WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1863.

THE NEWS. REPORTS from the Army of the Potomac are still full of suspicion of the movements and designs of General Lee. On the 29th the enemy reviewed about twenty-five regiments on their right wing, within eight of our forces. This, it is conjectured. ended to blind General Hooker to the fact that part of Lee's army had gone to reinforce John eiton. A gathering of the enemyls troops about thirty miles up the Rappahannock, with the ostensible purpose of crossing, may be for the same decep-tior. A correspondent in the army states that all day during the 29th men were departing in cars from mear Fredericksburg, but it is impossible to tell whether for the South or for some point on the road where they might alight, and, unknown, join the forces up the river. Their motives are difficult to penetrate. Another writer states on supposed rebe uthority that General Lee has now on the line of the Rappahannock only 40,000 men; at the time of the late battles he had in all 100,000, to gain which he left Richmond defenceless, and drew from North Carolina and Suffolk. Reckoning upon Hooker's his troops, Lee does not fear attack, and can afford to reinforce critical points under cover of strategy. The present moment is regarded as General Hooker's best opportunity. An aggressive movement, according to the same statement, is not now to be anprehended, as the rebel energies will be concentrated upon the neighborhood of Vicksburg, in which Johnston is reported to be gathering a force from various quarters to attack Grant in the rear. Lee's sup-posed movement of offence upon General Hooker, would, therefore, amount to nothing more than foregoing appears to comprehend the most noticeable speculations regarding the campaign. OUR news from the Department of the Gulf gives us a report of a victory on the battle-field of Port Hudson Plains, by a portion of General Banks

ruse for the rebel designs upon Vicksburg. The forces. On the 21st, General Augur was engaged in a nine hours' fight in the rear of Port Huds rebels were thoroughly whipped; a large number were killed and wounded, and one hundred were taken prisoners. General Augur's losses were twelve killed, and fifty-six wounded. The enemy was driven three miles, and General Augur bivouack ed on the field of battle. On the 14th. Col. Grierson and his cavalry tore up the railroad between Clinton, cut the telegraph, burned a rebel camp, and captured one hundred cattle. Subsequently he encountered a rebel force in the rear of Port Hudson attacked and routed them, taking twenty-five prisoners, with horses and muskets. Another raid was made by Colonel Davis on the Jackson railroad, and from Tickfaw Station to Camp Moore destroy ing every bridge, all the stations, and a number o valuable factories and mills. The damage done to the rebels in these new raids is very great. On the 12th ultimo, General Shepley, Military Governor of Louisiana, issued an order declaring inoperative the State law prohibiting the emancipation of slaves, on the ground that such law has never been sanctioned by the military authorities, and is inconsistent with the principles which con-

hereafter shall have the right to emancipate their slaver, on petition to any court of record, and any erson held as a slave, and being legally entitled to freedom, may bring a suit for his or her freedom, in any court of record, against the person claiming or holding him or her as a slave. Gen. Hunter, it is said, has been relieved of command in the Department of the South, and superseded by Gen. Quincy A. Gilmore. The cause of this change in suggested in the reported refusal of Gen. Hunter to return Gen. Foster's from the War Office. Gen. Foster, on the other hand, will not send back to Port Royal the brigade of Gen. Heckman, which was voluntarily sent to his relief by Gen. Hunter, during the siege of Wash-

trol the policy of the Government. All persons

THE Canal Convention assembled yesterday in Chicago, and elected the Vice President of the United States as permanent and presiding officer. Gen. Walbridge, of New York, was chosen vice president of the Convention. The gathering is the largest and most important since the great Wigwam IT is stated, though not generally credited, that Admiral Dupont has been relieved from command.

and that Admiral Foote will take charge of the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron

J. Glancy Jones on the Reconstruction of We hope our readers have not forgotten Mr. JEHU GLANCY JONES. We heard of him before the Democratic Legislative caucus, asking to be elected Senator. The Democracy, however, for reasons of their own, returned him to Berks. He next appeared in Philadelphia, as the counsel of men who had been arrested for treason: now he is introduced into the columns of the National Intelligencer, among the quack doctors, the vendors of patent medicines, and professors of the art of universal curing. Perhaps Mr. Jones never found himself in more congenial company, and we fancy that our generally dismal, but occasionally vivacious cotemporary intended the publication as a piece of grim irony, knowing, as well as we do in Pennsylvania, that Mr. Jones is, perhaps, the most thorough politi-cal quack in the country. 110 continuous life as an adventurer, and he has been consistent in his nothing and insolute devotion to self. Ponderous, sluggish, dull, a failure in the ministry, almost a failure in the law, he went into the Democratic party very much as Mr. Turveydrop went into society, as a mere model of deport- | he has taken in regard to America. He inment. How such a weary, feeble mediocre ever succeeded in this State is a wonder, unless when we remember that the only party by which he has ever been appreciated is the Democratic party of Berks, and that the only statesman who ever obtained his affections was James Buchanan. Even in Berks, he has the reputation of being the | privateers; the construction placed upon the only Democrat that was ever beaten on the Democratic ticket. The rebellion has been | ade; and the strength given to the Southan annoyance to him; as, indeed, it has ern army by English money and English been to all of his class. - It demands positive men-men who can say yes or no. The mere effort to do this asks more courage

than is usually given to politicians, and accordingly Mr. Jones, by the very necessity of his own capacities—the fear of the future that never leaves small minds—the dread of a caucus or a canvass—has been a bewildered, gaping spectator, when the name that fortune has given him and the position he has heretofore held should have made him a dealings with England, has been courteous, leading actor. But when God does not | conciliatory, and forbearing; that America bless men with positive powers it is profane. has been slow to anger, and desirous of to expect their exhibition; and so Mr. Jeno | turning away wrath; and that as our war GLANCY JONES-ex-member of Congress, ex-leader of the House of Representatives | English people, we attributed much of the ex-minister to Austria—in the prime of life, harshness and injustice we had reand full of political hope, has permitted two | ceived to the embarrassments of Lanyears of immortal history to be written with- cashire. This address is also an anout making a sign; until now, when our arms | swer to the Administration for its | seem to be encompassing victory, he stum- magnanimous policy in reference to letters bles before the public with his patent medi- | of marque and reprisal. There were angry cine to cure the national troubles. where. It is worthy of the dreary leader of | ters of marque. This would have been a

Territories into States and take from Con- own injury, as our navy was not competent gress the power of creating them. These | to defend the country. This is too dangertwo propositions mean a great deal, or mean | ous and powerful a weapon to be tossed and ders requires her to speak out." What Mr. in charging our rulers with perfidy and .Jones means by "the crisis in her own bor- wrong. Just to our fellow-nations; just scription shall not be permitted. The course slayers of men, for mere blood and glory, of the men who propose to defy the conscripbut as the defenders of a holy cause. tion needs no other argument than "the rights of minorities," and Mr. Jones is, perhaps, merely anticipating his defence in the approaching trial of his clients of the barn sind the secret society. For ourselves, we this village saw what seemed to be a very brilliant approaching trial of his clients of the barn petition of the arguments that were used to

schemes of a country lawyer. We must look higher, and be prepared to meet this sublime destiny as freemen alone can meet it-not looking back, nor recriminating, nor vainly wringing our hands. We must throw everything into the issue, feeling that our richest sacrifice will be poor compared with the precious gain we strive to reach. We implore the people to be true, and to visit with their scorn such men as Mr. Jones, who would defile this sacred cause by charlatanism and hypocrisy. The altar of God cannot be shaken with impunity!

Spirit of Northern Women. It is a great country, this of ours. Great events occur in it. Great things are to be found in it. Where shall we find another Niagara? where a cave of dimensions equals to those of the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky? Since California has been added. we have her gigantic pines, towering above all other trees in the world. We cannot make war, but we must carry it on upon a scale unknown since the days of XERXES. losses, his defeat, and the discharge of a portion of Our women, too, it would seem, catch the spirit of the country. Until now, they have chiefly been known, throughout the great national struggle, in the capacity of Sisters of Mercy, tenders in hospitals, collectors of comforts and of little luxuries for our sick and wounded. We find them laboring now in a new field. They, called the weaker sex, and properly so called, if thews and sinews constitute strength, have undertaken to do more than to care for the sick and wounded. They seek to aid in striking at the root of the eyil whence has arisen the strife which causes the sickness of the hos-

pital and the wounds of the battle-field. They have undertaken a task heyond that which the sturdy Chartists of England performed. The Chartist Petition, if we remember aright, had seven or eight hundred thousand names—the largest number ever obtained to a petition. But our Northern women have undertaken to procure one million of names to a Petition for Emancipation, and to complete their task in the next six months. The article from the Tribune elsewhere will be read with interest.

