The Press.

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THE PRESS,
PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
BY JOHN W. FORNEY,
OFFICE, No. 111 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

THE DAILY PRESS,
FIFTEEN CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier. Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at SEVEN DOLLARS PER ANNUM, THREE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS FOR SIX MONTHS, ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS FOR THREE MONTHS invariably in advance for the time ordered.
☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. Six lines constitute a square.

THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS,
Mailed to subscribers out of the City at FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

CLARK'S,

602 CHESTNUT STREET,

IS THE CHEAPEST PLACE IN THE CITY TO BUY GOLD or PLATED JEWELRY, SILVER-PLATED WARE, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, POCKET-BOOKS, TRAVELLING BAGS, &c.
Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
The following is a partial list of goods which we are selling from 25 to 100 per cent. less than at any other establishment in the city:—
ICE PITCHERS.
SYRUP PITCHERS.
CREAM PITCHERS.
SUGAR BOWLS.
BUTTER COOLERS.
GOBLETS.
CUPS.
CASTORS.
WAITERS.
CAKE BASKETS.
CARD BASKETS.
SALT STANDS.
TOBACCO BOXES.
NAPKIN RINGS.
FRUIT KNIVES.
TABLE SPOONS.
DESSERT SPOONS.
TEA SPOONS.
SUGAR SPOONS.
SALT SPOONS.
DINNER and TEA FORKS.
BUTTER KNIVES.
OYSTER LADLES.
GRAVY LADLES.
SETS IN GREAT VARIETY.
BRACELETS.
BREAST PINS.
CHATALAINE CHAINS.
GUARD CHAINS.
MEDALLIONS.
CHARMS.
THIMBLES.
RINGS.
GOLD PENS.
GOLD PENCILS.
GOLD TOOTH PICKS.
GENTS' PINS, beautiful styles.
GENTS' CHAINS.
SLEEVE BUTTONS, &c., &c.
Also,
ALBUMS.
CLAD CASES.
CLAD CASES, &c.
☞ Call early and examine the largest and cheapest stock of goods in the city.
D. W. CLARK'S,
my5-1m 602 CHESTNUT STREET.

WATCHES! WATCHES!

AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

COMPANY'S SALESROOM
SOUTHEAST CORNER EIGHTH AND CHESTNUT ST.
I. B. MARTER, AGENT.
These watches have now been in use over twelve years, and, for
ACCURACY, DURABILITY, AND RELIABILITY,
in every conceivable manner, have proved themselves to be the most satisfactory time-pieces ever offered to the public.
This result has been brought about by a strict application of mechanical skill to the construction of the watch from its very inception, rendering it, when finished,
MATHEMATICALLY CORRECT
in all its proportions, and necessarily as perfect a timekeeper as it is possible to make.
The Company have tested their Watches, in many instances, by actual daily noting, and the result of this test has been that they have exhibited a rate equal in regularity to the best marine chronometer.
We invite attention to the
LADIES' WATCHES,
elaborately finished, and thinner than any we have heretofore produced, with several improvements calculated to secure the greatest accuracy of performance, to prevent the usual accidents and derangements to which foreign watches are liable. my15-1m

WATCHES,
JUST RECEIVED PER STEAMER EUROPA.
GOLD WATCHES,
LADIES' SIZES, OF NEW STYLES.
SILVER ANCRES AND CYLINDRES.
GILT ANCRES AND CYLINDRES.
PLATED ANCRES AND CYLINDRES.
For Sale at Low Rates to the Trade, by
D. T. PRATT,
ap3-tf 607 CHESTNUT STREET.

FINE WATCH REPAIRING attended to, by the most experienced workmen, and every watch warranted for one year.
G. RUSSELL,
ab-6m 32 North SIXTH Street.

VULCANITE JEWELRY.—JUST RECEIVED, a handsome assortment of Chatelain and Vest Chains, Pins, Pencils, &c., and for sale at very low prices by
J. C. FULLER,
ap25-tf 22 North SIXTH Street.

J. C. FULLER,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in
FINE WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
No. 712 CHESTNUT Street,
(Up-stairs, opposite Masonic Temple.)
Has now open a
LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK,
EMBRACING
E. HOWARD & CO.'S FINE AMERICAN WATHES, GOLD CHAINS, GOLD SPECTACLES; THIMBLES, AND
A FINE JEWELRY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
my27-1m

J. C. FULLER'S
FINE GOLD PENS,
THE BEST PEN IN USE,
FOR SALE IN ALL SIZES. my22-3m

FINE GILT COMBS
IN EVERY VARIETY.
IMITATIONS OF PEARL AND CORAL.
J. C. FULLER,
my22-3m No. 712 CHESTNUT Street.

