and, as I believe, without oppressing any branch of industry. When we come to reflect that our wealth daubles in ten years, and our population in thirty years, that hundreds of thousands of emigrants come antually to help us pay the debt, that we have undeveloped resources simpes without a parallel, this vast debt ceases to frighten us.

The debt of the United States in 1816 was \$127,000,000, or 14.67 per cent. on the stoll property of the people. Now the \$3,000 000,000 ls only 15 per cent. on the property of the loyal States, and we mean the South shall help us pay.

Every dollar of that former debt as paid in less than twenty years, and we guarded the property of the empire. Now it is only 12 per cent. of the property. When we remember that our population doubles in every ton years, and our wealth more than doubles, by reason not only of the industry of our people, but by new discoveries of the natural sources of wealth, such as our mines of silver and gold, and our petroleum wells, this debt should not disture us in the least. I do not wish to underrate the burden of this debt. It will have to be paid in taxes, and those will sometimes come hard, but they are the price of our nationality. Every patriotic oftizen will pay them cheerfully, and those who are not so patriotic will have to pay them. It is certain that every collar of this debt though and our petroleum wells, this debt should not disture us in the least. I will have to be paid in taxes, and these will sometimes come landensia advantages of the public debt; it is a bound of Union reaching to all classes of people; it is so convenient medium of exchange, and the property of the national debt. \$\frac{1}{2}\$ The diadvantages of a public de

him by Almighty God, and let him be charitable to those whose judgment leads them to a different conclusion.

I cannot in the limit of a short speech enter upon an elaborate or even a brief discussion of these questions, but will only state certain conclusions as to the different classes of the Southern population.

And first, as to the former slaves of the South, we promised them their freedom, by every mode by which one people may speak to another. We promised the proclemation of Mr. Lincoln. Congress twice ratified this proclamation, and the people, in two annual elections, have ratified it. These slaves have won their freedom by their covortion to our cause. They have, from the beginning, been true friends. They have borne our flag in battle. They have carried our arms. They have been slaughered for our cause. They have ied our soldiers when in prison, and have guided their escape. They have performed the humble cfices of the camp and the hospital. They never fought against us. They have relied upon our promise, and have performed their part. Without them, and without their presence as a weakness to the enemy, we might not have succeeded. By their simple faith in us, following our fleets and our armies, they have carned their freedom. The enemy know and confess that an inevitable incident of their overturow is the freedom of the slave. I therefore conclude that we must secure them their freedom beyond all doubt or peradventure, and maintain it against every danger in any form of reconstruction that may be adopted.

Who Shall votes in the south?

venture, and maintain it against every danger in any form of reconstruction that may be adopted.

WHO SHALL YOTE IN THE SOUTH?

Will you, in addition, authorize them to vote?

Will you invest them with all the rights and incidents of citizenship? Have you the power to do it under the Constitution of the United States? It is perfectly clear that, unless the powers of the rebell States are changed or affected by their rebellion, Congress cannot fix the qualification of a voter within a State. The Constitution provides but for three elections—of President is chosen by electors appointed in such manner as the Legislature of the State may elect. Senators are chosen by the Legislatures of the respective States, and members are chosen by the people of the several States, and the electors of each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature. If anything is clear, it is that the framers of the Constitution meant that each State should prescribe who should vote. The only limitation upon this power is the duty of the national Government to maintain in each State a republican form of government.

But again the question recurs, is not all this changed in a State where the voters have voluntarily renounced their allegiance to the General Government? Oan such a State renounce all the duties, and yet insist upon its rights? It is generally admitted, and is certainly very clear, that the United States may punish a traitor by depriving him of his life, his property, and his franchies. If one, why not all who are equally guilty? If the

all?
But it is said that the loyal people are left who can vote. It is a sad fact, but a very true one, that the number of such people in the Southern States would form a very parrow foundation for a republican government. North Carolina and Tennessee may contain enough such.

President Johnson intends to try the experiment in those States, but I fear he will had the spirit of rebellion too deep-rooted in those who have taken the oath to make them good citizens. How is it when you come to South Carolina and Missiasppl? It is said, establish in these a military government. when you come to South Carolina and Mississippi? It is said, establish in these a military government. Well, for a time, that may do, but it is expensive and contrary to the spirit of our institutions. If we can put negro regiments there and give them bayonets, why can't we give them votes? Both are weapons of offerce and defence. Votes are cheaper and better. Both are part of the military necessity put upon vs by the receilion. Both are unpleasant to the rebels, but medicines are not usually savory. I conclude, therefore, on this subject of negro voting, that in all States who can claim their full rights under the Constitution, it is a question for the State, and that in revolved States is the a question of policy and military government, to be decided by the national authorities until the State is fully reterred to its former condition. In some of the Southern States! I would leave them under military rule until they provide the only sure security for the future—that the negroes should have their share in fighting. the future—that the negroes should have their stare in reconstruction, as they have borne their stare in fighting.

Negro voting may not suit our natural prejudices of caste. They may be ignorant, docile, essily led, and not safely trusted with political power; but if you admit all this, they have been true and faithful smong the faithless. They have joined in putting down the rebellion; and now to place them at the mercy of those they have helped us to subdue, to deny them all political rights—to give them freedom, but leave them entirely subject to laws framed by rebel masters—is an act of injustice against which humanity revolts.

Suppose you deny them suffrage, what then? The Scuthern States gain by the freedom of their slaves fourteen new members of Congress and as many electoral votes. Not three fittis but five-fitths are counted. If you give the same men who revolted this increased political power, what safety have yould suppose ten years ago they had this additional power, Kansas would have been a slave State this day, and they would have hed ample political power to subvert your government without a resort to arms. We must have security for the future. All the evils that I perceive may arise from a mixed voiling population, are insignificant compared with the only two alternatives—the restring to rebeit vest political power, and the danger and vest expense of military governments.

