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HE CHEAPEST PLACE IN THE CITY TO BUY OF PLATED JEWELRY. S LVER-PLATED PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, POCKET-BOOKS, LLING BAGS, &c. following is a partial list of goods which we are g from 20 to 100 per cent. less than at any other es-

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FINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY.

The subscriber would invite attention to his
IMPROVED OUT OF SHIRTS,
Which he makes a specialty in his business. Also, constantly receiving,
MOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR. J. W. SCOTT,
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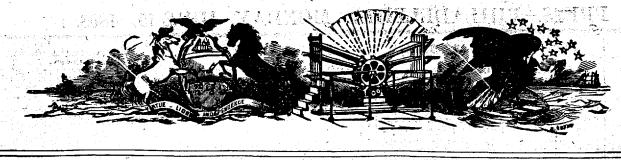
CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL MOORE & CAMPION, No. 361 South SECOND Street. In connection with their extensive Cabinet busin mow manufacturing a superior article of BILLIARD TABLES.

and have now on hand a foll supply, finished with the MOORE & GAMPION'S IMPROVED GUSHIONS, which are pronounced by all who have used them to be superior to all others.

For the quality and finish of these Tables, the manufacturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the Union; who are familiar with the character of their work. MADEIRA WINE.—175 QUARTER
Casks and 100 Octaves, just received per "Laura,"
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CHAS S. & JAMES CARSTAIRS.

SD24 196 WALDUT and 21 GRAMITE Streets.

and the board of the



VOL. 6.—NO. 269.

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE. FRY & SMITH. WHOLESALE DEALERS IN WARE.

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No. 31 NORTH FOURTH STREET.

Nearly opposite the Merchants' Hotel,

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We also keep an assortment of REFRIGERATORS, Warter COOLERS, and PROVISION SAFES, all of which we offer at the lowest market prices.

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The undersized have been appointed sole agents for the sale of the "EMPIRE CLOTHES WRINGER." the latest improved, chespest, and most durable Wringer made; warrented in all cases. An examination will convince any person o'dtheir, superiority over all others. Price 85 and 86. Persons living at a distance can have them forwarded by Express, or; otherwise, by remitting the price of the size they, want.

37 A liberal discount made to Agents and those who purchase to sell again. FRY & SMITH.

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or, to any in the city-the skill and taste of himse and EDWARD P. KELLY, the two best Tailors of the eity—at prices much lower than any other first-class esta-blishment of the city.

> Fine Clothing, Spring and Summ WANAMAKER & BROW S. E. cor. 6th & Marke

ALSO. Medium and Comm GRADES, SOLD AT LOW PRICES



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CARRIAGE, TABLE, STAIR, AND FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, IN COTTON AND LINEN FABRICS QUALITY AND STYLE UNSURPASSED. COMPRISING EVERY VARIETY OF NEW AND ORI GINAL DESIGNS, PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL.

at prices much below the present price of stock. THOMAS POTTER, MANUFACTURER OF OIL CLOTHS AND WINDOW SHADES, 229 ARCH Street, Philadelphia, and 49 CEDAR and 95 LIBERTY Streets, New York myl2-2m

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"EXCELSIOR" HAMS ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD. NONE GENUINE UNLESS BRANDED

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Between Arch and Race streets, Philadelphia. The justly-celebrated "EXCELSIOR" HAMS are cured by J. H. M. & Co. (in a style peculiar to themselves) ex-pressly for FAMILY USE, are of delicious flavor, free WOOL.

40,000 lbs. FLEECE. TUB. PULLED. Common, Medium and Fine PELTS.

1,000 DRY WESTERN. All will be sold low, to close consignments. WOOLEN YARNS. 30,000 lbs., 20 to 30 cents; superior makes COTTON YARNS.
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N. B.—Yarns at cost of production day of purchasin ALEX. WHILLDIN & SONS, 18 NORTH FRONT STREET. MBRELLA CLOTHS.

5 cases 30-inch Blackstone Co. 5 cases 27-inch Social Co. 8 cases 27-inch Plain Print Cloth. For sale by MATTHEW BINNEY'S SONS. my29-1m Boston, Máss. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, JUNE 15, 1863.

MONDAY, JUNE 15, 1863.

THE REBEL PIRATE COQUETTE. Four Vessels Decoyed by a Signal of Dis-tress and Afterwards Burned off the Virginia Capes.

THE VESSELS BOUND FOR PHILADELPHIA. THE CREWS ARRIVED. [From Philadelphia Exchange Books. PHILADELPHIA, June 13.
Captains Munday, Frohock, and Ireland arrived

at this port yesterday afternoon, and make the following reports regarding the capture of their respective vessels by the Confederate privateer, for-merly the brig Clarence, of Baltimore. Capt. Frohock, of the brig Mary Alvina, says he sailed from Boston June 1st, with 3,200 bbls. commissary stores bound to New Orleans; at 8 A. M., on the morning of the 9th inst., lat. 34.25, lon. 74.23, saw a brig standing westward. When she came in our range she set the American flag at half mast. Taking it as a signal of distress I stood for her and have to She sent on board a boat with six men, who said and wanted pork, beef, and bread.

their vessel was the brig Clarence, of Baltimore, forty days out from Rio de Janeiro, for Baltimore, While the officer in command was making these requests, he was approaching the quarter-deck with his men, and having reached it they drew their revolvers, and said that myself and crew were prisoners and my vessel a prize to the Confederate States; they gave us fifteen minutes to leave the brig, with the privilege of taking each a small bag of clothes; as soon as we were transferred to the privateer my vessel was burned; they took nothing from her except nautical instruments. Soon after a brig from the North hove in sight; the privateer gave chase till dark, without catching her; while on board the Co-quette (or Clarence) I was informed of the capture of the back Whistling Wind (before reported); also, that they had a few days previously captured and burned a schooner whose name was not mentioned. Captain Munday, of the bark Tacony, reports: Sailed from Port Royal on the 7th inst. for Philadelphia, in ballast. On the morning of the 12th, at 5.30 A. M., lat. 37, lon. 75 W., made a brig ahead with

the American flag set in distress. After getting under her stern he halled the bark and asked if we ould furnish him with one day's water, saying he was fifty-five days out from Rio de Janeiro, and entirely out of water, and I would do him a great favor by giving him enough to last till he got to the Chesapeake. Seeing nothing suspicious looking about him, I told him I would grant his request with pleasure. We hove to, and he sent a boat with an officer and five men, whom the officer said he had brought to assist in getting out the water, so as to cause us