VULCANITE RINGS.
A full assortment, all sizes and styles.
J. C. FULLER,
No. 712 CHESTNUT Street. my22-3m

MUSICAL BOXES.
IN SHELL AND ROSEWOOD CASES, playing from 1 to 12 tunes, choice Opera and American Melodies. FARR & BROTHER, Importers,
ap4 324 CHESTNUT Street, below Fourth.

CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS.
OIL CLOTHS AND WINDOW SHADES.
CARRIAGE, TABLE, STAIR, AND FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.
IN COTTON AND LINEN FABRICS, QUALITY AND STYLE UNSURPASSED.
WINDOW SHADES,
COMPRISING EVERY VARIETY OF NEW AND ORIGINAL DESIGNS, PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL.
These goods will be sold to Dealers and Manufacturers 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.
my12-2m

REMOVAL.
J. T. DELACROIX,
has removed his
STOCK OF CARPETINGS,
from 47 SOUTH FOURTH Street, to his
NEW STORE,
No. 37 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Where he offers to his old customers, and purchasers generally, a LARGE AND DESIRABLE STOCK OF
CARPETINGS,
of all grades, and best known makes.
OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, AND WINDOW SHADES.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
J. T. DELACROIX,
No. 37 SOUTH SECOND STREET, above Chestnut.
mh9-3m

GAS FIXTURES, &c.
517 ARCH STREET.
C. A. VANKIRK & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CHANDELIERS
AND OTHER
GAS FIXTURES.
Also, French Bronze Figures and Ornaments, Porcelain and Miss Shades, and a variety of
FANCY GOODS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Please call and examine goods. de15-1y

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE.
AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF
UNITED STATES TAX STAMPS,
No. 57 South THIRD Street, first door above Chestnut.
A full supply of all kinds of TAX STAMPS constantly on hand, and for sale in quantities to suit.
A liberal discount allowed on amounts of $50 and upwards.
Orders by Mail promptly attended to.
Office Hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
JACOB E. RIDGWAY,
jeo-tis 10 No. 57 South THIRD Street.

CLOTHING.
JOHN KELLY, JR.,
TAILOR,
HAS REMOVED FROM 1022 CHESTNUT STREET,
TO
EDWARD P. KELLY'S,
142 South THIRD Street,
Where he presents to former patrons and the public the advantages of a STOCK OF GOODS, equal if not superior, to any in the city—the skill and taste of himself and EDWARD P. KELLY, the two best Tailors of the city—at prices much lower than any other first-class establishment of the city.

Fine Clothing,
FOR
Spring and Summer.
WANAMAKER & BROWN
S. E. cor. 6th & Market.

BLACK CASS. PANTS, $5.50,
BLACK CASS. PANTS, $6.50, At 704 MARKET Street.
BLACK CASS. PANTS, $5.50, At 704 MARKET Street.
BLACK CASS. PANTS, $5.50, At 704 MARKET Street.
BLACK CASS. PANTS, $5.50, At 704 MARKET Street.
GRIGG & VAN GUNTEN'S, No. 704 MARKET Street.
GRIGG & VAN GUNTEN'S, No. 704 MARKET Street.
GRIGG & VAN GUNTEN'S, No. 704 MARKET Street.
GRIGG & VAN GUNTEN'S, No. 704 MARKET Street.
mh22-6m

SPRING MILLINERY.
STRAW HATS,
FOR
MEN AND BOYS,
LATEST STYLES,
AT
LOWEST PRICES,
WOOD & CARY,
No. 725 CHESTNUT STREET,
Also, display the largest stck of *Straw, Fancy, Lace, Leghorns, Dunstables, Chip Bonnets, Children's and Misses' Hats, Straw Caps, &c., Flowers,* and *Ribbons.*
WOOD & CARY.
my27-tje7

MILLINERY GOODS:
M. BERNHEIM,
No. 726 CHESTNUT STREET,
Has just Received
DRAB, BUFF, AND WHITE RIBBONS,
IN ALL WIDTHS.
DRAB, CUFF, AND WHITE ENGLISH CRAPE.
BONNET SILKS TO MATCH.
ALSO,
A FRESH LINE OF FRENCH FLOWERS.
CALL AT
No. 726 CHESTNUT STREET.
my16-1m

STRAW GOODS, 1863.
FRENCH FLOWERS,
LACES AND RIBBONS,
OF THE LATEST FASHIONS,
JUST OPENED
AT
THOS. KENNEDY & BRO.'S,
No. 729 CHESTNUT Street, below EIGHTH.
ap2-2m

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.
HARDWARE.
CLOSING OUT AT
OLD PRICES,
The Stock of a WHOLESALE HOUSE, comprising a LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
ALL KINDS OF GOODS.
427 MARKET and 416 COMMERCE Streets.
my20-1m

FURNITURE, &c.
FURNITURE
A LARGE ASSORTMENT,
W. & J. ALLEN & BROTHER,
1209 CHESTNUT STREET.