As for the people of the Southern States, we can now regard them as conqueered rebels, but it is the highest wisdom of conquerors to be magnanimous and generous. These people and their descendants not the well-his had then pardon and am nesty for the ceople. All this, under our Constitution, is invested in the President, and was can savely trust it to Andy Johnson. He knows who to punish and who to pardon; and allow me to say that you will find in him qualities of head and heart that make him fit to fill the chair of our late beloved chieftain, Abraham Lincoln. I sat by the side of Mr. Johnson for two years in the Senate Cha The comment of the control of the co

A general sensation followed this announcement, Miss Christopher jumped up from the stand in a state of the greatest excitement, while Miss Hill laughed with an air of triumph, and received the congratulations of her friends.

Counsel for plaintiff. If your Honor please, I wish to anneunce that I shall have a guardian appointed for the plaintiff, and then continue the suit.

Court. Very well, sir. Ladies (addressing the plaintiff and defendant), I have a little pleas of advice to offer you before you leave, and that is to imprese upon you the propriety of keeping apart from each other in future.

The parties then left the court.

Yesterday we published General Halleck's reply to General Sherman's report. To day we print the reply of Major General Stoneman to the same KNOXVILLE, Tonn., June 4, 1865. Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

I have just seen in print the letter of General Sterman to Lieutenant General Grant, of April 28, in which appears the following words; "Mr. Stanton, in stating that my orders to General Stoneman were likely to result in the escape of Mr. Davis to Mexico or Europe, is in deep error. Stoneman was not at Salisbury, but had gone back to Statesville. Davis was beyond him. By turnins toward me he was approaching Davis; and had he joined me, as ordered, I would have had a mounted force greatly needed for that and other purposes," &c. General Stemman, directly, and by implication in these remarks and assertions, does me great injustice, and makes assertions without a knowledge of circumstances, and which are not worne out by facts. Gen. Thomas has assured you that I obeyed orders strictly, and I consider it a duty I owe to myself to state that I am ready to prove and show, I think, to your satisfaction: First, that had I obeyed Gen. Sherman's orders, Davis would, in all probability, have escaped. Scoood, that, had not Sherman's orders proclaiming that peace had been restored "from the Potomac to the Rio Grands," been received when they were, Davis would, most likely, have been captured by my cavalry in April, such was the disposition I had made of the command for that and other purposes; and third, that, had I not, afterward, by direction, paid no attention to Gen. Sher man's orders, Davis, in all human probability, would have escaped to the Mississippi river unmolested. Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War: The object of Gen. Sherman, when he wrote the letter, was evidently to throw the responsibility of the escape of Davis upon myself; and inasmuch as his letter has been published to the world, and the polion has been imbibed by the public mind, I have to ask that this statement may be given to the public as the arthints.

GROEGE STORMAN.

ATTEMPTED MURDER OF A PROMINENT DOCTO ATTEMPTED MURDER OF A PROMINENT DOCTOR IN CHICAGO.—OR Saturday evening last, as Dr. Ayer, a prominent doctor of chicago, was entering his carriage house, upon his return from the Sanitary Fair now being held in that city, as attempt was made upon his life, by some persons unknown. The door of the carriage house persons unknown. The door of the carriage dudes being open, the doctor entered in his buggy, when three shots were fired in rapid succession from the front and outside of the building, taking effect in an upright plank inside the carriage-house, just in front in direct line and but a few feet from his head. front in direct line and but a few feet from his head.
During the evening a stranger was seen upon the
doctor's grounds lurking about the stable. It is
well known that Dr. Ayer is the party who exposed
the piot of the "Sons of Liberty" to destroy Ontcago, and that his life has rejeatedly been threatened by those who are smarting under his exposure.
The penalty of an expose of the secrets of this Order
was death, as appeared in evidence before the military commissions, but none yould have supposed
at this late day so dastardly at attempt would have
been made to enforce it. THE MAYOR OF RICHMONY.—We are requested by Mayor Mayor to state that the city is now exclusively under military authority, and will so continue till an election is held by the people. As a matter of course, no more courts will be held by that official till civil law is restored, and the people determine at the polis who is to be themest Mayor of Richmond.—Richmond Republican June 14.

A new novel, by Mrs. Henry Wood, entitled "Mildred Askell," will be published in a few days by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, who have secured the exclusive right in this country, for this and her other works, by paying her for the advance sheets. Sometimes she sends on the closing chapters in manuscript, and, in one instance, to our own knowledge, Peterson published a novel by Mrs. Wood some months before it appeared in London. Messrs.
Peterson have also in press a Life of General U. S.
Grant and the Trial of the persons charged with
having compiled to murder President Lincoin.
The publisher of the Home Weekly has offered \$1,500, to be divided into five premiums, from \$1,000 to \$50 each, for the best original prose story—the merits to be decided by competent literary men. The manuscript must be sent in by the first of October. The printed announcement says: "Edgar A. Poe wrote his famous story of 'The Gold Bug' as a prize story for this paper." We have been under the impression, in common with "all the world and the rest of mankind," that Poe's great prize story story was written for the Dollar News; spring of 1848. He was paid \$100 for it.

Dr. Allibone, in a letter published in a London journal, holds out a Eöpe that the completion of

1865, the twelfth year of his self imposed labor, will see him through the alphabetical list of British and American authors in his great Dictionary. After his, new books will have to be inserted, forty distinot and distinctive indexes completed, and the thot and distinctive indexes completed, and the volume put into type. This will probably be done in the course of 1886. The work, when complete, will be indispensable to every man who has the slightest pretension to literary taste or education. Ticknor & Fields are about opening a store at New York, as a depot for the Atlantic Monthly, the North American Review, and Our Foung Folks, and for the stale by retail only of the variety books. for the sale, by retail only, of the various books on their list as publishers.