At this time all my men were on deck, when the officer turned on me and, with his men, drew their evolvers. The officer put his revolver to my face, saying I was a prisoner and my vessel a prize to the Confederate States. We were then ordered on board the brig, which was called the Clarence, of Captain Ireland, of the schooner M. A. Shindler, reports: Left North Edisto, S. C., on the 9th inst, in ballast, for Philadelphia; on the morning of the 9th inst. made a brig and bark ahead, both hove to; came up with them about 7 A. M., when the brig set the American flag at the main topmast head; I paid to, and was boarded by an armed boat's crew from the brig, who, with revolvers in hand, told me we were prisoners, and my vessel a prize to the Confederate States. We were then sent on board the brig, with the vessel's papers, which were not examined. Soon after my vessel was set on fire, and was still in flames when last I saw her. In addition to the above we learn from Captain was armed with four 12 pound guns. On the night of the 11th inst., a lead colored steamer was sighted by the privateer, and supposing her to be a Federal cruiser, they have overboard three of their guns, and hid the fourth in the cabin to avoid suspicion, in case noticing the rebel.

All the captains agree that while prisoners they were well treated, but received none of their clothes,

from Key West, but we are informed by the parties above mentioned that his vessel was captured on the 12th instant, and all the prisoners from the other this city during the night. It is also important to mention that the crew of the privateer, with her one gun and all her ammuwhich is now a privateer. She is a vessel of 375 tons, painted black, with bright masts, very raking, and block tops; in her present trim she is a fast saller. She halled from Philadelphia, and was valued The brig Mary Alvina, hailed from Boston, was 266 tons burden, and valued at \$14,000. The M. A. Shendler was 300 tons burden, hailed

rom Philadelphia, and was valued at about \$18,000.

which were promised them. Captain Shindler says

oner Kate Stewart, of and for Philadelphia,

The Kate Stewart was released, upon giving a Captains Munday, Frohock, and Ireland, landed at Cohansey, from the Kate Stewart, and arrived in-this city after much difficulty. They return their The commander of the pirate is Charles W. Reed, of Jackson, Miss., who represented himself as a lieutenant commanding. He is a light-built man, and light complexioned, and not disposed to be com-We learn that the brig Clarence, captured by the Florida, and made a tender to her, changing her

name to Coquette, was armed at this port by Mr. with only 230 bags coffee to Baltimore, having sailed on the 17th April. As the Florida and Coquette have been sailing in company, and the direction of the latter was northeast from the scene of the recent captures, and, naval demonstration of the rebels may reasonably nspire some apprehension.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

A Flag of Truce—Abusing the Mail—Rebel Reports of the Cavalry Battle—A Heavy Loss Admitted — Stuart's Headquarters Captured.
Washington, June 13.—The latest information from the Rappahannock is up to noon to-day. A letter sent by Stuart, in response to one from General Pleasanton, asking for a flag of truce, in or-der to bury our dead and provide for the wounded, says, in effect, that the dead, have been buried, and the wounded well cared for. The prisoners have been sent to Richmond, but no report of their names had been kept in camp. He therefore declined the flag of truce for such purposes. Yesterday morning one of our balloons was fired at by the rebels near Banks' ford. No harm was done, but a sudden descent was the consequence. obliged to forward by mail.

have been greatly abused by unprincipled speculators. Two days ago, Gen. Patrick seized five or six large bags of obscene books, gift packages, and other by the senders, the Post Office Department was There was a roll of sole-leather, weighing probably forty pounds, for a private in one of the batteries, for his own uses, with a cent stamp only upon it. Such practices will be prevented and punished The execution of Private Woods, of the 19th In-diana Regiment, for desertion, was fixed for to-day, but was postponed, owing to his regiment being in Federals back on that day, after a hard fight all day. General Fitzhugh Lee is reported severely wound

ed; Colonel Williams, of the North Carolina caval-ry, Colonel Hampton, a brother of Wade Hampton, shall Captain Harley, of Stuart's staff; killed on the 9th. A loss of prisoners is also admitted.

The rebel loss at Brandy Station is variously, stated. The information at the provost marshalls. office at Culpeper on the morning of the 8th says about two hundred rebels were killed, wounded, or prisoners; but some put the figures higher and some The Federals gained so much ground as to capture General Stuart's headquarters, near Brandy, and also Brandy Station, and, we understand, destroyed some stores there.

SKIRMISH AND CAPTURE BY PENNSYL-VANIA REGIMENTS.
WASHINGTON, June 13.—The 13th Pennsylvania Cavalry and 87th Pennsylvania Infantry, with one section of artillery, had a skirmish with some four hundred rebel cavalry yesterday afternoon near Middletown, Va. The 13th skirmished with the rebels for a short time, and drew them into an ambuscade of the 87th Infantry and the artillery. Eight of the rebels were killed, a number wounded, and thirty-seven, including a captain and two lieu-tenants, taken prisoners. There were no casualties on our side. [Middletown is between Front Royal and Winhester, about twelve miles south of the latter place.]
THE REBELS AT CULPEPER. New York, June 13.—A special despatch from Washington to the Evening Post says: "The enemy have made no demonstration at Culpeper, though it is certain they are in heavy force. Their design will probably be disclosed in a day or two." THE CAVALRY BATTLE.

General Hooker has published the following cir-cular to his soldiers: Headquarters Anny of the Potomac, Wednesday, June 10, 1863.

Brigadier. General Pleasanton, in command of a cavalry force numbering about 6,000, supported by the column of infantry under the command of Generals Russell and Ames, yesterday, had a severe eaggement, near. Brandy Station, with the enemy's cavalry, estimated at 12,000 men, in which hie so seriously crippled the enemy that they were unable to follow him, when, at the close of the day, he returned to the north side of the Rappahannock General Pleasanton reports that lits men behaved in the most gallant manner, handsomely driving back superior forces of the enemy. Over two hundred prisoners and one battle-flag were captured.

S. WILLIAMS,

Assistant Adjutant General.

\*\*The STORMING OF PORT HUDSON.\*\*

All our forces at the storming of Fort Hudson.

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\*\*The STORMING OF PORT HUDSON.\*\* HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG. Congratulatory Order of General Mc. Clernand. HEADQUARTERS 13TH ARMY CORPS, Battle-field, In rear of Vicksburg, May 30, 1863. [GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 72.]

[GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 72.]