CABINET FURNITURE AND BILLIARD TABLES.
MOORE & CAMPION,
No. 261 South SECOND Street.
In connection with their extensive Cabinet business, are now manufacturing a superior article of
BILLIARD TABLES,
and have now on hand a full supply, finished with the MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS, which are pronounced by all who have used them to be equal to any in America.
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. mh9-6m

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE.
FRY & SMITH,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
NO. 31 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
Nearly opposite the Merchants' Hotel,
PHILADELPHIA,
Where they have just opened with a large and entire new stock of goods in their line, consisting, in part, of
Brooms, Buckets, Tubs, Churns, Baskets, Brushes, Wash Boards, Clothes Pins, Measures, Cordage,
Oil Cloths, Floor Cloths, Window Shades, Curtain Fixtures, Mats, Clocks, Bird Cages, Sieves, Tie Yarn, Wick, &c., &c., &c.
Children's Gigs, Toy Wagons and Carts, Hobby Horses, Velocopedes, Fly Nets, Wrapping Paper, Paper Bags, Blacking, Matches,
We also keep an assortment of REFRIGERATORS, WATER COOLERS, and PROVISION SAFES, all of which we offer at the lowest market prices. jel-1m*

CLOTHES WRINGERS.
CLOTHES WRINGERS! CLOTHES WRINGERS!!
The undersigned have been appointed sole agents for the sale of the "EMPIRE CLOTHES WRINGER," the latest improved, cheapest, and most durable Wringer made; warranted in all cases. An examination will convince any person of their superiority over all others. Price $5 and $6. Persons living at a distance can have them forwarded by Express or otherwise, by remitting the price of the size they want.
☞ A liberal discount made to Agents and those who purchase to sell again.
FRY & SMITH,
31 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
jel-1m* Philadelphia.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
606. ARCH STREET. 606.
FINE SHIRT AND WRAPPER DEPOT.
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
AT MODERATE PRICES.
FOUR PREMIUMS AWARDED FOR
SHIRTS, WRAPPERS, AND STOCKS.
G. A. HOFFMANN,
Successor to W. W. KNIGHT.
606 ARCH STREET. 606.
ap6-mwf3m

NOS. 1 AND 3 N. SIXTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
JOHN C. ARRISON,
(FORMERLY J. BURR MOORE,)
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
ALSO,
MANUFACTURER
OF THE IMPROVED
PATTERN SHIRT.
WRAPPERS, COLLARS, UNDERCLOTHING, &c.
SATISFACTION GUARANTIED. my22-1m

FINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY.
The subscriber invites attention to his IMPROVED CUT OF SHIRTS, Which he makes a specialty in his business. Also, constantly on hand,
NOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.
J. W. SCOTT,
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,
No. 814 CHESTNUT STREET.
ja20-tf Four doors below the Continental.

HATS AND CAPS.
SUMMER HATS:
All the best and newest styles of
DRESS, CLOTH, FELT, STRAW,
AND
MILITARY HATS AND CAPS,
are to be found at
WARBURTON'S,
jel-6t NEXT DOOR TO THE POST OFFICE.

FINANCIAL.
U. S.
FIVE-TWENTIES,
OF
TWENTY-YEAR SIX-PER-CENT. BONDS.
PAYABLE AT THE OPTION OF THE GOVERNMENT AFTER FIVE YEARS.
I am instructed by the SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY to receive subscriptions for the above
LOAN AT PAR.
Interest will commence from the DATE OF SUBSCRIPTION, and is PAYABLE IN GOLD at the Mint, or any Sub-Treasury or Depository of the United States, on the first days of May and November of each year. At the present PREMIUM ON GOLD, these Bonds yield about EIGHT per cent. per annum.
A full supply always on hand.
JAY COOKE,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT.
114 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
On and after July 1st, 1863, the privilege of converting the present issue of LEGAL-TENDER NOTES INTO THE NATIONAL SIX-PER-CENT. LOAN (commonly called "Five-Twenties") will cease.
All who wish to invest in the Five-Twenty Loan must, therefore, apply before the 1st of JULY next.
JAY COOKE,
Subscription Agent.
mh4-tjy1 114 South THIRD Street, Philada.