Mr. Widdleton, New York, announces an illusrated edition of "The Raven," by Poe; Praed's Poems, two volumes in bine and gold; The Ravreations of Christopher North, in two volumes, small 8vo, and a large paper edition, for illustration, of the Noctes Ambrosianse. Mr. Carleton, New York, has in the press Bug Jargal, by Victor Hugo; Beyminstre, a novel, by the author of The Silent Woman; The Culprit Fay, a new illustrated 4to; and a fourth series of The Old Merchants of New York. Ticknor & Fields, Bos'on, announce Goethe's Wilhelm Metster, in two volumes, translated by Thomas Carlyle; Honor May, a new domestic novel; Songs for all Seasons, by Alfred Tennyson; and Essays in Criticism, by Matthew Arnold. Scribner & Co , New York, agents for Bohn's publications, announce a new edition, enlarged and finally revised, of Miss Strickland's Lives of the Queens of England from the Norman Conquest, in six volumes, with portraits on steel; and Professor Craik's Pursuit of Knowledge under Difficulties, a new edition, revised and enlarged, with fifty-two portraits on steel and wood. The Presbyterian Publication Committee (Philaelphia) have nearly ready the History of the Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. Dr. Gillett, author of the Life of John Huss.

The Reader, a London literary journal, devotes some space in its number for May 13 to "The American Pennya liner," whom it exalts as bolder than his English prototype, while "the breaches he makes in the language, in good taste, and in common sense are numerous in proportion." The Iliustrations, cited by the critic, are all drawn from the account in the New York World of the pursuit and capture of Booth. The glorification of Booth, in that remarkable narrative, is pointed out, and the article concludes thus: "We do not care to carry further this mockery of honest reporting though it is at the closing moments of the wretched assessin

that the New York gentleman most distinguishes or disgraces himself. The body was put on board ship at last, and 'the broad Potomac shores saw this skeleton ship flit by, and the bloody sun threw gashes and blots of unhealthy light along the silver gashes and blots of unhealthy light along the silver surface. With this sentence we leave the specimen we have chosen of the sort of writing which runs, or rather gutters, through the columns of the New York press." It is understood that the Booth article, thus commented upon, was written by Mr George Alfred Townsend, formerly of Philadelphia-In a later article, on "The Empty White House," by the same reporter, it is said of Mr. Lincoln, "His domestic life was like a parlor of night-time, lit by the equal grate of his genial and uniform kindness." This image, including parlor and grate, is wholly original, and worthy of its eminent author. OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

The number for July will be published to-day or to-morrow. We have an advance copy from T. B. Pugh, corner of Sixth and Chestnut, agent for this periodical in Philadelphia. There are fourteen wood engravings. Captain Mayne Reid, Mrs. Stowe, "Carleton," Edmund Kirke, and E. Morris, respectively give further portions of their "to-be-continued" articles. Whittier, the poet, contributes a pleasant prose sketch. Lessons in Magic and other articles, not anonymous, are by L. Maria Child, Marian Douglas, Anne M. Wells, and Tacle lownsend. This is certainly the best number of Our Young Folks yet published. Incident in the Life of Marshal-Magnan

We take from the Paris correspondent of a Lon. don paper the following singular episode in the arter of the late Marshal Magnan. It will some day furnish a very good scene for the melo-dramas which are promised in the future upon the career o Louis Nanoleon. Our dramatic scribes ought to the promoters of the scheme for the overthrow of Louis Philippe's Government, in 1840, was a retired major of cavalry named de Mesonan, who did not M. de Mesonan had been placed on the retired list in 1838. He protested against this bitterly. He obtained, however, no satisfaction, and it was affirmed that the resentment he felt against those who had removed him from active service threw him into the one of the most devoted and persistent of the Prince's newed his acquaintance with General Megnan, who commanded the sub-division at Lille. After the failure of the Boulogne enterprise, General Maunan was called as a witness for the prosecution After giving a summary of the frequent conversation they had together, General Magnan continued

"Mesonan left me, but returned afterwards several times, to Lille. He called one day at my house. He did not see me, as I was absent on one of my quarterly inspections. Those constant comings and so could you (to counsel), if you had been there(isughter); did'nt see Miss Christopher throw any
water.

Augusts Johnson, another mulatto lady, was the
Lexx witness, and tastified. I lived in West Tweatyfifth street in May last, and worked at that time as
chembernaid in Mrs. Porter's house; Miss Mill
came to the house on the day of the fight; I was up
stairs in the back room; they were in the front room;
Miss Fannie was slitting on the bed; I heard loud
talking, and saw Miss Hill have Miss Fannie by the
neck; Fannie was slitting on the bed; I heard loud
talking, and saw Miss Hill have Miss Fannie by the
neck; Fannie was slitting on the bed; I heard loud
talking, and saw Miss Hill have Miss Fannie by the
loue; Y Sarah weited with the
Sarsh, "Sarsh, your the to keep order in this
house; Y Sarah weited with the
Witness. Live with me? Lord for I'm Awasher,
woman, and I would not like her to live with me
claughter.]

Miss Fannie Christopher, the plaintiff, was then
called: I resided on the leth of May last at Mrs.
Porter's; on the day of the quarrel Miss Hill agame
to the house; I was down stairs at the time, and ska
asked me to go up to my room; I went up with her;
she sat on the bed and asked me if I had said some
things about her; I said "yes," and she said they
were nature; I said they were not; she said I must,
eat my words; I told her I wouldn't do that for her
nor any one else; I then stooped down to the bottom
of the bureau, and ska caught told of me and best
me, while another woman held me down.