The Source of the Nile. We published yesterday some details respecting the discovery of the source of the White Nile by Captains SPEKE and GRANT, the British explorers, who in this success have solved a question which has perplexed the world for thousands of years, and rendered an incalculable service to the cause of geographical science. The mystery which invested the origin of the Nile was a reproach to the self-sufficiency of human knowledge, and a striking proof that our acquaintance with the secrets of science is at best but superficial, as Agassiz recently confessed. Captains GRANT and SPEKE by their indomitable energy and rare good fortune have won for themselves a proud fame, and their names will ever be linked together in the category of mankind's greatest benefactors. They have succeeded where hundreds of investigators have failed, and they deserve the good fortune that must attend them. It is to be hoped that an account of their explorations may soon be published in book form.

The International Postal Convention. several Governments of Europe and America commenced its sessions in Paris on the eleventh of last month. It was called at the instance of Postmaster-General Blair, and its object is to secure the revision and simplification of international postal arrangements. The topics proposed for discussion were thirty-six in number, and a unanimous decision respecting the majority of them would be of value. Until an international postal code can be established misunderstandings are constantly liable to occur, leading to unpleasant discussions and voluminous official correspondence. It is much better that upon any question, concerning which differences of opinion may arise, there should be temperate discussion and mature deliberation. Aside from any advantages of a purely postal nature, we anticipate many good results from a Convention of this kind.

## LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, June 2, 1863. The kindness of Lord Russell as shown casioned some comment. The House of can can look for sympathy. Although it is not strange that words of justice should come from an English minister, Lord Russell may well feel some regret at the course jured our cause by rudely and hastily recognizing the Southern rebellion as a war power under the name of a belligerent; while he cruelly misrepresented us in speaking of the war for the Union as "a war for empire." I attribute to the course of Lord Russell all the troubles that have arisen from the rebel treaty of Paris; the violations of the blockarms. It is, therefore, proper that at this time he should manifest a better feelbe traced to the growing sentiment of regard for America now being manifested by the yeomanry of England, and the calm and temperate statemanship of our Secretary of State. Indeed, the burden of Lord Russell's friendly speech is little more than a declaration that Mr. Seward, in all his had naturally occasioned suffering to the and unthinking men who sought a few We give the substance of his scheme else- months since to insist upon the issue of letthe Berks County Democracy. We have confession of our own weakness, and a methe rebel plan of electing a President for six | nace to England—in other words, an invitayears with subsequent ineligibility. Then | tion to war-and at the same time a declathere is a proposition to organize all the ration that war would probably be to our

nothing at all, and will have about as much parried as a holiday rapier—it must be reension of the franking privi- grievances to the honor of England. The lege. The third proposition provides that just sentiment of the English people isthe legislative power shall be controlled by making the true response, and Lord Russell the action of joint State minorities—nine is the mere echo. As an opponent of any adjoining States having the power to pre- policy that would provol e a war with a Euvent any bill at all from passing. With ropean Power until this rebellion is crushed, that scheme in operation, the Cotton States I greet these indications of candor on the would be masters of this Republic, and in- part of one of the most eminent statesmen stead of a rebellion against freedom, free- in England as happy omens for the country. dom would be rebelling against slavery. Our true course towards England is that We see no reason, no precedent, no law that | which we have thus far pursued. Having can prompt such a plan or lead us to hope | compelled Lord Russell to champion our for its successful operation. Mr. Jones | cause, we have secured a great success. We bases it upon the theory of the rights of mi- show to the world that notwithstanding we norities, which is only a pleasant definition | are afflicted with a most harassing and unof Secession, treason, and sympathy with natural war, we still pay a strict deference treason. General Lee, of the rebel army, to the laws of nations. Lord Russell told is now, perhaps, the most notorious cham- the English Parliament that "he had referred pion of the rights of minorities in the coun- to the Law Officers of the Crown almost every pliment Mr. Jones upon case in which there had been a complaint, being a faithful, if not a valiant disciple. and they reported there was no rational He says that Berks adopts and recom- ground of objection." I place this statemends these sentiments because she believes | ment beside the wild denunciations of Jefin their virtue, and the crisis in her own bor- ferson Davis, and those who agree with him, ders" we do not know, although we sup- even to captious England; just to those who pose that Mr. Huner and his companions are our enemies in arms; we wield the of the barn are fully organized, and that con- sword, not as the adventurers of war, or as

OCCASIONAL. A Meteor. To the Editor of The Press. petition of the arguments that were used to stimulate rebellion. He is no friend of the ing a brilliant light, and continuing in the heavens cause who pauses now to discuss silly schemes of compromise; he is no statesman schemes of compromise; he is no statesman to nine. The night was clear, the moon was shining, to nine. The night was clear, the moon was shining, who fancies that the magnificent eyents to nine. The night was clear, the moon was shining, and a few clouds only overhung the northern skies.

I am, sir, yours truly,

R

controlled or avoided by the qunning BIRMINGHAM, Huntingdon Co., Pa., June 2, 1863.

WASHINGTON. Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, June 2, 1863. Civilians with the Army;-The number of civilians within the line of the Army of the Potomac is almost incredible, including those registered as following civil pursuits, such as newsmen, sutlers, ragmen, &c., having permits to ollow their respective callings. The total will probably reach 9,000. This number will, however, be reduced to 7,000 by the operation of the recent General Order, which is daily being carried out by the indefatigable Provost Marshal General.

Desertions from the Rebels. It is ascertained that the average number of desertions from the enemy on the Rappahannock is about fifteen per day. Those disgusted with rebel associations arrive by different routes, but principal ly by swimming the river. Balloon Accident.

An accident occurred yesterday morning to one of the army balloons. It had ascended about 400 feet, when it was struck by a flaw of wind causing an immense rent. The eronaut fell to the ground but sustained no serious injury.

Furloughs. It is known in this city that no leaves of absence are now granted to officers of a longer term than five davs.

Rebel Movements. A gentleman from the vicinity of Culpeper says that a large body of rebels, supposed to be from Lee's army, passed there yesterday, and proceeded in the direction of Gordonsville. No alarm exists in the Army of the Potomac concerning the reported The Rebel Papers.

The Richmond Whig, of Saturday, contains no thing whatever from Vicksburg. That paper, editorially, complains of a want of efficiency of the rebel Government, arguing that the first great erro defensive, and suggesting that a dose of the enemy! own medicine would cause him to desist from further Naval.

Commander SomeRville Nicholson has been ordered to the command of the iron-clad steamer Sangamon. -Paymaster RICHARDSON is ordered t the steam-frigate Wabash. Internal Revenue. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that it is the duty of the justice of the peace of notary public, before whom an affidavit is made, to affix and cancel the 5-cent stamp to be placed

### VICKSBURG.

The Siege Progressing—The Rebels anticipate its Fall. Washington, June 2-Midnight.-The Government has received nothing later from Vicksburg up to this hour.

THE REBEL REPORT.

The Dispatch, in reference to Vicksburg editorially remarks:
""The fate of Vicksburg is still suspended in the balance. Our own despatches have been encoura ging, but they lack the definiteness essential in such cases to bring entire relief to the public mind. The Yanke bulletins in the interim are unpleasantly detailed and spe cific. The suspense cannot long continue. The re sistance has been from all accounts determined, and let us continue to hope and believe that it will be

#### ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND. The Reinforcements to Johnston - Slave

MURFREESBORO, June 2.- There is no conclusive evidence that Claiborne's division of Bragg's rebel army had been sent to Vicksburg. Only the two infantry divisions of Breckinvidge, McCowan, and the cavalry corps of Forrest's (formerly Van Dorn's) are known to have gone as has been stated. Doubt-less the entire divisions of Withers, Claiborne, and Cheatham, the infantry brigades of Anderson and Jackson, and the cavalry divisions of Wheeler and Wharton are in our front. Gen. Payne writes to Gen. Rosecrans, from Galchanging the slave labor in his sub-department to compensated labor. The male negroes are hired a eight dollars, and the females at five dollars per month, to their former masters, and wriften con admirably working, and Gen. Payne says that the owners declare that they never had so much done, nor half so well, before.