STERLING EXCHANGE,
EXCHANGE ON PARIS,
BOUGHT AND SOLD
DREXEL & CO.
EDWARD M. DAVIS,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKER,
No. 39 South THIRD Street, (up stairs,)
PHILADELPHIA.
A GENERAL BROKERAGE AND BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.
Stocks and Bonds Bought and Sold on Commission. Loans and Business Paper Negotiated. Dividends and Interest Coupons Collected and Remitted. Exchange on Philadelphia and Western Collection Points. Coin and Currency Bought. Interest Allowed on Deposits. apl-3m

STERLING AND PARIS EXCHANGE
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
DREXEL & CO.,
34 South THIRD Street.

JOHN C. CAPP & SON,
STOCK AND NOTE BROKERS,
No. 23 South THIRD Street,
Directly opposite the Mechanics' Bank.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION,
AT THE BOARD OF BROKERS.

MONEY INVESTED
AND
NOTES AND LOANS NEGOTIATED
mh12-3m ON THE BEST TERMS.

COLLECTION OF U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.—The ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY are now prepared to collect at the Treasury Department, Washington, with despatch, and at reasonable rates, the One Year Certificates of Indebtedness of the United States now due or shortly maturing.
Terms made known and receipts given at the office, No. 320 CHESTNUT Street. my5-tf

THE
"EXCELSIOR" HAMS
ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
NONE GENUINE UNLESS BRANDED
"J. H. M. & CO. PHILADA. EXCELSIOR."
J. H. MICHENER & CO.,
GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS,
AND
CURERS OF THE CELEBRATED
"EXCELSIOR"
SUGAR-CURED HAMS,
Nos. 142 and 144 North FRONT Street,
Between Arch and Race streets, Philadelphia.
The justly-celebrated "EXCELSIOR" HAMS are cured by J. H. M. & Co. (in a style peculiar to themselves) expressly for FAMILY USE, are of delicious flavor, free from the unpleasant taste of salt, and are pronounced by epicures superior to any now offered for sale.
ap6-mw&ftjy6

FAMILIES AND HOTELS DESIRING a really choice and delicate HAM, should ask for the F. WHITTAKER, SONS & CO.'S, St. Louis, sugar-cured. They have no superior in any market. For sale by all the principal grocers, and wholesale only by their agents. TACK & BRO., Brokers,
my20-fmw1m 132 WALNUT Street.

The Press.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1863.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

A VICTORY NEAR PORT HUDSON.

REPORTED ATTACK ON MOBILE.

BATTLE OF PORT HUDSON PLAINS.

NEW YORK, June 2.—The steamer Creole, from New Orleans, with dates to the 24th ult., arrived this morning.

A despatch in the *Eve*, of the 24th ult., dated Port Hudson plains, 22d, says: "Yesterday Gen. Augur's whole division was engaged in a nine hours' fight on Port Hudson plains, in the rear of Port Hudson, on the Bayou Sara road. The rebels were thoroughly whipped, and left a large number of killed and wounded on the field.

"The rebel General Gardner sent in a flag of truce at midnight asking permission to bury the dead. We took 100 prisoners, and the enemy was driven three miles from his first position, and Gen. Augur bivouacked on the field of battle.

"Our loss was twelve killed and fifty-six wounded. The 116th New York and 2d Louisiana suffered most. Our men fought with great bravery."

A letter of the 19th, from Bayou Sara, says that Gen. Dudley's brigade had made another reconnoissance to within a mile of Port Hudson batteries, when it was ascertained that the rebels had not been reinforced. A prisoner stated that the garrison was discontented.

A letter of the 22d states that our army has reached the precincts of Port Hudson, and an attack is in progress. General Augur's whole division fought the enemy nine hours, yesterday, and drove him three miles, bivouacking at night at the utmost lines of the advance. The details of a portion of the fight add nothing to the above, but the prospects are favorable to the capture of the place and all in it. The 30th Regiment distinguished itself by whipping a large force of concealed rebels, and outflanking a battery. Lieutenant Colonel Everett, of this regiment, was wounded. The rebel loss was reported as heavy, although they had every advantage of ground, position, and ambuscades.

A Baton Rouge letter of the 14th, to the *Era*, states that Gen. Turley, with two brigades, made an expedition to Port Hudson, up the Clinton road, reaching Bayou Sara. A reconnoissance to Port Hudson drove in the rebel pickets to within two miles of the place, and the country was completely reconnoitred.

FROM ALEXANDRIA—RUMORED REINFORCEMENT OF THE REBELS.—Files of the New Orleans *Era* to the 24th ult. have been received, which furnish the following:

One of the murderers of Captain Dwight was captured and hanged immediately upon his return. Gen. Grover arrested a number of citizens living near the scene of the murder.