Counsel for defence. How old are you,
Miss
Christopher?

Witness. I will be seventeen years of age next
February.
Court. She is an infant.
Counsel for defence. Of course she has no slatus
there?

Court. Of course not. Gentlemen, I have only one
course to puruse under the olivoumstances, and that
it to order a nonsult.

A course of present the counter the olivoumstances, and that
it to order a nonsult.

is for you. I opened the letter, and read the first sentences, which I think I perfectly recollect. They ten thus: 'My dear Commandant: It is importantaty on see, without any delay, the general in question. You know he is a man of sotion, and I have made a note that he shall one day be Marshal of France. You can offer him from me 100,000f., and also 300,000f. More, which I will lodge in the event of his iosing his command.' I stopped short at this, for I was bursting with indignation. I turned the leaf and saw that the letter was signed 'Louis Napoleon!' I returned the letter was signed to make the form of the Louis Napoleon of the County of the sentence of the letter napoleon of the Louis Napoleon of the County of the sentence of the letter napoleon of the letter napoleo Prince Louis Rapoleon, who once more employed him during the presidency in divers private missions; and after the coup dilat he was elected deputy to the Legislative Corps for Quimper. Poor Marshal Magnan must have often smiled when he remembered the contemptuous terms in which he peke of the "Bonaparte cause" to Mesonan at Lille in 1840.

THE SCENE OF A GREAT CRIME TO BE PURIFIED.

There have been so many rumors aftest as to the disposition to be made of Mr. John T. Ford's theatre in Washington, it is interesting to know the proprietor is now in treaty with a Congregational society, in which Rev. Henry Ward Bescher is interested, for the sale of the building to be converted into a church. If purchased, lew changes will be made in the interior arrangements, and the boxes will remain as they were on the evening of the great tragedy. Mr. Ford's price for the property is \$100,000, and if the bargain is not concluded this month, be will make his arrangements to reopen the theatre on the first of September next. It is worth noting that the same site was originally occupied by a church, which was removed to make way for Ford's theatre.—Boston Advertiser.

Fashions for June. [From Le Follet, Paris.]
The rage for bright trimmings is as great as ever Steel is much worn; gold rivals it, outcrystal is the latest and most approved novelty. Tulle bonnets are much ornemented with it; flowers are covered

with it. Besides these shining bonnets we may see the simplest tollettes—dress and paletot to match; indeed, it seems just now as if one could adopt the simplest style, or have recourse to the greatest eccentricity of dress, without appearing singular. But the latter will scarcely be the taste of a truly elegant woman. In Paris, mustin is protty well dethroned for walking dress, by thin materials, which will not so essily crumple; but it is still as much worn in-doors and in the country. White is now not at all confined to young people; all its importance depends upon the style of trimming.

We have remarked some charming ceintures with long ends, which form a complete trimming for the skirt; and also some bodies simply covered with a lace vest, which has this advantage, that it serves

Plain light corn-flower blue appears to be the shade most in favor for foulard this season, either quite plain or spotted with black spots, or striped with very fine black lines. When plain, it should be finished off by a thick chickore, put on at equal distances round the bottom of the skirts, or placed up each seam to the waist and round the bottom of the sleeves and the armboles. Out-Door Sports. GAME OF BASE BALL—PHILADELPHIA VS. NEW YORK—THE FORMER AGAIN VIOTORIOUS.

The playing of the Athletic Base ball Club, of

Philadelphia, is astonishing the New Yorkers. Numerous challenges have been made and accepted, and so far the Philadelphians have carried off the palm. On Wednesday a game was played at Morrisania, between the Athletic and the Union of that place. The New York Times thus reports it:

The weather was extremely favorable, and a large crowd of spectators was gathered around the ball-field. The Union Citu mustered in dill force, and presented one of the best nines we have yet seen them play in a match. The Athletics also had a good nine on hand, though one of their players was absent, but an able substitute replaced him. The contest opened very favorably for the Unions, their fielding being very snarp and batting good, the figures being three to mought it held in their favor at the close of the second innings. In the three following innings, however, the display obsting made by the Philadelphians led to their scoring a total of no less than filteon runs, the Unions adding eleven to their score in the same three innings, the totals at the close of the fifth standing fifteen to feuriesc, the Philadelphians having the lead.

The contest now became extremely exciting, and the result of the next innings played only increases the interest in the match. In the seventh inning the Athletics batted splendidly for a score of nine runs, and this lead rather demoralized the Unions, for they fell off in their play afterward, the final result being a well-carned victory for the Athletics by a total above of thirty-one to twenty-one.

It was decidedly the best-played game of the series, and a handsome display of the beauties of the game by the Athletics, who, one and all, played beautifully throughout.

The following is the score:

Athletic to the final result being a handsome display of the beauties of the game by the Athletics, who, one and all, played beautifully throughout.

The following is the score:

Athletic to twenty-one.

H. I. Runs.

Kleinfielder, c... 4 3 Hannegan, 3d b... 2 4 Hannegan, 3d b... 2 5 Abrams c... 6 5 Berkensteck, 1st 2 4 Abrams c... 6 5 Berkensteck, 1st 2 5 4 Abrams c... 6 5 Berkensteck, 1st 2 6 Berkensteck, 2 5 Berkenstec Morrisania, between the Athletic and the Union that place. The New York Times thus reports it :

Kleinfielder, c. 4
McEride, b. 2
Resch, 2d b. 3
Wilkins, S. 5. 6
Berkensteck, 1st b 2
Leagens, 1, f. 4
Hay hurst, c. f. 3
Smith, 2d b. 2
McCiesty, r. f. 2 Total27 Total ... ----- 27 Athletic ---Time of gam minutes. Fig. catches made—Athletic, 11; Union, 12.
The gentlemen of the Athletic are meeting with a very hind reception. The Turk FASHION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.