#### LATER FROM MEXICO.

Confirmation of the Capture of Puebla NEW YORK, June 2 .- The Havana Diario of the 27th ultimo, received by the steamer Creole, states that it is in possession of information, through ar irce, confirming the accounts of the occupation of Puebla by the French troops, and gives the following details, which it calls official On the 16th, the French troops, who had opened a parallel 180 metres from the fort of Tolimchuac opened an artillery fire, which dismounted all the guns of the fort. The besieged defended themselves with valor. The next day the parallels were ad vanced to a short distance from the works. The Mexican General Mendoza appeared i Forey's camp, and asked him to permit the Mexican troops to retire from Puebla with their arms and a part of their artillery, and on this condition the Gen. Forey promptly refused to accept this offer. render unconditionally, with all his troops. Thereupon the place was occupied by a portion of the French forces, and on the 19th Gen. Forey himself entered Puebla. On the 20th, Gen. Bazaine, at the

head of a corps consisting of two divisions, commenced the march upon the City of Mexico. A Gunboat Sunk by the Batteries. CHICAGO, June 2.—A special from Memphis, dated the 1st inst, says: "The steamer Luminary arrived on Saturday night with news from Vicksburg to the 28th. "The gunboat Cincinnati was sunk by the rebe battefies on the 26th, with a reported loss of twenty "Several of our men captured by the rebels have een paroled on account of the scarcity of food."

The Sinking of the Gunboat Cincinnati. CAIRO, June 2.—The despatch boat from Vicks-burg, with dates to the 26th ult., confirms the sink-ing of the gunboat Cincinnati by shots from the rebel batteries. She was ordered to move down the river, and when turning the point was opened on by se ral batteries from above which it was supposed had been silenced. She managed to return to the point ings towards us, and I fancy that it can just above the batteries, where she sunk in 15 feet of water. From 15 to 40 persons are reported to have been killed, drowned, and wounded. Fortress Monroe. "

> BURNING OF THE GUNBOAT ALERT. FORTRESS MONROE, June 1.—The gunboat Alert, while lying at the Norfolk navy yard, caught fire about seven o'clock last evening. The flames soo reached the magazine and exploded a shell, which went through her bottom, and she sunk almost im-The flag-of-truce steamer arrived this morning, bringing the Richmond papers of Saturday.

> NASHVILLE, June 2.—Brigadier Gen. R. S. Gran-er takes command of Nashville to-morrow. Geneto the front. Gen. Mitchell takes command of cavalry division. A lot of rebel prisoners leaves here to-morrov The river is still falling, and there is now only two eet of water on the shoals. California.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2.—Arrived, ship Astenon, SAN FRANCISCO, June 2.—Arrived, ship Astenon, from New York.
The ship Charger will load with wool, hides, and copper ore for Boston.
The receipts of treasure since the departure of the last steamer have been rising \$2,000,000, about 10 percent, being in coin. Atlantic currency exchange is 45 premium for gold in New York; sterling exchange, 48 premium; green backs, 64@65.
At Hong Kong April 13th, freights were less active; Exchange on New York about 50 per cent discount, almost amounting to a prohibition of trade. Sugar had declined, the season for teas was nearly over. The receipt of specie for Europe was light. The quantity of cotton going to England and the Courter, almost amound all precedent.

Spirit Rappings at the White House. WASHINGTON, June 2.—The statements in a letter from Washington, originally published in the Boston Gazette, and subsequently copied in other papers, concerning sileged spiritual meetings at the White House, would be too unimportant for denial, were it not that they are earnestly disturbing some very good men and women. it not that they are examples of the through some very good men and women.

Several of the distinguished parties named have certainly never been present at such circles as those represented, and, therefore, have no personal knowledge of such manifestations. General Burnside and Disloyal Papers. OINCINNATI, June 2—General Order No. 84, which has just been issued by General Burnaide, nohibits the circulation of the New York World in his department, and suppresses the Chicago Times. Brigadler General Ainman, commanding in Illinois, se charged with the execution of the latter part of he order.

he order. General Burnside leaves for Hickman Bridge to CHICAGO, June 2.—The Canal Convention assem-hled this morning, and was temporarily called to or-der, after which an organization was effected by the cer, after which an organization was effected by the election of Mayor Filley, of St. Louis, temporary chairman, and Dr. Brainard made a speech of welcome to the members on behalf of the Chicago Board of Trade. of Trade.

A committee on permanent organization has been appointed, and a resolution adopted admitting the Governors and ex-Governors, and Members of Congress, &c., to the floor. The Convention then adjourned till afternoon.

The Race at New York. NEW YORK, June 2.—A trot came off to-day between Rockingham and Fillingham, for \$2.000, mile heats, heat three in five; to harness. The first heat was won by Rockingham, and the second and third by Fillingham. Rockingham was then withdrawn. Time, 2.28%, 2.27% and 2.28%. Explosion of a Cartridge Factory. Indianapolis, June 2.—A pistol-cartridge factory, near this city, exploded to-day. One person was killed and several wounded.

Three thousand rebel prisoners arrived here to day from Vigeburg. Fall of a Government Storehouse-Loss of

Life.

Louisville, June 2.—A large brick building on Sixth street, used by the Government for storing corn and oats, fell down this evening, burying some twenty persons beneath the rules. It is reported that five were killed. The workmen are making excavations to rescue the wounded. Arrival of the Steamer George Cromwell. New York, June 2.—The steamer George Cromwell, from New Orleans, has arrived. Her dates have been anticipated.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH. meral Banks Invests Port Hudson-A

Land Attack—Capture of a Blookade Run-ner—An Attack on Murfreeton, N. C. The Richmond Dispatch has the following: "The telegraphic news of yesterday announced that General Banks had crossed his army at Bayou

Special Despatch to The Press. ] OHICAGO, June 2.—The National Ship Canal Con

ention assembled this afternoon at one o'clock.

Delegates from all parts of the country are in at

tendance, and the whole is a remarkable assemblage of representatives from the great commercial inteests of the nation. The delegates were ably addressed by Dr. Brainerd, of this city, in a speech of welcome. Hon. Chauncey Filley, Mayor of St. Louis, was elected temporary chairman, and A. H. Clapp, of the Buffalo Express, temporary secretary. An impressive prayer was offered, by Bishop Simpson, and the Convention proceeded to effect a permanent organization.

The following well-known gentlemen were elected: President, Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine: vic

On taking the chair, the Vice President of the United States made an address of great patriotism, in which he contrasted with the extent of the wa and the grandeur of its purpose, the vast enter-prises of peace that were steadily pursuing their neficent and liberal objects in the midst of revolution. Excellent addresses were also made by Gen. Walbridge and Wm. D. D. Drake, of St. Louis. The Convention is by far the largest, most important, and most enthusiastic since the great Wigwam Presidential Convention of 1860. It is a congregation of high character, and entire harmony and cordiality so far prevails in its deliberations. There seems no doubt that the objects of the Convention will be fully accomplished. The American Medical Association assembled here this morning at eleven o'clock. Dr. Wilson Jewell, of your city, has been elected president.

A. D. Palmer, of Michigan, is vice president.

MAC. Jewell, of your city, has been elected presid

## NEW YORK CITY.

Epecial Correspondence of The Press. J NEW YORK, June 2, 1863. THE "PEACE CONVENTION," to be held at Cooper Institute, in this city, to-morrow, causes considerable exciting talk to-day, and is anticipated with some fears of a popular tumult by many. In a recent letter I gave you the particulars of the call for this Convention, and noted its endorsement by Fernando Wood and Mozart Hall. There can be no doubt that the whole movement is a most audacious insult to the assumed loyal sentiment of the State, and hazarded by a band of revolutionary desperadoes with a view to provoking a reach of the peace. Public meetings to express sympathy with "tried and convicted traitors" are bad enough; but an actual "Peace" Convention, formally called in the very midst of a critical war, and under the very nose of a Government fighting and under the very nose of a Government fighting for its life, is something more audacious than treation itself! Whether the Government should summarily prevent the assembling of such a seditious meeting, or disappoint its sinister originators by paying no regard to it at all, or summarily prevent the assembling of such a seditious meeting, or disappoint its sinister originators by paying no regard to it at all, or summarily prevent the assembling of such a seditious meeting, or disappoint its sinister originators by paying no regard to it at all, or summarily prevent the assembling of such a summarily prevent the summarily prevent the assembling of such a summarily prevent the assembling of such a summarily prevent the summarily prevent originators by paying no regard to it at all, is a very nice point to decide. Two equally wise and equally loval men might hold diametrically opposit pinions of it. The convocation of such a convention is certainly calculated to occasion a formidable vernment certainly has an established legal right to revention might tend to make "martyrs" of a mob of worthless, petty intriguers, and bring about an embarrassing collision between the State and the United States. The Government probably understands itself, and will pursue whichever is the wiser course. It appears to be a general, though vague impression about town this afternoon, that our thouands of returned soldiers are inclined to take the law into their own hands, and break up the Convention. There are also anticipations of a grand row in the Convention itself, which may expand by degrees into riot. The various militia regiments are to hold hemselves in readiness for an outbreak, and the Vallandigham mobocrats in your city last night is

Vallandigham mobocrats in your city last night is glorified by the copperhead press here to-day as an inspiration for high-handed doings to-morrow. Ben. Wood's paper, the News, says:

"The history of the world deather withing the functure present Administration. The people are preparing, in the words of the venerable Archbishop Hughes, for a calm, quiet revolution. Its grand initiatory step will be the meeting at the Cooper Institute to-morrow. The powers that be may well regard it with dread, but it will not attempt to disturb it, nor to prevent anyone from being present at it, or heartily participating in its proceedings. We look for such an outpouring is never before has been witnessed in the history of the Republic—one which will find its re-each through every section in the land, and which will each celipse the glorious manifestation seen in Philacriphia last night."