General Weitzel captured an immense rebel flag found in a house in Alexandria.

A letter dated Alexandria, May 9th, states that all the gunboats except the Lafayette had left. All of our troops had arrived, and General Banks was planning another movement. Deserters from the rebels were coming in. Twenty-five Supplies had been concentrated at Barre's landing, under command of Colonel Chickering, with the 41st Massachusetts and one gun.

Another letter of the 10th states that three men of the 160th New York had been poisoned by quinine purchased at a drug store.

The 114th Regiment and part of the 1st Louisiana have been mounted. Colonel Abert has been appointed to command all the cavalry in Gen. Banks' department, and is now 800,000 strong, the rebel force. On the night of the 12th ult. General Weitzel captured one piece of artillery, twenty men, and two officers, near Morganza, on the direct route to Shreveport.

It is rumored that seven thousand rebel reinforcements are coming from Arkansas to the rebel General Taylor.

The steamer Shelldrake has been snagged.

General Banks has issued an order offering bounties for recruits in regiments.

On the 12th marching orders were momentarily expected.

The New Orleans *Era* prints a list of 510 rebel prisoners who have voluntarily taken the oath of allegiance.

BRILLIANT CAVALRY RAIDS—REPORTED BATTLE BETWEEN BRAGG AND ROSECRANS.—The 1st Texas Cavalry, Col. Davis, made a raid on the Jackson Railroad and from Tickfaw Station to Camp Moore, and destroyed every bridge on the road, including a large bridge over the Tangipahoe river. Also, all the railroad stations, the car factory near Independence, and a shoe factory, tannery, saw and grist mills near Tickfaw. He also captured a rebel lieutenant and 43 men, besides killing a rebel and wounding one, and capturing twenty horses, etc., in a skirmish. The damage to the rebels is immense.

A raid was made by a detachment of the 1st Louisiana Cavalry, under the command of Colonel Grierson, during which he tore up the railroad between Clinton and Port Hudson, cut the telegraph wires, burned a rebel camp, and captured 100 head of beef cattle.

Colonel Grierson's command had a secret battle with a Texas Regiment near Clinton, on the 29th ult., and drove the rebels from their camp, with the loss of one man killed and one wounded. The rebel loss was not known.

GUERILLA ATTACK.—A Brashear City despatch of the 22d states that the steamer Louisiana Belle, while going from Brashear to Morgan City, with a detachment of the 4th Connecticut Regiment, and the 4th Massachusetts, was attacked by guerillas, killing Captain Alexander, of the latter regiment, and wounding two other soldiers. Our men returned the fire, killing several guerillas, and driving them off after an hour and a half fighting. The guerillas were supposed to be certain prisoners of Quantrell's Washington.

BLOCKADE RUNNER CAPTURED.—The steamer Tennessee, from off Galveston, 22d, reports the destruction, by fire, of the rebel steamer, the notorious blockade runner West Florida. The health of the fleet off Galveston was good.

RUMORED ATTACK ON MOBILE.—NEW YORK, June 2.—The New Orleans advices state that a report reached here from Pascagoula on the 21st, that Mobile had been attacked, and one rebel stated that a telegraphic despatch had been received at Pascagoula, from Mobile, that Farragut or Morgan had "gone under." Some of the rebels said to our officers, "there is glorious news for you, but we do not tell what it is."

NEW YORK, June 2.—The New Orleans *Era*, in an extra published on the 24th ult., contains the following announcement:

"We learn, on good authority, that the military authorities of Mobile have called on the people to rally *en masse*, armed for the defence of that city. This would imply that Mobile is threatened by a Federal force. The rebel troops are said, however, to be withdrawing from the city."

It is ascertained that the rebel troops are being sent to the aid of Johnston, and the citizens are called upon to take the place of the troops in defence of the city.

The steamer United States, from New Orleans, bound to Boston, has put in here to land about 200 passengers.

THE NEWS OF GRANT'S VICTORIES IN NEW ORLEANS.—NEW YORK, June 2.—The steamer United States, from New Orleans, brings the following news, published in the extra edition of the *Era*, issued on Sunday, the 24th:

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
U. S. TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
NEW ORLEANS, May 24.

(By telegraph from Baton Rouge, May 23.)

To General Emory, commanding the defences of New Orleans:

The following has just been received from General Augur's headquarters.

L. GOODRICH, A. D. C.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE U. S. FORCES,
Near Port Hudson, May 22.

The following good news has just been received from Colonel Grierson:

"We are half a mile north of the railroad. We have formed a junction with the forces of Major General Banks."