TIME. 2 32 2 35 1/4 5 12 1/2 A NEW THEATER IN BOSTON.-The Boston Por

perfectly at home. The Post says: We have spacious theatres already, capable of presenting imposing spectacles and operas in the most effective manner. What we propose is something in just the other direction; a neat little nest of a place, in which laddes will scarcely resilze that they have left their own parlors, where the accling must of necessity be quiet, subdued, and natural, and where choice theatrical companies, instead of purpose of diffusing a truly refleed pleasure. LARGE PREEMPTORY SALE OF CARPSTINGS THIS DAY .- The attention of dealers is requested to the superior assortment of fine ingrain, cottage, and hemp carpetings, to be peremptorily sold, by

auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

The market yesterday for Government loans was rather weak, and the previous day's prices were scarcely maintained. The 1881s were quiet and without sales to any extent. The 5-201 sold at 103. and the 10 40s at 95—the latter being a decline of 1. The news from London respecting 5 20 bonds leads to the opinion that the price there may decline, and sales of Girard at 52; Commercial at 50, and Farmers' and Mechanics' at 118%, an advance of %; 57 for City, and 36 for Consolidation. There were some sales of Race and Vine-streets Passenger Railroad at 122 132; 732; was bid for Second and Third; 49 for Chestnut and Walnut; 17% for Arch-street; 30 for Green and Coates; 25 for Girard College; 18 for Rifge Avenue, and 20 for Union. Canal, Oil, and Mining stocks are very dull, but we hear of no important change in prices. terday at the hours named:

Jay Cooke yesterday, amount to \$1,703,200, including one of \$75,000 from the Second National Bank of Chicago; one of \$100,000 from the First National, Elmira, N. Y.; one of \$106,000 from the First National, Portland, Me.; one of \$100,000 from the First National, Harrisburg, Pa.; one of \$100,000 from the First National, Cincinnati; one of \$120,550 from the Ninth National, New York; and one of When the history of the present rebellion come to be written up fully; when statesmen and warriors shall receive the laudations of a people snatched from the arms of an overpowering rebellion, a finan-cier will not be forgotten whose only aim and desire seems to have been to sustain the credit of the na-

tion under all circumstances. The darkest day of the rebellion found Jay Cooke as hopeful-probably

not quite so cheerful—as ever, and his efforts have created a confidence in many an instance where there was but doubt and despair. The present se-ries of 7-30 notes will soon be finished up. Now that the bonds can be had immediately upon payment of subscriptions, there will be an increased demand. appears in the financial columns of the New York Journal of Commerce: "There was a 'crash' this morning in Wall street, which created quite a sensation. A venerable sycamore tree, scantily covered with foliage, which has stood sentinel near the curb-stone in front of No. 68 for many years, fell against the house opposite, causing a great destruction of glass, and making an easy ascent to the third-story windows. Workmen were businy engaged for several hours with axes, lopping off the branches, but the trunk bridged the street for a large part of the day, obstructing a portion of the travel. Not a single tree is now left growing in this thoroughtare, and there remains nothing green in Wall street but the outside speculators."
Drexel & Co. quots:

6-20 Bonds, new..... Sales of Stocks, June 15. SECOND CALL.

hits 6s. new d bill 9014 400 l hits & Brie 6s lts 92 100 ar & Mech Bk lts 1133 900 enns 8. 6614 200 stawiesa pref b30 2732 tawiesa R. . . . 13 BETWERK BOARDS.

ending 66 70 94

Beading R .. 5 int 48%

do ... swn sint 49%
do ... 10ts. 810wn 49%
do ... 536 49% 400 Caldwell 266
100 do 255
100 do 502 265
100 Sugar Bale 134
30 Lebigh Valley 69
22 do 3474 59
100 Junction Oll 2dys 34
100 Catawibea pref 27/2
200 Dunkard 65/3
100 Oll Creek 35/3
3000 Penna R 1st m lots 103/2 ъзо 4

20 Commercial Bars 60 | 50 Mapie Stade..bl0 131/ 100 Hestonvill B R 180 17 | 150 U 8 10 403 913/ 100 do... July 9th 17 | 200 Reading E R 49%/ 200 Creen Mccur'tuss9 8% 300 end 13/4

U. S. 6a, soupon 1881 1192 U. S. 5-20 soupons 1022 U. S. 5-20 soupons 1022 U. S. 5-20 soupons, new 1022 U. S. 5-20 soupons, new 1022 U. S. 5-20 soupons 952 U. S. so wifestia 932 U. S. so wifestia 932 Hudson River 77% 96% 1/8
Beading - 97% 96% 1/8
Biohigan Central 112 111 1 116
Bichigan Southern 65% 61% 2
After the board New York Central closed at 95%,
After the board River at 109%, Reading at 97%,
Michigan Southern to 85%. Later Eriesold at 75%.

bushel.

Bark.—First No. 1 Quercitron is scarce and in good demand at \$32 50 % ton.

Cotton.—There is a fair demand at about former rates, with sales of 76 bales to notice, at 420 % b, cash, for middlings.

Grockens.—The market is very firm, but we hear of no sales of either Sugar or Coffee worthy of notice. hear of no sales of either Sugar or Coffee worthy of notice.

HAY.—Baled is selling at \$30 % ton.

Phyroleum.—There is a fair demand and prices are firm, with sales at 332-32 for orunde, 50%-20 for refined, in bond, and 70%-72% % galion for free, according to quality.

Sales.—Cloversed is very dull; in the absence of sales, we quote at \$82010 % 61 hs. Flaceed is selling in a small way at from \$2.28.2.36 % busiled.