The World, from a sense of shame, tries to make The World, from a sense of shame, tries to make ut that the Convention is not fathered by the fe-THE "KEARNY CROSS."-It will be r nuine Democracy, and sheepishly says:

French of Paul Feral, and was originallimed into English for Feether's London Theatr John into English for Feether's London Theatr John
Brougham, who first saw it enacted at the MarBaris, and devoted upper of a
month to the study of the dramatist's idealinear,
preted by the French actors. It is Brough's version that we have at Niblo's, and in the it character of "Carrickfergus," played here bollins,
the original Celticism of "glorious Johns very
palpable. Of course, I have not space in letter
to detail the plot of the University to detail the plot of the "Duke's Mot but I may say that it is man ellously ingenion construction, and possesses a vast degree o mantic interest for a play whose interesting chaers are

versions of the same piece are also very sessful. STUYVANT. The Chicago Times. Chicago, June 2.—The proprietors of Times were notified to-night by Capt. Putnam, chanding at Camp Douglas, that if they attempte issue the paper to-morrow morning, he would accordance with the telegraphic order from Genmen, take military possession of the office. Je Drummond, of the U. S. Court, was immedia applied to for a writ enjoining Capt. Putnam fit any interference with the Capt. to for a writ enjoining Capt. Putnam in any in-terference with the Times office. Up this hour (midnight) the Judge has not given amy faion. It is thought probable, however, that he wgrant the writ, fearing resistance to the military said they attempt to carry out Gen. Ammen's orde Atlantic Telegraph Subscripm. Atlantic Telegraph Subscripton.

New York, June 2.—The subscriptor received to day to the Atlantic Telegraph Compy's stock were as follows: In New York, £2,465 from Montreal, £560; from St. Johns, N. F., £76; from Providence, R. I., £25—total, £5,355 sting, Mr. Cyrus W. Field sails for Liverpool pane China, on Wednesday, but the subscriptions tole Atlantic telegraph stock will be received at these of the American Telegraph Company, in this fy.

all men. Mr. Wheatley plays the Fech charac-

fer of "Lagurderi" with striking melamatic

effect, and excites great admiration by tylendor

of his ducal costume. At the Bowery Theis other

Ship Arrivals, NEW YORK, June 2.—The Freich inboat Grenada arrived the morning. She revits that the United States gunboat Ohippew aived at Nassau on the 26th ult., and sailed the ame day for Port Royal. Fort Reyal.

The steamer United States, which rrived at this port this morning from New Oras, is bound to Boston. She put in here to lant in passengers, about 200 in number.

The United States gunboat Cippawa arrived at Nassau on the 36th ult., and saild of the same day for Port Royal.

Boston, June 2.—Arrived ark Sharpsburg, from Remedios; bark Oak, from Phiadelphia.

NEW YORK, June 2.—Arrive, park Minerva, from Caudiff; bark Flavia, from Leghorn; bark Courant, from Montevideo; bat Radford, from New Orleans; brig Lady Alicea rom Lisbon; brig Lizzk-Rarnard, from Sagua', its Conflict, from St. Kitts; brig Sarsh M. Newhll, from Jaomel; brig Hersid, from Mansanilla.

Mr. J. Glancy Jones on the Reconstruc-In a recent letter to the National Intelligencer, Mr. J. Glancy Jones elaborates a plan for the reconstruction of the Union, the substance of which is as 1st. That the Presidential term be for six years.

The Richmond Dispatch has the following:

"The telegraphic news of yesterday announced that General Banks had crossed his army at Bayou Sara. This point is about ten miles above Port Hudson. His object is to get behind that point and carry it by a land attack. This movement is designed to finish the work started by General Grant, and to clear the Mississiph river. A few days will tell the story, and the next, news will probably be an assault on Port Hudson."

The Charleston Courier of the 26th ult. says: "On Wednesday last the steamer Eagle left Nassau for a Confederate port. During the night she was fired into and captured by a Yankee cruiser. The second shot killed three of the crew of the Eagle. The officers of the Eagle took the Yankee gunboat for the British steamer Flora, and under that impression allowed the cruiser to get hear her. This report reached here on Monday by the steamer Britannia from Nassau."

The Dispatch also says: "Three Yankee gunboats visited Murfreeton, N. C., on Sunday, and stole 20,000 pounds of bacon, and all the apple brandy they could find in the place. They receipted for the brandy, but declined to give any vouchers for the bacon."

A fire at Wilmington, N. C., on the 27th ult, destroyed a large warehouse filled with spirits of turpientine, and 1,500 bales of cotton. The latter chiefly belonged to Government. The loss is very heavy.

National Ship Canal Convention.

(Special Despatch of The Press.]

Chicago, June 2.—The National Ship Canal Convention.

Governor Tod and Dr. Olds. CINCINNATI, June 2.—Governor Tod appeared before the Fairfield Court of Common Pleas yesterday,
in obedience to his recognizance, on the suit of Dr.
Olds, and through his attorney filed a motion that as
Chief Executive officer of the State he was not liable to arrest, and until he vasated the office, either
by the expiration of his term or by impeachment, he
could not be punished; that the case should be removed to the Federal Courts, under the provisions
of the act of Congress of last session. The Governor's case was continued by consent, after he had
entered into a new recognizance to appear at the entered into a new recognizance to appear at the next term of the court.

THE CITY. The Thermometer. JUNE 2, 1862. **M.** ... 12 M. ... 3 P. M. 6 A. M. ... 12 M. ... 3 P. M. 674. ... 74 ... 77 resident, General Hiram Walbridge, of New York; Colonel Foster was elected secretary at large, with NNE....NNE NW by W.W by N.WSW THE WEATHER .- Our attentive correspondent J. A. K. sends the following statement of the weather at Philadelphia for the month of May: May 1863. May 1862. May for 12 years.

Days on which rain fell... 11 days. Amount of rainin inches.. 4 792 9 days. 2.083 Lowest 28, 29, 295 29, 518 29, 096 194 0, 121 Meanu at 7 A, M. 20 783 29, 785 29, 984 Means at 2 P, M. 29, 786 29, 760 29, 817 Means at 9 P, M. 29, 763 29, 762 29, 817 Means for month. 29, 763 29, 762 29, 817 on of the wind N.759 W, N5332 W, N.709 W, The warmest day of the month was the 23d, of which the mean temperature was 79.83 deg. The coldest day was the 6th, with a mean temperature of 42.5 deg.

Of the 434 inches of rain which fell during the month, 334 inches fell on one day, the 6th.

Abstract of meteorological observations for the Spring, consisting of the months of March, April, and May, at Philadelphia. Barometer 60 feet above mean tide in the Delaware river. Spring | Spring | 1863. | 1862. 85.00 22.0 5 20 45.55 56.51 49.69 50.65 Thermometer—Highest,
Do. Lowest
Do. Mean daily range
Do. Means at 7 A. M.
Do. Means at 2 P. M.
Do. Means for Spring 90, 0° 15. 0 5, 77 45. 19 55. 68 48, 62 49 83 Days rain or snow fell.... 43 days. 36 days. 36.6 days. Am't rain or melted snow. 18.465 in. 9 589 in. 12.520 in. Berometer-Highert. 30:584 in 30:321 in 30.522 in 29:260 29:276 28:884 It will be seen by this table, that the season just closed was nearly two degrees colder than the average temperature of the Spring for the last twelve

ais. The number of days on which rain or snow fell was twelve greater than during the same period last year, and six more than the average for the seasod. The pressure of the atmosphere, as well as the change of pressure from day to day (mean daily range) were each less than usual.