The news from General Grant is glorious. He sent General Johnston's forces to pieces at Jackson, capturing a number of pieces of artillery. He has Vicksburg hemmed in so that the enemy cannot use his siege guns.

Official—Major General Augur.

G. H. HALSTED, A. A. G.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

HEADQUARTERS PLAINS STORE, May 23.—*To Captain Goodrich, Baton Rouge:* General Grant has sent us a number of pieces of artillery, and the Champion Hills, capturing over 6,000 prisoners and more than 60 pieces of artillery. He has invested Vicksburg and carried the first two lines of the city defences, and his right now rests upon the Mississippi river, from whence he receives his supplies.

Altogether, General Grant has captured over one hundred pieces of artillery.

Deserters and prisoners reported that Pemberton had been hanged by his own men.

GEO. ALLEN, Major General.

ARREST OF EX-GOV. MOUTON.

NEW YORK, June 2.—The steamer Creole brought $600,000 in specie from New Orleans, and a detachment of Choctaws, captured by Capt. Reed's rifles, yesterday, chief, "Sweepstakes."

Ex-Gov. Mouton was arrested at Vermillionville, on the 2d of May, and brought to New Orleans. He has been a conspicuous traitor.

Defence of the 106th Pennsylvania Regiment.

The chaplain of the 106th Pennsylvania Regiment denies certain statements concerning its defection in the recent expedition to Carrville:

The simple story is this: I speak for its truth, as I only can; for none were similarly placed between the fire of the rebels and our own men, as I was. I was resting a little to the right and to the rear of the regiment, as most of the men were. A few moments previous I had been to the left of the regiment, and with a glass saw the rebels sneaking along a fence towards us, and filing off to the right along the bank of a swamp. The rebels thus eluded our skirmishers in front by crossing the swamp far to the right of them, and, falling upon our right flank thus unexpectedly, they discharged one gun, mortally wounding one man and alarming the rest. Three shots and then a volley followed, which started the regiment, and they fell back about one hundred yards, firing part of the way as they went. They were there halted by the colonel and adjutant, and the lieutenant colonel, with two companies of skirmishers, who had fallen back in season to escape cut off by being outflanked. Without difficulty the regiment was rallied and formed in line of battle, then started upon a double-quick charge towards the rebels' position, but they were gone. The shot of our own men had dispersed them, and they left more rapidly than they came.

The regiment are painfully conscious that they lost by their temporary confusion an opportunity to punish the rebels severely. Where is there another regiment who have never had a guard house? who have had but one man punished by the colonel? who have had no courts-martial, no drunkenness, no camp guard, never but one act of disobedience of orders upon the part of an officer of any grade? who have been invariably prompt on fatigue duty, and done a better piece of work than the South Quay Battery? whose conduct, drill, camp, and field duty have been uniformly good? who, in a conspicuous instance, whose only cause of regret is that they were surprised and confused for a few moments, when they should have been watching and ready for the rebels?

MURDER AT MARIETTA.—Charles Brady, keeper of a public house at Marietta, Pa., was found murdered behind his counter on Tuesday. He had been missing since closing his house on Saturday night, and was supposed to be on a visit to Lancaster, until his premises were entered by the Coroner's jury, and his dead body discovered on Tuesday afternoon. His skull was laid open for several inches, apparently with an axe or hatchet, and his boots, in which it is known he carried about $300, were gone. Two or three arrests on suspicion have been made.

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

The Fortifications of Vicksburg.

The impregnability of the front of this stronghold is an old story, to which our military authorities seem to have given credence. Our gunboats have been repulsed time and again, and the impossibility of landing troops under the fire of the tremendous batteries along the river has been admitted. While we all knew that Vicksburg presented such a formidable front, I think few had any idea of the strength or character of the defensive works in the rear of the town. Judging from the fortifications now before us, it is safe to say that the rebels anticipated General Grant's movements so far as attacking from the rear is concerned. The works look old and grass-grown, which shows that they were not commenced since our successful running of the fiery gauntlet on the Mississippi.

The fortifications in the rear of Vicksburg form a semicircle around the city, both right and left extending to the Mississippi, and resting on it. They form a continuous chain of forts, at an average interval of eight hundred yards, for a distance of at least seven miles. The breastworks also extend this entire distance, and are of a very formidable character, of an average height of fifteen feet. In front of these is a ditch fifteen feet wide, and varying in depth from ten to twenty feet in different places. At points where it was thought likely attempts would be made to storm the works, the ditch has a false bottom—rails are driven into the ground, with sharp points sticking upward; over these is placed a layer of brush and undergrowth, so as to give it the appearance of a solid foundation. The storming party jump into the ditch, mistaking its apparent for its real depth, and one-half of the men are lacerated and mangled upon the treacherous oaken bayonets concealed beneath. The forts are strongly built. In their construction a large number of cotton-bales have been used, and citizens tell us that some of them are faced with railroad iron.