COMRADES: As your commander, I am proud to congratulate you upon your constancy, valor, and success. History affords no more brilliant example of soldierly qualities. Your victories have followed in such rapid succession that their echoes have not yet reached the country. They will challenge its grateful and enthusiastic applause. Yourselves striking out a new path, your comrades of the Army of the Tennessee followed, and a way was thus opened for them to redeem previous disappointments. Your out a new path, your comrades of the Army of the Tennessee followed, and a way was thus opened for them to redeem previous disappointments. Your march through Louisiana, from Milliken's Bend, to New Carthage and Perkin's plantation, on the Mississippi river, is one of the most remarkable on record. Bayous and miry roads threatened with momentary inundations obstructed your progress. All these were overcome by unceasing labor and unflagging energy. The two thousand feet of bridging which was hastily improvised out of materials created on the spot, and over which you passed, must long be remembered as a marvel. Descending the Mississippi still lower, you were the first to cross the river at Bruin's Landing, and to plant our colors in the State of Mississippi, below Warrenton. Resuming the advance the same day, you pushed on until you came up to the enemy near Port Gibson. Only restrained by the darkness of the night, you hastened to attack him on the morning of the 1st of May, and, by vigorously pressing him at all points, drove him from his position, taking a large number of prisoners and small arms and five pieces of cannon. General Logan's division came up in time to gallantly share in consummating the most valuable victorywon since the capture of Fort Donelson.

Taking the lead on the morning of the 2d, you were the first to enter. Port Gibson, and to hasten the retreat of the enemy from the vicinity of that place. "During the ensuing night, as a consequence of the victory at Port Gibson, the enemy spiked his guns at Grand Gulf and evacuated that place, retining upon Vicksburg and Edwards' Station. The fall of Grand Gulf was solely the result of the victory achieved by the land forces at Port Gibson. The armament and public stores captured there are but the just trophies of that victory.

Hastening to bridge the south branch of Bayou Pierre at Port Gibson, our crossed on the morning of the 3d, and pushed on to Willow Springs, Big Sandy, and the main crossing of Fourteen-mile creek, four miles from Edwards' St

ion. On the morning of the 13th, the objective point of On the morning of the 13th, the objective point of the army's movements having been changed from Edward's Station to Jackson, in pursuance of an order from the commander of the department, you moved on the north side of Fourteen-mile creek toward Raymond.

This delicate and hazardous movement was executed by a portion of your numbers under cover of Hovey's Division, which made a feint of attack in line of battle upon Edward's Station. Too late to harm you, the enemy attacked the rear of that division, but was promptly and decisively repulsed.

Resting near Raymond that night, on the morning of the 14th you entered that place, one division moving on to Mississippl Springs, near Jackson, in support of Gen. McPherson, a third remaining at Raymond, and a fourth at Old Auburn to bring up the army trains.

On the 15th you again led the advance toward

Boiton the same day, you select and heat that important position.

On the 16th you led the advance in three columns, upon three roads, against Edwards' Station. Meeting the enemy on the way, in strong force, you heavily engaged him near Champion Hill; and after a sanguinary and obstinate battle, with the assistance of General McPherson's corps, beat and routed him, taking many prisoners and small arms, and several nieces of cannon. pleces of cannon.

Continuing to lead the advance, you rapidly pursued the enemy to Edwards' Station, capturing that sucu the enemy to Edwards Station, capturing that place, a large quantity of public stores, and many prisoners and small arms. Night only stopped you. At day dawn on the 17th you resumed the advance, and early coming upon the enemy, strongly entrenched in elaborate works both before and behind Big Black river, immediately opened with artillery. Big Black river, immediately opened with artillery upon him, followed by a daring and heroic charge at the point of the bayonet, which put him to rout, leaving eighteen pieces of cannon and more than a thousand prisoners in your hands.

By an early hour on the morning of the 18th you had constructed a bridge across the Big Black, and had commenced the advance upon Vicksburg.

On the 19th, 20th, and 21st, you continued to reconnoitre and skirmish, until you had gained a near approach to the enemy's works.

On the 22d, in pursuance of the order of the commander of the department, you assaulted the enemy's defences in front at 10 o'clock A. M., and within thirty minutes had made a lodgement and planted your colors upon two of his bastions. This partial success called into execuse the highest heroism, and was only gained by a bloody and protracted struggle. Yet it was gained, and was the first and largest success gained anywhere along the whole line of our army.

For nearly eight hours, under a scorching sun and destructive fire, you firmly held your footing, and only withdrew when the enemy had largely massed their forces, and concentrated their attack upon you.

only withdrew when the enemy had largely massed their forces, and concentrated their attack upon you.

How and why the general assault failed it would be useless now to explain. The 13th army corps, acknowledging the good intentions of all, would scorn indulgence in weak regrets and idle criminations. According justice to all, it would only defend itself. If, while the enemy was massing to crush it, assistance was asked for by a diversion at other points, or by reinforcement, it only asked what, in one case, Major General Grant, had, specifically and peremptorily ordered, namely, simultaneous and persistent attack all along our lines, until the enemy's outer works should be carried; and what in the other, by massing a strong force in time upon a weakened point, would have probably insured success.

COMMADES: You have done much, yet something more remains; to be done. The enemy's odious defences still block your access to Vicksburg. Treason still rules that rebellious city, and closes the Mississippi river against rightful use by the millious who inhabit its sources and the great Northwest. Shall not the flag float over Vicksburg! Shall not the great. Father of Waters" be opened to lawful commerce? Methinks the emphatic response of one and all of you is, "It shall be so!" Then let us rise to the level of a crowning trial! Let our common sufferings and glories, while uniting us as a band of brothers, rouse us to new and surpassing efforts! Let us resolve upon success, God helping us.

I join with you, comrades, in your sympathy for the wounded and sorrow for the dead. May we not trust—nay, is it not so—that history will associate the martyrs of this sacred struggle for law and order, liberty and justice, with the honored martyrs of Monmouth and Bunker Hill?

JOHN A. MCOLEENAND,
Major General Commanding.

THE MARCH BETWEEN THE BLACK AND YAZOO. WASHINGTON, June 13.—The following extracts are from the letter of an officer, dated Haines' Bluff, Miss., June 1, and which to-day was received in this city:

"We reached here yesterday after a week's march up between the Black and Yazoo rivers. The object of the expedition was to destroy the resources of the country to prevent the enemy from subsisting their armies, and to drive out any force he might have in that region, and, if possible, to ascertain it the enemy was concentrating in any considerable force for the purpose of raising the siege of Vicksburg.

"We had six brigades, numbering something over ten thousand men. We have marched over a hundred miles in a week, during the hottest kind of weather. We destroyed all the forage and supplies and cotton, and drove off all the cattle, horses and mules, between the two lines, for a distance of fifty miles. We met no considerable body of the enemy, and had only one or two slight skirmishes; but we ascertained where the enemy were concentrating, and gained much valuable information, which may be of use hereafter.