COLLISION ON THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD-NARROW ESCAPE.-About 9 o'clock Camden and Amboy Railroad, which resulted in relate, all on board escaped with their lives. It seems that the 2 o'clock train from New York, and the 6 o'clock freight and emigrant train, hence, for New York, came in collision near the Fish House, about three miles above Camden. The former train was three miles above Camden. The former train was 13 minutes behind time, and it is said that the up train, instead of stopping on the siding, endeavored to make the next station before the other could arrive. The train from New York, although behind time, had the right of the track, and the collision is attributed to an accident, by which the engineer of the emigrant train was unable to reverse his engine when he saw the amountable for everse his engine when he saw the amountable for everse his engine passengers. Both locomotives, and three freightears were smashed, but, providentially, there was not a single life lost. Mr. Thomas Hartman, of No. 121 Fine street, was seriously injured about the shoulder and body. Two newsboys were also hurt, but not seriously, one of them having his foot bruised. With these exceptions the occupants of the city shortly after it occurred, and great anxiety was manifested to learn the extent of the damage. A report prevailed that thirty lives had been lost, and that the entire trains were demolished. This accident will not interrupt the travel on the road. The cause of the affair should be fully investigated, and the blame be made to fall where it properly belongs.

The Word, from a sense of shame, tries to make out that the Convention is not hathered by the counts of the Word, and the Sundard shamed by the Common temporary, and sheepishly says:

"We favor free political assemblies" and free facusion, and the Disnocrate party of the State hyding taken properly seith movements outside its ridure of the State hyding taken properly seith movements outside its ridure of the State hyding taken properly seith movements outside its ridure of the State hyding taken properly seith movements outside its ridure of the State of the State of the State of New York, as an open avowal of dectrease all other parties, a bid not of the State of New York, as an open avowal of dectrease of the Government, a bid for foreign fervention, and an encouragement to the rebels trooping the war until England or France is real to raise the blockade.

THE PARK BARRAOKS

are to be removed by order of the city authoises, for the ceifying reasons set forth in the folliding resolution, which was passed by the Common and ill ast night:

Resolved That inasmuch as the Park Backs of the european the servention of our citizens the provent guard, who manifest a total disregation of the provent guard, who manifest a total disregation of the words, "Binney's Illipains," and the difference of about eight hundred highly-resplaine spectators, and various matches were player the professionals assembled. The match of Soofints, between Tieman, of Clincinati, and Kavah, of this city, was won by the latter by stay point his largest run was 126. Then came a match ween Secritors and Poley, of Detroit, the latter many by 100 points. The last match of the even was between Goldthwart and Deery, the former ining by 100 points. The last match of the even was between Goldthwart and Deery, the former ining by 100 points. The last match of the even was between Goldthwart and Deery, the former ining by 101 points. The last match of the even was between Goldthwart

THE CITY TREASURY.—The total re- 
 Taxes of 1863
 10,205

 Tojië on City Railroads
 19,126 t

 Law Department
 1,995 8

 City Rental
 108 r

 Highway Department
 789 2

 Water Renta
 232 8
 AWARD OF CONTRACTS.—The following

AWARD OF CONTRACTS.—The following contracts were yesterday awarded at the Army Clothing and Equipage Office:

J. & A. Kemper, 1,644 yards indigo blue worsted lace at 22 per yard.

Gold, Shorp, & Co, 100,000 yards dark blue worsted lace at 22-100c yer yard.

Horstman Brothers, 2,000 sashes at \$1.34 per yard.

At the Assistant Quartermaster General's Office, At the Assistant Quartermaster General's Office, At the Assistant Quartermaster for repair-like account region of the United States Army

Gross Deposits. 133.200,011

Exchanged 226.16.892 51.230.132

In Sub-Treasury. 15 340,709 28,563,055

The following table shows the comparative of twelve of our most important and prospe for the first three months of 1862 and 1863:

Roads. 1862 1863 At Michigan Southern. \$474,300 733,500

Toledo and Wabash. 185, 352 251, 357

Cleveland and Toledo. 297,906 445,252

Michigan Central. ... 561, 1719 721,362

Clevel and Columbus\* 246,685 319,122 H. C. Morrell was awarded the contract for repairing all the cement roofs of the United States Army Hospital at Chester, and for keeping them free from leakage for a term of three years from the date of the contract, at \$2,700. It included the cost of securing the openings for stove-pipes during the summer months, while the stoves are stored away, and also for rendering the same perfectly water tight when the stoves are set up in the fall. FIRES YESTERDAY .- Between one and fires Yesterday morning some of the wood-work around a kiln at the pottery of Mr. C. M. Berry, at Otsego and Reed streets, First ward, took fire, but the flames were subdued before any serious damage had been done. ?!

About the same time a small shed, formerly a paint shop, on Twelfth istreet, below Pine, was slightly damaged by fire.

Yesterday morning, about half past three o'clock, Loughlin's blacksmith shop, on Shippen street, below Eighth, was set on fire. The flames were discovered by Officers McAfee and Robinson, and were promptly extinguished.

promptly extinguished.

A small frame building attached to Bard's factory, at Frankford, was destroyed by fire yesterday morn-PRESENTATION.-Lieut. Col. Downing, PRESENTATION.—Lieut. Cot. Downing, 3d Regiment, Indian Home Guards, Mounted Infantry, Cherokees, was presented, on Monday night, with a regimental flag, at the Union Leegue House. Capt. Jas. McDaniel was the recipient also of a company flag. The Charokeenation consists of about 25,000 souls and yet have 20 common schools, and 2 high schools, about equivalent to 900 schools in Philadelphia. They pursue most of the occupations of the whites; they have farmers, mechanics and merchants, clergymen, physicians, and is wyers, but almost all of the latter have gone to rebellom.

THE REMAINS OF COLONEL J. RICHTER JONES.—To-day, the remains of the late Colonel J. Richter Jones, of the 58th Pennsylvania Volunteers, will lie in state, at Independence Hallifrom 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. The guard of honor will consist of a body of United States troops on duty in the city. The funeral will take place at half past three o'clock. A military escort, under command of Col. Charles S. Smith, 1st regiment Reserve Brigade, will comprise that regiment, the provost guard, the Connecticut cavalry company, tegether with five companies of the Home Guards, under Captains Marks, Biddle, Landis, Levering, and E. Spencer Miller. Birgfeld's band has been engaged for the occasion. The remains will be buired in Roxborough, where the father of the deceased, Rev. Horstio Gates Jones, D. D., was pastor of the Baptist Church for many years. They will be lain in the cemetery at Roxborough. The procession will form on Walnut street, move up to Twelsh, thence to Spring Garden, thence to Broad, thence to Girard avenue, whence it will move to Roxborough. THE REMAINS OF COLONEL J. RICHTER THE following is a list of the officers of

THE following is a list of the officers of the Royal Italian frigate "San Giovanni," now off the navy yard: E. Faad Bruno, captain; F. Cassone, lieutenant and ex. officer; R. Carabba, first lieutenant; L. Olivari, second lieutenant; R. Resasco, third lieutenant; T. Milon, fourth lieutenant; T. Gavotti, midshipman; T. Milon, fourth lieutenant; T. Gavotti, midshipman; Palumbo, midshipman; Falion, midshipman; Magliano, chaplain; E. D. Santo, first surgeon; L. Valdagni, second surgeon; Terminiello, paymaster; Tesco, marine officer.

The U. S. steamer "Massachusetts" will leave for Port Royal June 6th, with stores for the South Atlantic Squadron. WAR PRICES.—A recent number of the Richmond Sentinel has reached us, containing an extended market report, and clearly indicative of the great straits to which the rebellion is reducing the Southern people for the necessary articles of life. Corn, which sells in Philadelphia at 87 cents pubshel, is wanted there at \$3.50. Bacon hams, which sell here at 12 cents cannot be obtained at less than \$1.40. Tallow candles are quoted at \$3.50. @3.76; coffee at \$4.50 pm. Superine flour is selling in this city at \$6.50 wholesale, while in Richmond it commands \$31 pm. Wheat that sells here at \$1.60 pm. bushel is worth \$7.

AN INCREASING SOURCE OF REVENUE,— An Increasing Source of Revenue.—
The large arrivals of immigrants at this port weekly swell the receipts of the Almshouse quite largely. During the past two weeks the sum of \$661\$ was received from this source alone. By an act of Assembly the captain of every packet ship is obliged to pay \$1\$ to the Guardians of the Poor for each immigrant he has brought into port. This law is one of long standing. The object of it is to provide a recompense for that proportion of immigrants whom it was supposed would ultimately be residents of our Almshouse. IMPROVEMENT -The macadamizing of Freen lane, Germantown, will, it is estimated, cost about \$5,000, one-third of which is to be paid by the

PRESENTATION OF A FLAG TO CAPTAIN BURNED TO DEATH.—A little child,

named Sydney Ann Harding, aged two years, was burned to death on Monday. She lived with her pa-rents in Hope street, near Jefferson. A bonfire had been kindled on a lot near her parents' dwelling. She was playing beside it, when her clothes took fire, and she was burned in such a manner that she survived but a short time. Doings of THE PROVOST GUARD.—Du-

NEW TIME TABLE.—The summer time table of the Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Railroad will be found in our advertising columns. The changes upon the Germantown branch are confined to the Sunday trains. The principal alteration upon the Norristown branch is 8½, instead of 9 A. M.

ton. free on board.