Add to all these facts a simple statement of the topography of the country around Vicksburg, and the arduous nature of the task before Gen. Grant may be understood and appreciated. For ten miles in the rear of the city there is not rest upon a single acre of level ground. We have seen nothing but hills and ravines since we crossed the Black river, and the nearer we approach Vicksburg the more impassable they become. The good over which we have had to pass, although wanting in little less than one hundred feet high in some places. They are so narrow as to admit of but one file of wagons passing at a time. A thousand men, at first, force directly upon the main road on which our army advanced toward their works and harassed us considerably, until partially silenced by our infantry. We succeeded, notwithstanding the many disadvantages which surrounded us, in getting exactly the positions our generals wanted for the commencement of hostilities. But while doing so I could not help thinking of what a planter said to me last winter, speaking of the probability of a movement in the rear of Vicksburg and the impossibility of successful results from it. "You might as well try to climb trees with your artillery as to get them along these roads in the neighborhood of Walnut Hills," said he. I fully realized the truth of his remarks as I saw the difficulty with which guns were dragged after us by the men.

On the 19th. I doubt if any city in the South is as well calculated, by nature and art, for defence against an invading army as the defiant metropolis on the banks of the Mississippi. Once in position on the hills which surround the southwestern Gibraltar, it seems as if an army of five thousand men ought to check the advance of fifty thousand, indeed, it is not true, as one of our generals said to-day, that five thousand men ought to do as much fighting as fifty thousand, from the difficulty of an advancing large bodies of troops on such hills as we have here.

The country in which our army has to operate is all cleared and in an excellent state of cultivation. Large crops of cotton and corn are growing this year. There are some handsome residences in the vicinity, but as they are all being used as hospital now, the indications are that their beauty will be somewhat marred before long.

THE ASSAULT AND BATTLE ON THE 22d.—The events of the 19th, 20th, and 21st had wearied us all, and disappointed most of us. No army was ever more confident of achieving a glorious success than was ours of entering Vicksburg on the 19th. So fully assured were we of victory, that we postponed it from day to day.

It became known on the morning of the 21st that at ten o'clock next morning the whole line of the enemy's works would be assaulted, and I did not hear of a single doubt being expressed as to the result. "To storm the works is to take Vicksburg," was the universal opinion among officers and men.

THE ENEMY'S STRONGEST POINT.—Gen. Grant was of the opinion that the key to Vicksburg was in front of Gen. Logan's division, the centre of the rebel lines. There are a number of forts there, the two principal ones commanding the road to Jackson, and directly in the rear of Vicksburg court house. To silence the guns here, several other batteries were ordered into position—among them three Parrott guns, manned and officered by the 1st Regulars. Between these sharpshooters and our artillery, we silenced the guns in these forts, but, as we afterwards learned, that damaged the rebels only a little. Our shells set fire to a number of cotton bales inside of the forts.

Before two o'clock on the morning of the 22d, our artillery had fired and destroyed the rebel rifle-pits and sixteen rebel forts, one on the centre and two on the left. They were small affairs, judging from the explosions which occurred.

THE ASSAULT ON THE CENTRE.—The assault was to have been made all along the lines at ten o'clock A. M. The order was not obeyed, I think, by a single division of the army. At the appointed time our lines occupied exactly the position assigned them on the previous day; and up to eleven o'clock no attempt was made to advance, save those of one or two divisions. On the centre, the 1st and 3d brigades of General Logan's division, commanded by Generals John E. Smith and John D. Stevenson, advanced at about half past eleven o'clock. Two regiments of Stevenson's brigade were provided with scaling ladders forty feet long, but had no opportunity to use them, for we soon came back before reaching the rifle-pits. Hundreds of them bore unmistakable witnesses, each the number who reached the parapet was small. Nearly two companies rushed into the fort and were captured. The last man and last flag of the 7th Missouri Regiment, the last man who reached the parapet, after his bearer had been shot down. Amid a terrific storm of bullets and grape shot, the 3d brigade held its ground until recalled by order from the left of the line, where the rifle-pits, after their ascent of the parapet. The enemy gave them very little trouble, as they approached, sending terrible devastation among their ranks. Colonel Dollins, of the 81st Illinois, was shot through the head while gallantly leading his regiment. He expired in a few moments, while exhorting his men to push forward in the charge. The loss in Stevenson's brigade will reach nearly three hundred. The 22d Ohio, one of his regiments, lost ten wounded and nine killed.