"The commanding general having reported to Haines' Bluff, and seemed well satisfied with our operations.

"It was made our painful but imperative duty to Haines' Bluff, and seemed well satisfied with our operations.

"It was made our painful but imperative duty to destroy everything—corn, cotton, meat, mills, and cotton gins—that we could find, sparing only the dwellings, and a small supply of provisions for each family. This is bringing the war, home to the people, and making them realize their own crime in bringing its calamities upon the country.

"The command will rest here for a day or so and then return to Vicksburg, which cannot hold out very long against our forces. They can raise no force to make us give up the siege."

REFECT REPORTS.

REBEL REPORTS. Washington, June 13.—The following despatches WASHINGTON, June 12.—The following despatches are taken from the Richmond papers of the 11th instant:

JACKSON, June 9.—Our scouts report that the enemy's pickets around Vicksburg are ten miles deep, and every means of approach is closely guarded. The greatest courage and care is required to reach Vicksburg. Grant communicates with the fleet by signals, seen night and day, betokening movements, it is thought.

The firing of the enemy's mortars has been heard at intervals of two seconds, all night, and continued this morning.

MURFREESBORO, June 13.—The Chattanoogs Rebel of the 11th contains the following despatch:

JACKSON, Miss., June 9.—An officer who was captured by Grant, but who subsequently made his escape, arrived here this morning. He reports that the Yankee army is much depressed in consequence of Johnston massing a heavy force, and by the fact that certain death awaits them. Their officers acknowledge certain defeat or annihilation.

VICKSBURG A SEBASTOPOL.

A letter has been received in Washington from Admiral Porter, bearing witness to the desperate fighting qualities of General Grant's army. He says that Vicksburg is as strong as Sebastopol, and this judgment is based upon actual observation there after the taking of the Malakoff.

JOHNSTON IN POSSESSION OF YAZOO CITY—A LARGE FORCE SENT TO DISLORGE HIM. are taken from the Richmond papers of the 11th

A special despatch, June 5th, to the Chicago Tribune, from Walnut Hills, near Vicksburg, contains the following:

Joe Johnston took possession of Yazoo City on Sunday last. General Grant sent a large force to dislodge him, and a skirmish took place between our infantry and the rebel cavalry under Gen. John Davis, at Satartia, on the east shore of the Yazoo fitty miles above the mouth. We took thirty or forty prisoners, and had a few wounded. Our cavalry are in hot pursuit of the rebels, who only fired one volley, and then fied.

This news is doubtless kindred to that of General

Adams' cavalry, but appears to be a more signifi DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF. THE SIEGE OF PORT HUDSON.

This news is doubtless kindred to that of General

Kimball's expedition, which encountered Wirt

Marine Order by Gen. Banks-A Rebel Canard.

New York, June 13.—The steamer George Washington arrived to-night from New Orleans. She brings no news, except an order from Gen, Banks that no steamers from New York will be allowed to pass the quarantine without a special order from the commanding general, unless it be a mail ship, or transporting afores for the Government. This is made necessary by the continued refusal to transport the soldiers mails except upon inadvisable conditions. The order will be rigorously enforced. There is no further news from Port Hudson.

fought with great courage and determination, but the negroes, on trial for their race, and subjected to the flercest ordeal, are, from the nature of circumstances, conspicuous. Since the first account of heir heroic conduct, there have been many ungenerous attempts to disparage them, but General Banks, in his official report, gives them the highest praise, and, in a fuller narrative of the siege than has yet been published, the correspondent of the Times describes their terrible valor :

THE BLACK REGIMENTS.

has yet been published, the correspondent of the Times describes their terrible valor:

THE BLACK REGIMENTS.

Hearing the firing, apparently more fierce and continuous to the right than anywhere else, I hurried in that direction past the sugar house of Goli Chambers, where I had before slept, and advanced to near the pontoon bridge across the Big Sandy bayou, which the negro regiments had erected, and where they were fighting most desperately. I had seen these brave and hitherto despised fellows the day before, as I rode along the lines, and I had seen Gen. Banks acknowledge their respectful salute as he would have done that of any white troops; but still the question was, with too many, "Will they fight?" The black race was, on this eventful day, to be put to the test, and the question to be settled, now and forever, whether or not they are entitled to assert their right to manhood.

Nobly, indeed, have they acquitted themselves, and proudly may every colored man hereafter hold up his head, and point to the record of those who fell on that bloody field.

Gen. Dwight, at least, must have had the idea not only that they were men, but something more than men, from the terrific test to which he put their valor. Before any impression had been made upon the earthworks of the enemy, and in full face of batteries belching forth their 62 pounders, these devoted people were rushed forward to encounter grape, canister, shell, and musketry, with no artillery, but two small howitzers—that seemed mere pop-guns to their adversaries—and no reserve whatever.

Their forces consisted of the 1st Louisiana Native Guards, (with colored field officers,) under Lieutenant Colonel Bassett, and the 3d Louisiana Native Guards, (with colored field officers,) under Lieutenant Colonel Bassett, and the 3d Louisiana Native due to the works, they did so with the skill and nerve of eld veterans, (black people, be, it remembered, who had never been in action before,) but the fire from the rebel guns was so terrible upon the unprotected masses th mitted to reclaim their dead, the benefit, through some neglect, was not extended to these black regiments.

The deeds of heroism performed by these colored men were such as the proudest white men might emulate. Their colors are torn to pieces by shot, and literally begnattered by blood and brains. The color sergeant of the 1st Louisiana, on being mortally wounded, hugged the colors to his breast, when a struggle ensued between the two color corporals, on each side of him, as to who should have the honor of bearing the sacred standard, and during this generous contention, one was seriously wounded. One black lieutenant actually mounted the enemy's works three or four times, and in one charge the assaulting party came within fifty paces of them. Indeed, if only ordinarily supported by artillery and reserve, no one can convince us that they would not have opened a passage through the enemy's works. Captain Cailloux, of the 1st Louisiana, a man so black that he actually prided himself upon his blackness, died the death of a hero, leading on his men in the thickest of the fight. One poor wounded fellow came along with one arm shattered by a shell, and jaunfily swinging it with the other, as he said to a triend of mine: "Massa, guess I can't fight no more." I was with one of their captains, looking after the wounded going in the rear of the hospital, when we met one limping along toward the from. On being asked where he was going, he said: "I been shot bad in de leg, captain, and dey want me to go to de hospital, but I guess I can gib 'em some more yet." I could go on filling your columns with startling facts of the letter of the later of the later. some neglect, was not extended to these black regi Raymond, and a fouren as the army trains.