COFFEE.—There is none coming in, and the stock in first hands is very light. The demand is very limited, with sales in a small way at 31.382½c for Rio, and 33c P b for Laguayra, each and time.

CUTON—The market is rather firmer: sales comprise about 70 bales, closing at 52.635c P b, cash, for middlings. MUSIC AT FAIRMOUNT PARK.—The subscription for three concerts a week at Fairmount Park met with great encouragement yesterday. The plan is to have the concerts extend through both er and fall, if a sufficient sum can be raised AN INSANE WOMAN COMMITS SUICIDE. -

THE MONEY MARKET. PHILADELPHIA, June 2, 1863.
The various rumors from the war departments caused some excitement and fluctuation in gold, which opened at 148 and closed at 146½, after dodging about between the two figures most perplexingly. Government sixes 1831 declined ½ per cent. the seven-thirties ½, new certifi-cates ½. This is owing to the popularity of five-twenty cans, as but twenty-two days are left in which the pri rilege of converting currency into them is allowed. Tolay the subscriptions ran up to the usual amount. The Stock market was active, but somewhat irregular. one of two of the fancies suffering from a desire on the next wo of the fancies suffering from a desire on the late of the fancies of the suffering from a desire on the late of the fancies were steady. Philadel phia and Eric sixes sold at 106; Lehigh Valley sixes at 18%; Allegheny Co. Railroad sixes at 84. Camden and Amboy sixes, 1889, at 104; 1867s at 106. Sunbury; and Amboy sixes, 1889, at 104; 1857s at 106. Sunbury; and Eric sevens at 112% Reading sixes, 1830, at 114; 103% bid for 1870s, 110 for 1830s. 114% for Pennsylvania Bailroad first mortgage, 103 for second do. Lehigh Navigation sixes sold at 105%; Schuylkill Navigation sixes fell off to 89; Union Caral sixes, coupons on, sold at 25.

Reading Bailroad shares declined 1 dollar per share; Little Schuylkill rose 1%; Camden and Atlantic sold at 8; North Pennsylvania declined %, solling at 151%; Pennsylvania rose %; Lehigh River sold at 64%; Minehill at 65%; Philadelphia and Erie was steady at 96. Norvistony 55%; Philadelphia and Erie was steady at 26; Norristown at 59%; Huntingdon and Broad Top at 22; 8 was bid for Catawissa, common; 24 for the preferred; 37 for Long Island; 36 for Elmira; 52 for the preferred. Passenger railways were active; Arch-street sold at 27%, a slight lecline; Second and Third at 81; Seventeenth and Nineteenth at 13½; West Philadelphia at 63½; Race and Vine at 12; 43 'was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 29 for Girard College; 67 for Chestont and Walnut. Schuyl-kill Navigation sold down to 13½, a decline of: ½; the prerred to 27, a decline of 11/2; Lehigh scrip tarket closed steady, \$25,000 in bonds; and 3.800 shares changing hands. Drexel & Co. quote Government securities, &c. as

Delaware Division at 46; Suequehanna Canal and Morris were neglected; Washington Gas sold at 24; Hazleton Coal at 60; Big Mountain at 4%; City Bank at 49%. The follows:
United States Sixes, 1881...
United States 7 3-10 Notes
Certificates of Indebtedness...
New uartermasters' Vouchers. Market inactive. Sales of five-twenties yesterday 70,950.

The Hon. James Pollock, director of the Mint, sends is the following state ne United States Mint for the month of May, 1863: Total deposits. .... \$272,779 44 opper Cents (O. S.) received in exchange for new issue..... 145 00 GOLD COINAGE. uble eagles.....

alf dimes 32,013 4,270,000 \$12,700 00 RECAPITULATION. Pieces. 9,634 ... 32,013 ...4,270,000 Value. \$200, 361 93 9, 283 55 42, 700 09 4,311,647 \$252 344 48 The official averages of the banks in the city of New York, for the week ending Saturday last, May 30, 1983. present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous weekly statement of May 23: Including the exchanges between the banks through the Clearing House, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday afternoon, the following is the statement of Saturday afternoor general comparison with the

The following table shows the comparative earnings

SILVER COINAGE

The New York Evening Post of to-day says:
The following table shows the principal movements
the market as compared with the latest quotations
yesterday evening: 1011/4 991/4 1463/4 641/4 1871/4 1871/4 1871/4 1971/4 1061/4 1111/4 1181/4 181/4 2934

Prairie on Union.

1 told his sold as bigh as 147%, and as low as 143%. As we go to press the price is 146%.

Exchange is in fair demand at 16 @1614 We observed some transactions early in the day at 162@162a;

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, June 2.1 FIRST BOARD.

5 Hunt & BTR. 21 2008 Rub & Eric 7s 112%
6 do 810 wn 21% 82 City Bunk 49%
6 do 810 wn 21% 125 Phila & Eric R 25 4
6 do 22 2 2 2 6 do 25 25 6 do ... 810wn 21% 6 do ... 820wn 21% 6 do ... 810wn 21% 6 do ... 821% 100 do ... 85 224 47 Hazleton Coal ... 60 50 Washington Gas. 24 100 Schnyl Nav Pri 55. 27% 100 do ... Pri 500. 27% 100 Holl | The color of the

Semi-weekly Review of the Philadelphia

opper is dui, and there is very little doing in sheathing or yellow metal.

Bark.—The stock of Quercitron is light; small sales of first No. 1 are making at \$35 \$\bar{B}\$ tow. Tanners' Bark is unchanged, and selling at \$44\(\pm\)16 \$\bar{B}\$ cord.

CANDLES are rather dull; city-made and Western Adamantine sell at \$19\(\pm\)22c.

COAL.—The market continues very active, and prices are looking up. Schuylkill ranges from \$5 50 to \$5.75 for White and Red Ash, and Lehigh from \$5.75\(\ph\)6 \$\bar{B}\$ tom. free on board.

June 2-Evening.

Markets.

property owners along the line of the road, and the balance by the Highway. Department. The road to be graded and macadamized is two and a quarter miles in length. It will be the only continuous line of atone-road existing between the towns of Manayunk, Germantown, and Frankford.

The breadstuffs market continues dull, and prices of the leading articles are without any material change. Flour is very dull. Wheat and Corn are unchanged. Outs are firmer. Coal is very active, and prices are maintained. Coffee is scarce and dull. Cotton is rather FRESENTATION OF A HLAG TO CAPTAIN CADWALADER.—A splendid large flag, 36 by 20 feet, has just been presented to Captain Charles N. Cadwalader, recruiting officer of the 2d Artillery, P. V., for his office, No. 620 Chestnut street. The flag is the gift of Messes. Evans & Hassall, Morris L. Hallowell & Co., Yard, Gillmore, & Co., David Jayne & Son, and a few other prominent firms in this city. The flag is to be used in the United States service.

ring the past month there were sent to their regiments by the provost guard of this city 156 men; to Fort McHenry, 65; to the hospitals, 21; delivered to their offleers, 124; transferred, 123; discharged by order of the provost marshal, 23; discharged by order, 150; by the civil authorities, 1; escaped, 1. Total, 664.

EIGHTH-WARD UNION LEAGUE.—The Hon. David Paul Brown will address the Union League of Eighth ward at the horticultural room, Broad and Walnut streets, this evening. The meeting is a public one, and all friends of the Government are invited to be present.

prise about 70 bales, closing at 52@53c F ib, cash, for middlings.

FFATHERV—There are but few here, and good Western command 47@48c. B ib.

FISH.—Mackerel are firm at the advance. We note sales from store of No. 1 at \$12.50 and \$16.50. No. 2 \$10.50 and \$11. No. 3 \$5.50 to \$5.75 for medium, \$6.75 to \$7 for large size. There are few Cod here, and they are worth 56.63c. B ib. Box Herring range from 30.50 40c., and pickled from \$2.50 to \$3.50 B bl.

FRUIT.—Further sales of Sicily Oranges and Lemons have been made at \$4.50@\$5.50 \$ box. Domestic Fruit of all kinds is dull and sales limited.

GUANO.—The demand has fallen off, but there is very little Peruvian here. It is held firmly.

HAY is seiling at 90@100c the 100 lbs.