To the left of Logan, in the centre, General Quinby's division joined in the assault. Like their brave comrades under Stevenson and Smith, their valor and courage was great, but could not accomplish the work assigned them. They were driven back with heavy loss. Colonel Boomer, of the 35th Missouri, commanding the 2d brigade of this division, was killed on the field.

THE ASSAULT ON THE LEFT.—On the left General McClernand commenced the assault earlier than any other commander. The first advance was made by McClernand's centre, General A. J. Smith's division, of two brigades, commanded by Col. Landrum and Gen. Burbridge. As early as twelve o'clock, Landrum's men took a fort, and were in actual possession of it. Gen. Osterhaus, on their left, made a breach on the south side of it with his artillery. There were two companies of rebel soldiers in it at the time—none of them ran away, and the other actually burrowed their way through the earth to our men in front, and surrendered as prisoners. Landrum, on obtaining possession of the fort, put a pioneer force at work to throw up earthworks in the rear, so as to bring the guns of the fort to bear upon the rebels. In constructing the fortifications, the rebels left the rear of all the forts open, to give them an opportunity to assail our men, in the event of our success in driving them out. The flags of the 48th Ohio, 77th Illinois, and 19th Kentucky, floated from the inner side of the parapet, from half past 11 o'clock A. M. till 4 P. M. At the latter hour, the rebels were seen preparing for a charge to retake the fort. An entire brigade was about to be hurled against a few companies. Our men did not receive the support which had been promised them, and were compelled to fall back, leaving the enemy again in possession of the fort. The 48th Ohio acquitted itself very creditably in the affair. The conduct of its officers and men is highly spoken of. I enclose a list of the casualties of the regiment. Between 12 and 1 o'clock the 16th Indiana, after a separate charge, succeeded in capturing a fort to right of the one in possession of Col. Landrum. They held it gallantly against a determined assault, till relieved by the 48th Indiana, from whom it is taken by a surprise force of the enemy.

The fighting on the left was done by the divisions of Generals Carr, Osterhaus, and Smith, and was of more desperate character, and of longer duration, in that upon the right or centre. Hickenlooper's (this men performed their part with energy and determination, but were unable to dislodge the enemy from his works, save temporarily in the instances have mentioned. During the afternoon General Ord received a despatch from McClernand, to the effect that he had taken three forts, and was in possession of the city soon, if immediately reinforced. McArthur's Division, of McPherson's corps, was sent to his assistance, and, if I mistake, two brigades of another division. But McClernand did not take Vicksburg.

ON THE RIGHT.—The assault on the right was comparatively feeble, or, at ten o'clock, by General Sherman's division, consisting of the 9th, 4th, 26th, and Iowa regiments. The men of this command advanced forward heroically, under the leadership of their officers. The assault was made by them at a terrible cost, but the promised succor did not arrive, and, perhaps had to be abandoned, when it could have saved had an equal spirit of courage and bravery been displayed by those from whom support is expected.

General Blair, on the left of the right wing, moved men forward for the bloody work soon after its commencement by Steele. A volunteer storming party of one hundred and fifty men—ten from each regiment in the division—went up to the enemy's works, crossed the ditch, and climbed the parapet. The rebels were, for a time, afraid to show their heads above the rifle-pits long enough at a time to fire at this little band of valiant soldiers. The storming party looked in vain for the support which had been promised them. The brigade, which had been ordered to follow it, hesitated. Finally, but one of the hundred and fifty got discouraged, sought the shelter of a deep ravine. William Eden, a private of Company B, 8th Missouri, refused to retreat a single step. He was color-bearer of the storming party. When his comrades left him, he dug a hole in the ground with his bayonet, placed his flag-staff to it, within twenty yards of the enemy's rifle-pits, and sat down by the side of his staff, where he remained all day. Blair's men, after a second charge, but were repulsed with terrible loss.

General Tuttle's division joined in the assault on the right, but shared the fate which befell the others in a repulse.

THE RESULT.—We have attempted no lengthened description of the siege near Vicksburg on the 22d, for the reason that nothing occurred during the day, a description of which would be more interesting because more dated. It was nothing more than a single force of our enemy's works, which should have been simultaneous, but was not. It was unsuccessful, whether from mismanagement or disobedience of orders on the part of those to whom the commands were entrusted, or from the dreadful character of the work to be performed, I will not attempt to decide. There appears to have been a want of co-operation between subordinate and superior officers and commands. Storming parties were gallantly forward, but were left to perish for want of support. Regiments and brigades advanced not but only to be disappointed in their expectations of receiving success and help.

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