Provisions.—The market is firm, at fully former rates, but the trapsactions are in small lots only. Mess Pork is selling at \$27.22 % barrel. Baom is rather scarce; sales of Hams are making at 19.23 % hor plain and fancy canvased. Green Meast are without change. Lard is rather dull; sales are making at 18010 % h for barrels and tierces. Butter is unchanged; sales of solid-packed are reported at 16.255 % h.

Whisky.—The market continues dull, and there is very little doing in the way of sales; simil lots of Pennsylvania and Western bhis are reported at 26.8210c % gallon.

The following are the receipts of Flour and Grain at this port to-day:

Flour.—1,600 bbls.

Whest.—11,700 bus.

is anxious that a new theatre should be built in Roston, not one of those large, gaudy-looking concerns, but a "little" thoatre, where one can fee! New York Markets, June 15,

BREADSTUFFS.—The market for State and West eff Fiour is 5@100 better; sales 9.800 bbis at \$5.75@ 6 10 for superfine State; \$6 40@ 55 for eather State; \$6 60@6.70 for choice do; \$5.75@6.10 for superfine Version of 90.000 for superfine #6 600@8.70 for choice do; \$8.76@0.10 for superine Western; #6 30@6 85 for common to medium extra Western; #6 30@6 85 for common to medium extra Western; #7@7.15 for common to good shipping brands extra round-hoop whio.

Canadian Flour is firmer; sales 550 bbls at \$7.20 @8 for common, and \$8 10@12 for good to choice extra. Southern Flour is 5@20c better; sales 400 bbls at \$6.35@6.76 for common, and \$8 80@8 80 for fancy and extra.

Wheat is 1@3c better; sales 7,000 bus amber Michigan at \$1.80, 800 bus white Western at \$2.07%, and 21.000 bus Chicago spring at \$1.43@1.44. Oats are 1@2c better, at 80c for Western. The Own market is 1@2c better; sales 29,000 bus sound mixed Western at 89@90c.

Provisions.—The Pork market is lower. Sales \$400 bbs at \$28.12%@28.75 for new mess, \$24.60@25 for '08-4 do, cash and regular way, closing at \$24.50 cash; \$18@18.50 for prime, and \$20@20 50 for prime iness.

mess.
The Boof market is steady. Sales 375 bbls at about previous prices.
Cut Meats are firm. Sales 260 pkgs at 11@140 for shoulders, and 14@19c for hams.
The Lard market is quiet and steady. Sales 1,300 bbls at 15%@19%0. to the opinion that the price there may decline, and that many will be returned to this country for sale, notwithstanding the low price of discounts in London, and the excess of losanable funds. The continuance of failures among large mercantile firms in Great Britain and its dependencies is decreasing the number of needy borrowers to an extent which is adding materially to the surplus of loanable capital steking employment in London. The Railroad list was generally firmer. Resading closed steady at 49½; Pennsylvania Railroad at 55%; Norristown at 5½%, and Catawissa at 13½ for the common stock, and 27½ for the preferred, the latter being an advance of 1½. For Bank stocks the demand continues active, and we note further latter being an advance of 1½. For Bank stocks in demand continues active, and we note further sales of Girard at 50; and Farmers' and Mechanics' at 118½, an advance of ½; loand Farmers' and Mechanics' at 118½, an advance of ½; loand Farmers' and Mechanics' at 118½, an advance of ½; loand Farmers' and Mechanics'; defor Commercial at 50, and Farmers' and Mechanics'; defor Commercial at 50, and Farmers' and Mechanics'; defor Commercial at 50, and Farmers' and Mechanics'; defor Commercial; defor Commercia cluded. The supply on the large.

REPINED OIL.—The market was inactive; sales to barrels free at 650. This would be equal to 450 for bonded.

TAR.—The market was steady. We note sales 270 barrels, a favorite brand, at \$8.50 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ barrel This lot was for export.

270 barrels, a favorite orang, This lot was for export. PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

ANDRAW WHENCER,
EDWARD Y. TOWNSBRD,
OM. OF THE MORTH.
HORAGE J. SWITH.

MARINE INTELLAGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 15.

SUR RIEBS 489 | SUR SETS 7.21 | HIGH WATER. S. 10

ARRIVED.

Steamship Gambia (Br.), Graham, from Liverpool, via Boston, 72 hours, with mass to A R Molenry & Co.
Brig Ida (Br.), Parker, from Matamoros lith ult, in ballast to E A Sonder & Uo.
Brig Neptune, Russell, 10 days from Matamzas, with moisses to E C Knight & Co.
Brig Neptune, Russell, 10 days from Matamzas, with moisses to E C Knight & Co.
Schr Nile Salle B, absema, 7 days from Calais, with lumber to captain.
Schr Alel, Treworgy, 8 days from Calais, with lumber to captain.
Schr Alel, Treworgy, 8 days from Chales, with lumber to captain.
Schr Nile, Fowler, 1 day from Calais, with lumber to captain.
Schr Nile, Fowler, 1 day from Charleston, In ballast to warren & Gregg.
Schr Johl Pice, Adams, 5 days from Gloucester, in ballast to Captain.
Schr Nile, Fowler, 1 day from Charleston, In ballast to J J Jusue, 83 hours from Mashington, with moise to W P Glyde & Co.
Sche Just Buchanan, Callahan, from Washington, with moise to W P Glyde & Co.
Sche Just Buchanan, 1 days from Charleston, Steamer Thomas Jesterson, Robinson, 38 hours from Steamer Mayarate McDough, James, 83 hours from Washington, with moise to W P Glyde & Co.
Steamer Thomas Jesterson, Robinson, 38 hours from Washington, with moise to W P Glyde & Co.
Sche Just Buchanan, Callahan, from Washington, with moise to W P Glyde & Co.
Sche Thie Russell, 10 S Quartermaster:
Yesamer Mayarate McDougal, James, 83 hours from Washington, with moise to W P Glyde & Co.
Steamer Thomas Jesterson, Robinson, 38 hours from Seamer Mayarate McDougal, James, 83 hours from Rawles McDermott, 24 hours from New York, with moise to W P Glyde & Co.
Steamer Thomas Jesterson, Robinson, 18 hours from New York, with moise to W P Glyde & Co.
Steamer Thomas Jesterson, Robinson from New York, with moise to W P Glyde & Co.
Steamer Thomas Jesterson, Robinson for New York, with moise to W

CLEARED.