HEMP is dull, and no sales have come under our notice. Isabella Williams, an insane woman from the Blockley Hospital, jumped into the Delaware at Archetreet wharf on Monday evening, and was rowned. Her body was not rec THE NATIONAL LOAN. - Jay Cooke, geneal subscription agent, announces the sale of one million five-twenties yesterday.

# FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

notice.

HIDES.—There is nothing doing in foreign, and domestic cannot be quoted over 10@lic B lb.

HOPS are dull at the late decline; small sales of finest sort Eastern and Western at 18024c B lb.

LUMBER.—There is a fair demand for the season, and prices are well maintained; white Pine Boards selling at \$20.4, and Yellow-sap do at \$2.022 B M.

MOLASEES.—There is not much inquiry for Caba, but New Orleans is in better demand, and prices have improved; sales of 1,000 bile of the latter at \$20 to 47c, cash and on time. proved; sales of 1,600 bble of the latter at 30 to 47c, cash and on time.

RAVAL STORES.—In Rosin, Tar, and Pitch, the sales have been unimportant. The demand for Spirits of Turpentine is firm, and sales have been made at 35 50, cash.

OILS.—Fish Oils sell slowly, and prices are; steady; smell sales of Linesed at \$1 350.1.1; Lard Oil ranges from \$5 to 95; in Petroleum there is tess doing; and the market dull and lower; sales of crude at 2627c; reflecting bond at 4 4 42c, and free at 5023c; B gallon.

RICE.—There is but ittile stork here and small sales. nn bond at 4(@42c, and free at 50@52c et gallon.

RICE — There is but little stock here, and small sales are making at \$3.4@58 c, cash.

\$\$\left(1.00 + 0.00) \text{There has been on sale of Liverpool or Turk's SEEDS — The market is have a followed by the first of the control lots are taken on arrival at More in Section 1 and the first of the section of th 5c, cash. The following are the receipts of flour and grain at this

Trade in Petroleum.

The following statistics in reference to the export Petroleum trade of Philadelphia may be of interest:

EXPORTS FOR FOURTH MONTH (APRIL), 1863. Bark General Berry....Liverpool. 1, 252 chooner J. W. Webster...London......... 2 Bark Ratharine. Havre.
Ship Catharine. Liverpool.
Ship Catharine. Liverpool.
Ship Catharine. Liverpool.
Ship Pacific. Grant Grant Catharine. Liverpool. .....27, 810 7,606 528 ENFORTS FOR F.FTH MONTH (MAY), 1863.

Bark Thames. Glasgow. 3, 383 57

Anne. Liverpool. 1, 232 2, 336

Schoover Loyal Scranton. London. 2, 519 250

Brig Princess Royal. Havre. 1, 914

' Gen. Garibaldi (orders) Falmouth. 1, 500

'Ajace. Antwerp. 1, 139

Sundry vessels. W. Indies. 267

.. 2,500 bbls. ..13,527 bus.

A barrel of Petroleum, by average, contains about 4 sellons, and thus the estimate in gallous is easily of A barrel of Petroloum, thy avorage, contains about 40 gallons, and thus the estimate in gallons is easily obtained.

The total exports from Philadelphia since January 1, 1863, amount 60 3269, 515gallons.

The chief obstacle to the more rapid growth of this trade here has been the want of sufficient storage capacity and stocks on hand to make up cargoes promptly. I know of orders in a single week of this year, at full market prices, for ten thousand barrels, which would have been exported from Philadelphia, but for the difficulty named. New York had the stocks on hand, and took the orders, even at higher prices. This difficulty is in part overcome, and soon will be entirely. Any mode site sized eargoes can now be found in our yards, and I trust it will not be long before the facilities of storage and ready stock will be adequate to any probable immediate demand.

Heretofore the want of such stocks, or ability to make up cargoes promptly, has induced many parties, in order to result of the foreign demand has been unprecedented in its rapidity. The export trade in Fetroleum, as one of importance, is hardly three years old. But fairly begun in 1861, over five million gallons were exported from the United States. In 1832 over ten million gallons were exported from the United States. In 1832 over ten million gallons have been exported from the United States. The server of \$200,360 93 9, 283 55 the civilized world—and would be as a liberal advance above present prices.

These considerations thus briefly stated, induce me to believe that while the freaks of supply and down, it is unlikely ever to reach as low a point as formerly, but that the waves of speculation may toss it up and down, it is unlikely ever to reach as low a point as formerly, but that the average of teach series of declining prices will be higher and higher, till the price of Petroleum, with the whole we rid for a market, epproaches nearer and nearer its relative value, as compared with the various other means of cellightening mankind.

Philadelphia ought to be the chief exporting market for Petroleum. She can and will become such if the trade is properly fostered and encouraged. Shall this be done? or shall it be embarrassed by unreacoustle respirations, whether knowingly or otherwise, urged

sylictions, whether knowingly or otherwise, urge really for the benefit of rival cities, to which this va-and growing trade may be driven, out of its legitimat and most natural channel? Louisville Tobacco Market, May 39.

Sales of 162 bids. Some of these sales were made at the Tobacco Fair on Wednesday, but were not reported at the werehouses mill to-day. At \$810,03 75, at \$90,95, at \$10,001.75, at \$12,25,012 75, at \$13,001.89, at \$14,001.75, at \$11,001.75, at \$12,001.75, at \$11,001.75, at \$12,001.75, at \$10,001.75, Baltimore Coffee Market, June 2. The trade are baying only to supply their immediate wants, and with a very limited inquiry from other markets prices are drooping. Itio we quote at 30/31C for common o prime quality; Laguayra at 32/2033c, and Java at 380:90 To the Cincinnati Provision Market, June 1st. There was hardly any inquiry to-day, and we heard of no sales of importance. 100 bbls new country packed mess Pork sold at \$12. The brand was not we'l known. Bulk meats and Lard remain nominally as last quoted. PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
GEORGE N TATHAM,
WM. L. REHN
BENJ MARSHALL,
COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, June 3, 1863. ARRIVED. Bark Comet, Morrison, 3 days from New York, in bal-us to Workman & Co. Prig Waltham, Clark, 8 days from Key West, in bal-ust to JE Bazley & Co. ast to J E Barley & Co.

ast to J E Barley & Co.

I EN DOLLARS REWARD IN LINE LINEAR Collection of the Collection of the

Febr H M Wright Febr Z Secor, Robbins, from New Beau, Sebr A Fields, Phillips, from Dighton,

Schr Voltz. Mull. from Providence.
Schr J Burley, Shaw, from Port Royal.
Schr A M Edwards, Sher nan, from New Bedford. J
Schr M Hand, Brooke, from New Bedford.
Schr S Lees, Somers, from New Bedford.
Schr S Lees, Somers, from Nowbern.
Schr J Lees, Somers, from Nowbern.
Schr R Corson, High, from Fortress Monroe, g
Schr R Corson, High, from Fortress Monroe, g
Schr F Red Tyler, Tyrrell, from Acquia Creek,
Eschr S B James, Hall, from Key West, in ballact, to Stormer Hall, from Key West, in ballact, to the Stormer American Sturgeon, 4 days from Baltimore, with wheat to R M Lea.

Stoamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from N York, with miss: 0 W P Clyde.

Str Samson, Dunning, 24 hours from New York, with miss to W P Clyde. Steamer C Comstock, Drake, 24 hours from New York, with mass to W M Baird & Co. CLEARED.

Barque Alexander McKelli, Small, Aloj Host, D S Steison & Co.

Brig Isola, Wyman, Bockland, Blakiston, Graff, & Co.
Brig Isling (Br), Cox. Londonderry, R Taylor & Co.
Schr Merchant, Barbour, Hallfax, E A Souder & Co.
Echr H Brewster, Hawkins, Port Boyal, D S Statson 7 Co. Schr Edward, Treworgy, Salem, Repplier & Bro. Schr Jas Porter, Burrows, Boston, do. Schr R Feaman, Seaman, Boston, Bancroft, Lewis, & Jo.
Fehr R Corson, High, Boston,
Schr R Corson, High, Boston,
Schr Armenia, Cavalier, Boston, J H Rathbun,
Schr J English, Kendrick, do,
Schr J Burley, Shaw, Boston, L Audenried & Go.
Schr J Otta, Mull, New Bedford,
Schr Volta, Mull, New Bedford,
Schr Allegheny, Cramer, Salem, Hammett, Van Dusen, & Lachwan Lochman.
Diamond, Brown. Boston.
J P Cake, Endicott, Boston.
do.
J P Cake, Endicott, Boston.
do.
J P Cake, Endicott, Boston.
do.
J Crockford.
Grawford.
Graw

Yellington.