On the 15th you again led the advance toward Edwards' Station, which once more became the objective point. Expelling the enemy's picket from Bolton the same day, you seized and held that im-

bad-in de leg, captain, and dey want me to go to de hospital, but I guess I can gib 'em some more yet.' I could go on filling your columns with startling facts of this kind, but I hope I have told enough to prove that we can henceforth rely upon black arms as well as white in crushing this infernal rebellion. I long ago told you there was an army of 250,000 men ready to leap forward in defence of freedom at the first call. You now know where to find them, and what they are worth.

Whose fault it is I know not, but it is painful to state that in the midst of all this carnage, when men in every form of horrible mutilation were being sent to the rear, after fighting as very few white men could have fought, not a single ambulance or stretcher was there to gather their torn and lacerated bodies. These men are soldiers of the United States, brayely fighting for their country, and not wild beasts, being sent to the shambles. I much mistake the character of our people if they do not henceforth insist that they shall have the humane treatment due to every soldier, no matter what the color of his skin.

Although repulsed in an attempt which, situated as things were, was all but impossible, these regiments, though badly cut up, are still on hand, and burning with a passion ten times hotter, from their fierce baptism of blood. Who knows but that it is a black hand which shall first plant the standard of the Republic upon the doomed ramparts of Port Hudson?

AUGUR'S ASSAULT—COL. BARTLETT'S AUGUR'S ASSAULT—COL. BARTLETT'S DARING.

AUGUR'S ASSAULT—COL. BARTLETT'S DARING.

Having arrived at the edge of the woods, a large open field presented itself to view, about a mile in dength from left to right, and at least half a mile across; to where the rebel batteries stood bristling with men and cannon. Across this field the assault was to be made. A more difficult and horrible task was never required of brave men. The entire surface of the field was recently a dense forest, and the trees, fallen in places, had so interlaced their stumps and branches with the thick brushwood beneath as to form a barrier all but impassable. But there lay the enemy's works right in front, stretching entirely across the open space, and across that dreadful interval of half a mile was the only approach to them. Such an impediment was enough to daunt the stoutest hearts, but our men are not made of ordinary stuff. They had been told "Port Hudson must be taken to day," and at it they went in highest spirits, their brave general going into the thick of it on foot, as it did not seem possible for a horse to advance one step through such rubbish.

As soon as the men emerged from the wood, the enemy, no doubt delighted at finding them in the very trap they had laid for them so invitingly, commenced upon them a murderous fire from three pieces of artillery, with grape and shell, accompanied by muskerry. So incessantly was the latter kept up that it was evident they had two whole regiments lining the fortifications, one to fire while the other was loading.

The result is easily imagined. It was not war, but downright alaughter; as much so as when a battue of pheasants are driven into an enclosure for sportsmen's practice.

Amazing as the story will sound, one man was found danytiess enough to anter that deadful. Not

downright slaughter; as much so as when a battue of pheasants are driven into an enclosure for sportsmen's practice.

Amazing as the story will sound, one man was found dauntiess enough to enter that dreadful place on horseback, and that was that brave young officer. Col. Bartlett, of the 49th Massachusetts. Having previously lost a leg on the peninula, he was unable to go on foot, and therefore ventured on horseback, where it might have been difficult to get any sane man to follow, and was to be seen floundering among the interlacing rubbish to his horse' neck, in the thickest of the fray, and waving his sword to cheer on his men, who were dashing forward with impetuosity, and returning fire as best they could.

Even the rebels were awed into respect by so sublime an exhibition of valor. "Who, in God's name, was that man on horseback?" inquired the rebel officer of Captain Cutting, one of General Augur's staff, during an interview respecting the burial of our dead. On being told his name, "That was so brave man," said the rebel officer; "we were so struck by his conduct that we gave orders not to shoot him." He was shot, however, one ball penetrating his wrist, and another his other leg, but fortunately only slight wounds.

Our men had not advanced far before it was seen that they had an impossible task before them. Still on they went, some of them coming to within a few yards of the batteries only to meet certain death. The mortality was fearful. The gallant and much-beloved Colonel Chapin, after getting nearly up to the breastworks, was shot in the leg, but still went onward, and received a mortal wound in the breast Lieutenant Colonel; O'Brien also fell while bravely leading on his men.

THE SITUATION.

Let not your readers be distrustful of success merely on account of these temporary repulses, and

THE SITUATION.

Let, not your readers be distrustful of success merely on account of these temporary repulses, and imagine that they forhode anything like failure. With such means of encompassing our object; as I now see passing around me, there can be no such word as fail. The unsuccessful efforts of the 27th were only reconnoissances in force—far costlier, certainly, than they need have been—but still only reconnoissances. Our army is literally under the walls of Port Hudson, in some cases so near that the enemy's guas cannot point them, and every time a rebel gunner dares to show his head he is popped off as surely as fate.

We have silenced several of their guns killed and cannot point them, and every time a rebel gunner dares to show his head he is popped off as surely as fate.

We have silenced several of their guns, killed and wounded some 230 (so deserters report), taken several prisoners, and have been for several days and nights keeping up an incessant fire upon them with our skirmishers, and breaking their, slumbers with shells spasmodically bursting among them. One poor officer told ene of ours that he had been on duty eighteen nights in succession, and that no relief could be allowed to the garrison. They seem to have plenty to eat, and the men look uncommonly well; but they are sadly in want of ammunition, as they bang at us with railway fron, chains, ten-penny nails, screw-heads, and any piece of metal they can find—not neglecting either to pick out the powder from the unexploded shells which our river "bummers" treat them to from time to time.