Steamship Bosphorus (Br), Alexander, Liverpool.
Schr Julia Smith. Orlando, Boston.
Schr Artie Garwood, Godfrey, Alexandria.
Schr American Eagle. McFarland, Portsmouth.
Schr Gutsvia Ellen, Elliott, Richmond.
Schr J W Bacon, Quintin, Baltimore.
Schr Polly Price, Adams, Qambridge.
Schr Jas Buchavan, Usilahan, Washington.
Stmr Bristol, Charles, New York.
Stmr Alloe, Vanneman. Baltimore.
Stmr Rillog, Cundiff, Baltimore. SAILED. SAILED.

The Br steamship Besphorus, Capt Alexander, salled at 2 o'clock yesterday (Thursday) atternoon, for Liverpool, with 21 parengers and the following cargo: 303 hinds bark; 500 bils and 50 tos pork, 7 cases fors, 7 bils jewelers' sweepings, 186 casks tallew, 3 de beeswax, 112 cases mdse, 500 bags of loake, 211 bales rags, and one carriage. The Busphorus has been discharged and loaded in three days.

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.]

CAPR ISLAND, N. J., June 15, 1865.

The steamship Gambla, from Liverpool, via Boston, passed in at 8 o'clock this morning, and proceeded up. There is a large fleet in the bay, outward bound. Wind E,

THOS. B. HUGHES. MEMORANDA. urope, from New York for Havre, was spoken 4 P. M. 4th inst, 240 miles from Brest. Bark Eventide, Park, at Matanzas 9th inst, for Bark Eventide, Park, at Matanzas 9th inst, for this port.

Bark Justina, Walker, salied from Rio Janeiro 11th uit for Baitimore.

Bark Winitred (Br), Clark, at Rio Janeiro 11th uit, loading 2,300 bags, to sall about 20th for New York.

Bark Argeap, Lindsey, hence at Key West 6th instant—arrived 4th—just commenced discharging. Would proceed to Tobasco, to load for Liverpool.

Brig Hermine, Clements, hence at Rio Janeiro 11th uit. Ithult.

Brig Merriwa Ingersol, was loading at Matanzas oth uit for New York.

Brik Escape (Br.). Adams. cleared at Rio Janeiro oth uit for Sandy Hook, with 3,250 bags ontice.

Brig Althea, Messenger, from New York, at Rio Janeiro 11th uit.

Brik Stanley, Hallett, from Boston, at Rio Janeiro 11th uit.

Brig Veteran, Snow, at Matanzas oth inst for this port.

CITY ITEMS THE BEST FITTING SHIRT OF THE Improved Pattern Shirt," made by J. at the old stand, Nos. 1 and 3 North S one by hand in the best manner, an give satisfaction. His stock of Gent ng Goods cannot be surpassed. Prices A POPULAR HAT .- The CHINESE S factured by Messrs. Wood & Cary, street, is the choicest novelty of the very reasonable in price. W. & U. are off their stock of Straw and Fancy Bon; nuch below cost to close the season

TUTTY .- Prentice decours that if Mare quair Tupper doesn't stop writing poste. United States, President Johnson ought thority for demanding him of the Britis ment for punishment. If Tuppy must w his country, let him get up notices of the wearing apparel made at the Brown St. Hall of Rockbill & Wilson, Nos. 802 and fig ut street, above Sixth. THE PUBLIC IS cautioned against an im he Photograph of Lieutenant General riginal of which was taken by F. Gut. arch street. It is a bad copy. The origin

EYE, EAR, AND CATABRE, SUCCOSSITULE by J. Isaaos, M. D., Oculist and Aurise, 519 P Artificial eyes inserted. No charge for examin

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS The Continent The Continental.

Thos Egleston, Jr, N Y
Mrs L G Parrish
Miss Parrish
Miss Parrish
J Barker & Is, Un, O
Geo W Shaw, Boston
Sami H Brown, Boston
W W Theomb, Boston
Dr Verdi, Wash, D U
Geo H O Neal, Baltimore Jas H John
Core French Charactelluk L Parrish

O B Erwin, Connectator S Raymand, Cleveland
Capt W Smith, U S A
John T Wortham, Md
G H Conkills, New York
Laniel Day, Providence
H L Bollman, Pittsburg
Jacob Thompson, N Y
P Bergman, Baltimore
S R Merrick & wi, Lanor
A P More, California
E W Steele
F S Meritte, Maryland
Lt O W Page, New York
J O Robinson, Pa
Jas M McClure & wi, Pa
Jas M McClure, Boston
J T Thomas, Georgia
Judge G P Sanger, Bostin
Henry A Peirce, Boston
Henry A Peirce, Boston
J L Caldwell, Boston
U W Ferris, New York
W F Marget Populand
U W

Philadelphia Markets. JUNE 15-Evening. There is very little export demand for Flour, but R Munroe & wf, Pittebry J On G A Chapman & ia, Boet C V : C D Sherwood, St Paul J W Eckles, U S A J Desn, Maryland J B Van Dyne & wf Miss K Cooper, Ky M Lebar, Chicsgo E V Sumner, U S A Ooi J S Du Solle, N Y J W Austin & wf, Boston J Trimble, New York G R Vickers, Haltimore W M Smith, New York J S B W P the market is firm at full prices. Sales comprise about 900 bbls to the retailers and bakers at from \$6 25@6.75 for superfine; \$7@7.50 for extra; \$3@ 9.25 for extra family, and \$9.50@10 50 % bbl for fan-Johnson, Wast Stewart, Wast Walker, New Hiss Walker, Ne I P Norton & we cy brancs, according to quality. Rye Fiour is selling in a small way at \$5@5.25 # bbl. Corn Meal is ing in a small way at \$505.25 % bbl. Corn Meal is dull at \$4.75 for Penusylvania.