Col. A M Fd wards. Sherman, New Bedford. do. Schor Land W Fd wards. Sherman, New Bedford. do. Schor Edwards. Alexandria, do. do. Schor Fd W right, Fisher. do. do. Schor Fred Tyler, Tyrell. do. do. Schor Fred Wards. Nickerson. do. do. Schor Fred Wards. Nickerson. do. do. Schor Trotter, Kackett, Providence, Blakiston, Graf Co. Schr Z Secor, Robbins, New Bedford, E R Sawyer & Go. Schr Susan Jaynes, Compton, Beaufort, Hunter, Nor-Schr Halatia, Barbarie, Halifax, Van Horn, Wood-Simpson, Churn, Providence, Westmoreland H I. Corbit. Clark, Alexandria, Tyler, Stone, & Co.
H I. Ely. McAllister, do.
Pangassett, Warles, Fortress Monroe, Tyler, & Co.
Telegraph, Ruark. Washington, R Jones,
Concecticut, Clock, Alexandria, U S Quartermaster.
Steamer H J Devinney, Bristow, Alexandria, Thos
Webster, Jr.
Steamer Ruggles, McDermott, New York, W P Clyde.
Steamer Sarab, Jones, New York, Wm H Baird & Co.
Steamer J S Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore, A Greyes, Jr.

(Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.)
LEWES, Del., June 1
LEWES, Del., June 1 Two barks came down on Sunday, and anchored of the Breakwater: one went to see during the night; the other went to see during the night; the other went to see this morning, with the whole fleet before at the Breakwater; among them were brig Active, for Washington, with coal; schrs H M Ackins, for do, with atores: Carthagena, ior New Bedford; Emily C Dennison, Martha Colling, J B Johnson, and three others, loaded with hay for Government account.

AARON MARSHALL. MEMORANDA. Brig J M Sawyer, Leighton, hence at Trinidad, 13th Brig Mazatlan, Merriman, hence at Matanzas, 19th

CITY ITEMS. THE LATEST NEEDLE NEWS .- Those of our readers who have Wheeler & Wilson machines in their families—and who has not?—will be pleased to learn that still a new improvement has been added to their invaluable home companion, a "trimmer," so called from its being designed to trim ladies' dresses. This little attachment stitches braids of any width, on one edge only; and really, when one observes the hundreds of elegant robes decorated round the skirt, with half a dozen rows of braid, more or less, now worn, it is surprising that this improvement was not soone There is no computing the weary hours of labor its steel and crystal circlet will economi We advise our readers to call at 704 Chestnut street. the elegant brown-stone building. STRAWRERRIES SMOTHERED IN TOR CREAN.-A more sumptuous dessert than this the most fastidious epicure could scarcely desire. Fo

some days past, Mr. J. W. Price, proprietor, of the popular Restaurant, Fourth and Chestnut streets has been serving for his guests fine strawberries and ice cream for dessert. Mr. Price's vigilance and liberality in securing for the enjoyment of his patrons all the luxuries of the season, at the earlies possible moment, is securing for his establishment a reputation hitherto unattained by any other publidining saloon in Philadelphia. His meats are the very inest that the best market in the world affords: the are cooked in the best manner to suit a cultivated taste, and his vegetables, green peas, salads, asparague, &c., are served in the finest style for health and guatatory enjoyment. There is, moreover, an air of neatness about Mr. Price's tables that renders his neals doubly inviting. His bread and butter is A No. 1, his wines and other beverages of the choicest brands, and his charges exceedingly moderate. No wonder that his custom, from the very first gentlemen of our city, is so immense. BEAUTIFUL EXHIBITION OF FRUIT.—It will pay our readers handsomely to go a long distance out of their way to see the tempting display f grapes on the vine, made this morning, in Mr. A. L. Vansant's windows. Ninth and Chestnut streets The grapes are on luxuriant dwarf vines, and are the finest-flavored fruit grown. We need hardly inform our readers that for all kinds of Fruits Mr Vansant's reputation is unequalled by any other Confectioner in America.

ELEGANT SUMMER CLOTHING AT MODE-RATE PRICES.-Messrs. C. Somers & Son, No. 625 Chestnut street, under Jayne's Hall, are now supplying thousands of our citizens with the most elegant suits of the season, at prices far below those usually charged for the same class of goods. This house, it will be remembered, possesses facilities for an elegant garments to order, or supplying fine quality of clothing ready made, that are peculiar to themselves. The electron work and fits is unsurpassed by the very first nerchant alloring establishments in the land.

RAPID ADVANCE IN COAL.—The advice which we gave our readers a few days ago, respect-ing the prospective advance in the price of coal, has already been more than realized. Orders for hundreds of tons are daily flowing in upon Mr. W. W. Alter, at his popular yard, Ninth street, above Poplar, and it is a settled fact that, no matter how much prices may rise , Alter's is the place to obtain coal at the lowest possible figures, and at the same time getting the best and cleanest quality of coal. WOOD AND CARY, No. 725 Chestnut street, have the largest assortment of Gentlemen's Straw Hats in the city, at moderate prices. HAMS, TONGUES, DRIED BEEF, &c .-

Messrs. Davis & Richards, proprietors of the fine family grocery store, corner of Arch and Tenth streets, formerly C. H. Mattson's, have at all times in store for the accommodation of their numerous patrons, the finest quality of Jersey-cured Hams, large-sized Tongues, and dried Beef. All goods purchased at this store are promptly delivered in any part of the city, or carefully packed and sent to any of the depots free of charge. SUMMER HATS FOR GENTLEMEN AND Youth, of every desirable style and description, can

be found at C. Oakford & Son's, under the Continen-ELEGANT FITTING SHIRTS .- Mr. George Grant, No. 610 Offestnut street, has justly the reputation of producing the most desirable shirts manu factured in this country. His entire stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods, we may also state, is unsurpassed, and his prices are moderate. IN MILITARY TRAPPINGS FOR ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS, the most elegant assortment will e found at Oakford & Son's, under the Continental

GENTLEMEN CAN HAVE any style of Straw Hat made to order at Wood & Cary's, No. 725 Chestnut street. ST. John's Orphan Asylum.-The annual festival in aid of this institution will take place, on the grounds of the Asylum, to morrow the 4th instant. The entertainment will be a highly interesting one, consisting of music and addresses by the children. It is to be hoped that our citizens will contribute their aid in behalf of this highly

laudable object. MEETING OF THE PROGRESSIVE FRIENDS. This religious body will hold meetings for several lays, at Longwood, Chester county, Pa. For the accommodation of those who wish to attend them. the trains on the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad (via Media) will run excursion trains, at educed fare. For particulars, see advertisement. ADVANTAGES AT CARPENTER'S, 54 North Eighth street. THE WHOLE IMPORTATION, Real Erglish Dunstable Lead Colo SPANISH AND RYDALL HATS.

These are superior to anything offered this season, nd the only ones we shall have. Our other large assortment of Straw Goods, Ribbons, and Hats for sum-mer, need no advertising. A. E. CARPENTER, je3-21\* Old Stand, 54 North Eighth street. SUMMER is now full upon us: the days re drawing near their greatest length, and old Sol is putting out his whole strength; men and animals are clad in their brightest verdure, and why should ot we imitate their example by putting on clothing cost appropriate to the season? In this connection our thoughts must naturally recur to the establish ment of Messrs. Charles Stokes & Co., the eminent Clothiers, under the Continental Hotel, as the great desideratum in this particular.

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.—The telegraph keeps us informed of the guns captured, the redoubts taken, and the breaches made in the outworks at Vickshurg. These are all matters of thrilling im portance; but while we discuss breaches made in fortifications, we should not remain silent concern ing those other breeches, such as are made at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth. We commend not only the breeches, but the vests, coats, and other garments made at this popular establiment, and we advise all our readers to adopt the military vernacular, and to invest Fort Rockbill & Wilson (and themselves) without delay. THE REBEL PIRATE SEMMES.—Semmes. the captain of the pirate Sumpter, says he wants to capture as many vessels from New Bedford as he can, because the stone fleet was sent from there to stop up Charleston harbor. He also wants one or

ssels from this port, in hopes that he may be able to find on board a suit of summer clothes made to order at Granville Stokes' One-price Emporium, No. 609 Chestnut street. TEN DOLLARS REWARD IP THE INDIAN

Schr D W Eldridge, Smith, 10 days from Port Royal, in hallast to captain.

Selv Chief. Townsend, 2 days from Indian river, with con to J W Broon.

Schr Jas Potter, Burrows, from Boston.

Schr A Seaman, Seaman, do, Schr Jas Beglish, Kendricke, do, Schr Jass English, Kendricke, d cost, cash. To be seen at No. 1418 Lombard street, a few doors above Broad. je2-4t\*

PERTIES