Putting these facts together, and adding to them those tremendous engines and schemes of destruction—which I know are in preparation, but to which I must not allude—nobody here doubts what is to be the ultimate fate of Port Hudson. Their stubborn resistance can be attributed to only one of two things—either to tire us only, and then out their way through us (as they have attempted once or twice, but failed), or to the hope of being able to hold out till reinforcements come up to them. But both these anticipations are futile, and we feel as well prepared for the one emergency as the other. Again, I repeat, I hope to find my way back to New York vis Cincinnati, and to come along the mighty Mississippi, once again opened to commerce and prosperity.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Murfrresboro, June 13.—Captain Thompson

of General Roseorana staff, under a flag of truce, delivered the effects of the two spies hung at Frank-lin, Tennessee, to Lieutenant Colonel Webb, of the 51st Alabama, this evening. One of the party receiving the fiag remarked, "See, you have hung two of our spies." He then added that one of them, Orten, was his particular friend, and Inspector of Constructions on Wheeler's staff, but as Orten was not entitled to an adjutant, he did not know the man Peters. He also admitted that the execution was just and in accordance with military law. Richmond papers received in Washington report all quiet at Shelbyville. Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, June 18.—About one hundred rebel cavalry intercepted a train of cars carrying horses belonging to the Government at Elizabethtown today, and captured sixty of the horses and burned three cars. The office of the Adams Express was broken open, and \$1,700 in money, a gold watch, and a diamond ring stolen. They then fied, while our troops are in pursuit. The Stevedores' Strike. NEW YORK, June 18.—The Government officials have set the deserters to work loading the transports during the strike of the stevedores, and have a company of regulars to protect them. Fortress Monroe. FORTERS MONROE, June 13.—The flag-of-truce steamer New York, from City Point, has arrived. She brings the English and Austrian consuls.

Woodlawn Race.
Cincinnati, June 13.—The Woodlawn race, at
Louisville, yesterday, was won b, the Maid of Ashland, in two straight heats. Time, 5.36 and 5.35.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN ON ARBITRARY ARRESTS. President, the Democracy, and Mr. Vallandigham.

The President of the United States, in answer a memorial of the meeting held at Albany on the 16th, to protest against the seizure and confinement of Mr. Vallandigham, has addressed a remarkable

letter to Hon. Erastus Corning and other representatives of the meeting. The resolutions of this meeting declare that Democrats are determined, in despite of adverse and disheartening circumstances, o devote every energy to sustain the cause of Union and to secure peace through victory, but demand that the Administration shall be true to the Constitution, and everywhere outside of the lines of neces-sary military occupation, exert all its powers to maintain the supremacy of civil over military law The President's reply, characterized by his wellknown sincerity, answers the question of the necessity, constitutionality, and patriotism of his acts:

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\*\*RECUTIVE MANSION.\*\*

\*\*WASHIGTON.\*\*

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ieans; nor does any one question that they will stand the same test much longer, after the rebellion closes. But these provisions of the Constitution have no application to the case we have in hand, because the arrests complained of were not made for treason; that is, not for the treason defined in the Constitution, and upon the conviction of which, the punishment is death; nor yet were they made to hold persons to answer for any capital or ctherwise infamous crimes; nor were the proceedings following, in any constitutional or legal sense, "oriminal prosecutions." The arrests were made on totally different grounds, and the proceedings following accorded with the grounds of the arrests. Let useonsider the real case with which we are deadings following accorded with the grounds of the arrests. But useonsider the real case with which we are deadings following accorded with the grounds of the arrests. But useonsider the real case with which we are deadings following accorded with the grounds of the constitution plainly made for such case.

Prior to my installation here it had been inculcated that any State had a lawful right to seede from the national Union, and that it would be expedient to exercise the right whenever the devotees of the doctrine should fail to elect a Fresident to their own liking. I was elected contrary to their liking; and, accordingly, so far as it was legally possible, they had taken seven States out of the Union, had selzed many of the United States forts, and had fired upon the United States fing, all before I was inaugurated, and, of course, before I had done any official act whatever. The rebellion thus bean soon ran into the present civil war; and, in certain respects, it began on very unequal terms between the parties. The insugurated, and, of course, before I had done any official act whatever. The order had carefully considered than the parties, it began on very unequal terms between the parties. It began on very unequal terms between the parties, it began on very unequal terms betwee

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this punishment. Must I shoot a simple-minded soldier boy who deserts, while I must not touch a hair of a wily agitator who induces him to desert? This is none the less injurious when effected by getting a father, or brother, or friend, into a public meeting; and there working upon his feelings till he is persuaded to write the soldier boy that he is fighting in a bad cause; for a wicked Administration of a contemptible Government, too weak to arrest and punish him if he shall desert. I think that in such a case, to stence the agitator and save the boy is not only constitutional, but withal a great mercy.

think that in such a case, to silence the agitator and save the boy is not only constitutional, but withal a great mercy.

If I be wrong on this question of constitutional power, my error lies in believing that certain proceedings are on stitutional; when, in cases for rebuild not or invasion, the public safety requires them; in other words, that the Constitution is not; in its application, in all respects the safety of the public safety does not rebuild not invasion on the public safety the safety of the safety of the safety of the public safety the safety of the safety of the safety of the public safety of the safety of th

THREE CENTS.

battle for the country we all love than we possibly can from those lower cases where, from the force of habit, the prejudices of the past, and selfish hopes of the fature, we are sure to expend much of our insegnuity and strength in finding fault with, and aiming blows at, each other. But, since you have decided me this, I will yet be thankful, for the country's sake, that not all Democrats have done so. He on whose discretionary indgment Mr. Vallandigham was arrested and tried is a Democrat, having no old party affinity with me; and the judge who reverted the constitutional view expressed in these resolutions, by refusing to discharge Mr. Vallandigham on habeas corpus, is a Democrat of better days than these, having received his judicial appointment at the hands of President Jackson. And still more, of all those Democrats who are nobly exposing their lives and shodding their blood on the battle-field. I have learned that many approve the course taken with Mr. Vallandigham, while I have not heard of a single one condemning it. Funnot assert that there are none such. And the name of President Jackson recalls an instance of pertinent history. After the battle of New Orleans, and while the first that the treaty of peace had been concluded was well known in the city, but before official knowledge of it had arrived, General Jackson atill maintained martial or military law. Now, that it could be said the war was over, the clamer against martial law, which had existed from the first, grew more farious. Among other things, a Mr. Lonsillier published a denunciatory newspaper article. General Jackson arrested him. A lawyer by the name of Blorel procured the United States Judge Hall to order a writ of habeas corpus for very with an order to remain till the ratification of the matter that "it was a dirty trick." General Jackson arrested him him was a dirty strick." General Jackson to selve fife writ of habeas corpus after the Southern coast. Aday or two more elapsed, the ratification of the breaty of peace was regularly an

corpus suffered no detriment whilever by that conduct. Of General Jackson, or its subsequent approval by the American Congrees.

And yet, let me say, that, in my own discretion, I do the new season of the conduct of General theorem of the commander in the field is the better indige of the accessity in any particular case. Of course, I must bractise a general directory and revisory power in the matter.