Grain.—Wheat is in steady demand at about former rates, and there is more offering; swall sales are making at from \$1.7501.82 for fair to choice rad, and white at from \$2.1602.20 % bus, as to quality. Rye is selling in a small way at 5009950 % bushed. Corn is scarce, and prices are better; 5,000 bus sold at from 900920 for superior, and 930950 % bushed to prime a float. White is selling at 850876 % bushed. Outs are in demand; about 8,000 bus sold at 700 % bushed. OL Knowles, Indiana
U Yeager, Pittsburg
F W Thayer, Boston
John M Moore, N J
Robt Regers, New York
F D Somers, New York
M E Ford, New York
M Gridley, Memphis
Miss Gridley, Memphis
Alts Gridley, Memphis
A U Warnerg, Sweden
M H Griffith, Calcutta
S Lewis, Allentown
M R Richards & is W R Murphy, John D Perry, T L Jewett, O Miss Beil Jewe S Little, Mass G J Terney, M J B Archer & L Mr Richards & B Barchard, N S Lewis, Alientown
W Jeffers & wf, N Y
J H Thornouise & la, Mass
Chas G Nazro, Mass
T A Brower, N 1 The Girard.

Wm Polk, Delaware
Mr Noale, Delaware
T R Campbell, Columbia
T Bergman, Ball
T J Reitz, Inolana
J M Olarkson, New York
Lileav E H Kelleg J M CHATESON, New YORK LIGHT E H Kell' A Whitehead, Petersburg J McKullin, B W H Kennedy, Virginia J Bowrough, P R G Allerton, New York T S Miller, Ohl Miss O Allerton, N York A Owen, Philling Samil Protine, St Louis W Herdie, Whi Sam'l Protine, St Louis J L Russell, Pittsburg J C Stanton, M D

F D North, Princeton

Mrs A Whitehead, Va

Franctico M Villar

Antonio Sagers

Geo Scott & son, Catawis B

W T Morrison, Montg co

T Morrison, Montg co ire H Luther, Altoona I M North, Columbia W F J Henry, Ma J W H Stricklen, York, Pa J M Matlack, the J W B Stricklen, York, Pa J M Matlack, the J P S Weldensau Miss J Monuter, T B Milliken, Wash, Pa J H Clamptell, R Clamptell, R Clamptell, S P Holbrook, Pittsburg S Wintermitz, NY J A Seward, New York A H Hildrich, NY J M Rreiter, Harrisburg J H Richards, Michael J A De Hoff, Lebi J E Olcham, Elkton, Md P S Wood, U S W Houston, Washington E A Smith, Water N V Jackson, Penna C P Geo Hopper, M D M A Fox, Wisconsin Rey F Oarew, Oath The Merchants'.

J H Gibboney, Blair oo P Elliot, Williamsport Affred Smith, Smithville S W Hudson, Penus B W E Sheffit, Look Haven J E Davidson
J E Narpe, Look Haven
J E Narpe, Look Haven
J E Narpe, Ulinton cu
J P Krape, Look Haven
J E S B Diehl, Reddod, Fi
E S Barnet
W W Power, Alaban
Mrs Haumell, Trento
Mrs Johnson, Prents
Oapt J Witts, Wisconsin
George Ramsey, New La

A T Hughes, Penna
J Wilds, Wilkesborough
J H Simmons, Delaware
W Walkins, New York
J Mortison, New York
Capt Bunting, Indianaco
W O'Shane
J Breneman, New Jersey
J F Burgett
B F Sharp & la, Coatesviel
B H Sharp & la, Coatesviel
C H Winder, Coatesviel
C H Winder, Coatesviel
C H Steckhouse, Coatesviel
C H Chandler, Maris
Miss Ferree, Coatesviel
Chas Dingee, Penna
C H Harishorne, Penna
D Hunn, Huntingdon
A B Benneman, Penna
B M Baer, Penna
J A Bratten, Chester co The States Union.

C O Boyle & wf. Penna S Y. Snyder, Hagor T L Snowden, Delaware A L Goodman, Un H S Lee, Dixon, Hi A F (Hibboney, Penna Plumley, Marlith A Plumley, Marlith A F (vibboney, Penna H without and the penna H w Blair, N Bayen E C Bender, York, Pa John Schaefler, York, Pa S Timmons, New York Edw Floyd, New York J W Sunderland, Ohio The Bald Eagle. H Fisher, Penna
U Sharina, Tabish 00
S P Kern, Allentowa
M M Bradford, U S A
John A Bizler, Easton
H D Scheedler, Reading
Onas P Worth, Bal The Black Bear.

C B Bertolette, Reading T Litzenberger, J H Boone, Reading S G Boone & 1st. C G Whetstone T D Mohr, Spestown A Erdman, Will Dr W B Erdman & la, Pa O W Resier, The Barley Sheaf. A Smith, Bucks co
H A Smith, Bucks co
H Kelly, New York
C Lovett, Bucks co
O Lamb, New York

G L Reading, Bucks
G L Reading, Bucks The Madison. ort. Schr Starlight, York, for this port, at Matanzas