One of the resolutions expresses the opinion of the meeting that arbitrary arrests will have the effect to divide and distract those who shoul I be united, in suppressing the rebellion, and I am specifically called onto discharge fir. Vallandigham, I regard this act as, at least, a fair appeal to me on the expediency of exercising a constitutional power which I think exists. In response to such appeal I have only to say, it gave me pain when I learned that Mr. Vallandigham had been screeded that ir, I was pained that there should have seemed to be a necessity for arresting him—and that it will afford me great pleasure to discharge him so soon as I can, by any means, believe the purfic safety will not suffer by it. I further say, that as the war progresses, it appears to me, ophicon and action, which were in great confusion at first, take shape and fall into more regular channels, so that the necessity for strong dealing with them gradually decreases. I have every reason to desire that, it should cease altogether, and far from the least is my regard for the opinions and wishes of those who, like the meeting at Albany, declare their purpose to sustain the Government in every constitutional and lawful measure to suppress the refellion. Still, I must continue to do so much as may seem to be required by the public safety.

NEW YORK, June 13.—There was no Second Board to day, but considerable transactions took place on the street, the market being strong. The Ohio Democracy. We have further intelligence from the Cincinnat papers of the Convention at Columbus. Accounts gree that the assemblage was very large.

agree that the assemblage was very large.

Among the speakers was Dr. Olds. He, in the course of his speech, said that the present ground-swell of the people of Ohio reminded him of the campaign of 1828, when Jackson was the nominee for President. As then, so it is now—the people are here instead of the politicians. Then every bush that was shook ejected a Jackson Democrat. Now, every bush shaken casts forth a Vallandighammer. [Cheers.] He would rather throw himself beneath the car of Juggernaut than to be beneath the billows against Vallandigham. The people of New York, Indiana, Illinois, and the entire North were watching eagerly for the result of to-day's work in Ohio, and it was important that the issue be met Ohio, and it was important that the issue be met boldly, fairly, and with determination.

The speaker then referred to the decision of Judge-Leavitt, of Cincinnati, (groans,) whom he declared to be beneath the dignity of the American people. There was a writ of habeas corpus for David Tod, but none for Clement L. Vallandigham.

An elegant bouquet, from a lady of Hamilton county, in honor of Mr. Vallandigham, was presented to the Convention.

The following despatch was then directed by the Convention to be sent to Mrs. Vallandigham:

"Mrs. Vallandigham, Daylon. Ohio:

"MADAM: By the unanimous request of the greatest convention ever held in Ohio, I have the honor of sending you the glad tidings that your husband has been nominated by acclamation as our candidate for Governor.

WM. MEDIL, President."

In the preamble to the platform adopted, the Detant that the issue be met Stroud, and Hare.
The court was engaged during the day with the motionists.

In the preamble to the platform adopted, the Deto accomplish peaceable changes by the ballot box. It has a right to propose and advocate the policy which it deems best for the nation. The following

holding the same to be unwise, unconstitutional, and void.

8. That we declare that the power which has recently been assumed by the President of the United States, whereby under the guise of military necessity he has proclaimed and extended—or asserts the right to proclaim or extend—martial law over States where war does not exist, and has suspended the writ of habeas corpus, is unwarranted by the Constitution, and its tendency is to subordinate civil to military authority, and to subvert our system of free government.

9. That we deem it propersfurther to declare that we, together with the truly loyal people of the State, would hail with pleasure and delight any manifestations of a desire on the part of the seeded States to return to their allegiance to the Government of the Union, and in such event we would cordially and earnestly co-operate with them in the restoration of peace and the procurement of such proper guarantees as would give, security to all their interests and rights.

13. That whenever it becomes practicable to ob-[Before Mr. Judge Cadwalader, as Committing Magistrate.]

Resisting the Enrolment Act in Bucks County.

Oliver Shillenberger, a farmer, and Henry Barnat, a shoemaker, both of Rockville township, Bucks county, were arraigned before Judge Cadwalader, sitting as a committing magistrate, on Saturday afternoon. They were charged with resisting Henry W. Bach, enroller of the Twenty-third sub-district in the Fifth district, of which Mr. M. Yardley is the provost marshal.

George Coffey, United States District attorney, appeared for the Government; Charles Ingersoll, Esq., against it. as would give security to all their interests and rights.

13. That whenever it becomes practicable to obtain a Convention of all or of three-fourths of the States, such body should be convened for the purpose of proposing such amendments to the Federal Constitution as experience has proved to be necessary to maintain that instrument in the spirit and meaning intended by its founders, and to provide against future convulsions and wars.

14. That we will earnestly support every constitutional measure tending to preserve the Union of the States. No men have a greater interest in its preservation than we have—none desire it more; there are none who will make greater sacrifices or endure more than we will to accomplish that end. We are, as we ever have been, the devoted friends of the Constitution and the Union, and we have no sympathy with the enemies of either.

Threatened War by France and England against Japan-Business in San Fran-SAN FRANCISCO, June 12.—The markets are quiet and money easy. Two millions two hundred thou-sand dollars in treasure have been received here since sand domais in the state of some state of so per cent. premium for gold in New York. Legaliender notes 66@67c. Sterling Exchange is without alteration.

The bark Eldridge has arrived here, with advices from Japan to the 11th of May. At Kanagawa there were thirteen British war ships, two Dutch vessels, the flagship of the French Admiral, and the United States steamer Wyoming.

The English Admiralty had demanded of the Japanese Government a large indemnity and the surrender of the murderers of Mr. B. Richardson. If they failed in complying with this demand, France and England would declare war against Japan.

The Japanese had nearly all left Kanagawa.

All the merchant vessels have been detained to take on board the foreign residents in case a war ensued, which was considered quite probable.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 13.—The steamer Constitution will sail this morning with upwards of two hundred passengers for New York.

The steamship Moses Taylor sailed at the same time with a large number of passengers for New York.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 13.—There is an apathy in business. The week selection of the property of the property of the property of the steamer of the same time with a large number of passengers for New York.

tition will sail this morning with upwards of two hundred passengers for New York.

The steamship Mose Paylor sailed at the same York with a large number of passengers for New York.

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Say PRANCISCO, June 13.—There is an apathy in business. The week closes quietly. There are a business.

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The week closes quietly. There are a business.

The week closes guest fear that all foreigners must specify leave algorithms.

Metals are advancing owing for the heavy losses remains and the deciror of the common control of the Commonwealth Private letters express great fears that all foreigners must specify leave algorithms.

Private letters express great fears that all foreigners must specify leave algorithms of the common control of th

THE WAR PRESS. (PUBLISHED WERKLY.)

Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same te, \$1.50 per copy. The money must always accompany the order, and in no instances can these terms be deviated from, as they offerd very little more than the cost of the paper.

Postmasters are requested to act us Agents for
THE WAR PRESS.

To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty, as wire copy of the Paper will be given.

the enemy if they advanced, and to avoid being cut off in the place which they occupied. Gen. Garzahasgiven proofs of intelligence and great activity.

FOREY'S ENTREE. has given proofs of intelligence and great activity.

FOREY'S ENTREE.

On the 17th Manquez's forces entered. They committed every kind of excesses until ten o'clock in the morning, when the French gendarmes entered, who, after putting a stop to the outrages of Manquez's followers, surrounded the palace and received the list of those who surrendered, which they sent to General Forey. Shortly after Forey came, and required of them: First, to give their word o' hohor not to take up arms again against France. Second, to proceed to the place indicated to them, and present themselves immediately after being called for. All, with one voice, answered, No! and then Forey declared that "They were prisoners of France," when General Regales and two captains of Durango's ferce blew out their brains, sayling that they were the prisoners of no one.

The 51st and 99th regiments of the line immediately entered, and 29 generals, 1,250 colonels, licutenat colonels, and others of an inferior rank, were put in prison. They then began to look after the soldiers, and were able to get about 4,500, who were immediately united to Marquez's forces.

Of the twenty-nine generals, Diaz, Chasmano, Antillon, and Pinzon, succeeded in making their escape, as well as Negrete. The remaining 23 generals and 1,131 commanders and officers left Puebla. on the 21st for Orizaba, guarded by the Egyptians; the generals go in carriages and the others on foot, horses not being allowed them. They say that General Forcy has given orders that all shall receive their rations and \$20 per month for their clothing, and that he intends to leave in Orizaba the subalterns, and send the generals and colonels to France.

THE PLEDGE SUBMITTED BY FOREY. THE PLEDGE SUBMITTED BY FOREY.

PUBLIA DE ZARAGOZA.

PUBLIA DE ZARAGOZA.

EXPEDITIONARY CORPS OF MEXICO.

GENERAL-IN-CHIEF: The undersigned, officers of
the Army of the East, declare by our word of honor:

1. Not to take part again in the politics of the
country, and to be neutral in the present struggle.

2. Not to go out of the limits of the place that the
commander-in-chief of the French army may appoint for us. point for us.

3. Not to hold communication with anybody, nor with our families, without his previous consent.

Puerla, May 18, 1863. REPLY OF THE MEXICANS.

The above paper having been read by Gen. Liave, and those present questioned, they all replied unanimously: "Long live Mexico?" "Down with the traitors."

Moreover, the generals, commanders, and officers signed the following answer:

"The laws of the country, military honor, and our private convictions not permitting us to sign the paper that has been presented to us, we protest against it, signing our name as follows: Puebla."

In view of this dignified reply, the commander inchief ordered the generals to pass as prisoners to the house of Isunza, in Victoria street, the commanders to the suppressed monastery of Soledad, and the subaltern officers to the custom house, all under guard, and without being able to go out.

Marine News. New York, June 13.—The steamer Edinburgh sailed to-day for Liverpool, with 6t passengers and \$10,000 in specie.

The Hammonia took 125 passengers and \$151,000 In specie.

The ateamer Melbourne, from Liverpool, and the French gunboat Catinet, have arrived.

The United States gunboat Sonora has arrived from Key West.

Also, the steamer Ellen S. Terry, from Newbern.
The steamer City of Limerick has arrived from Liverpool. Liverpool.

BALTIMORE, June 13.—The United States gunboat Dacotah, of the North Atlantic blockade, arrived here to-day. All well.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE. Supreme Court at Nisl Prius in Equity-Justice Read.

Denckla vs. The City of Philadelphia. An application for an injunction to restrain the city from opening Oxford street west of Ridge avenue. Argued by C. Guillou, Esq., for complainant, and by City Solicitor for the city.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Thompson and Ludlow. The motion lists were before the court Saturday. Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter
Sessions—Judge Allison.

A WARNING TO BOYS.

Horace Bowd, convicted on Friday of committing at assent and battery on Courad Hoff, was sentenced to pay a fine of fifteen dollars and costs. The parties are both boys, got to fiften and the street, and Hoff has two teeth knocked out. Evidence was heard on Saturday to show that Hoff commenced the disturbance by throwing a stone at Bowd. For this reason Judge Allison imposed a light sentence. Had the boy Hoff not been equally culpable Judge Allison would have sent Bowd to prison.

equally culpable Judge Allison would have sent Bowd to prison.

INTERESTING SWINDLING CASE.

Henry J. David, who some years ago was admitted to the bar of this city on the faith of his representation that he was a member of the New York bar, was before the court on Saturday, on a writ of habeas corpus on the charge of obtaining money under false pretences. Owing to the Commonwealth not having received timely notice of the proposed hearing on the writ, the case went over until Saturday next.

The allegation was, that a few mouths after he had been here, he succeeded in obtaining from Jas S. Keen, Esq., \$5,000 by means of fraudulent bills of exchange on Baring Brothers, and then disappeared. He was traced to New York, where he took passage in the ship Nestonian, for Australia. The vessel but into Rio de Janeiro in distress, and there the defendant changed his mind, and took passage for Europe. In the meantime, Mr. Keen, in the hope of recovering some of the money, despatched an agent to Australia, but he, of course, was unable to find bim Lately he returned to New York, where he was discovered, and arrested under a requisition from Governor Curtin, and brought on here for trial. The case will be heard on Saturday. THE POLICE.

son, and younger; they were chigated in anothere, is he?
Cenestron by Mr. Coffey. Mr. Sarver is not here, is he?
Answer. No, sir.
Caestion. Do you know why he is not here?
Answer. I heard he was wounded last night.
The witness was cross-examined by Mr. Ingersoll, but
all was simply corroborative of the testimony in chief.
Mr. Coffey now said he would examine the same witness in regard to Henry Barnat, the charge against him
being distinct from that relative to Shillenberger.
"Very well, sir," said the judge, "proceed with the
case; let me hear all "

HENRY BARNAT.

with which they looked upon the spurious Mexicans who have sold their country.

They generals, commanders, and officers were treated with some consideration at first, perhaps rewith the hope that they would sign a declaration or oath that was presented to them, but all indignantly of the country oath that was presented to them, but all indignantly refused to sign it. We have heard that generals from fluested to sign it. We have heard that general from fluested to sign it. We have heard that generals from fluested to sign it. We have heard that generals from the store of signs of the largest of the largest of the store of signs which t