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THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1868. FORNEY'S WAR PRESS

FOR SATURDAY, June 6th, is just issued, and for ILLUSTRATION .- Portrait of Major General Oliver O. LITERARY.—Continuation of the original novelette "Florence Liston, a Story of the Heart;" "The Ca-valry Escort," a rosm of the war; and an extensive WAR NEWS .- A compendiary of the news of the

week; special correspondence; nar atives of raids and battles; full details of the Vicksburg campaign; military GENERAL INTELLIGENCE. — Correspondence and collated news from all the great cities; religious news from all denominations; local news, and full information of agricultural science, finance, commerce, literature, and the fine arts.

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Price 5 cents.

THE NEWS. Our European news brings us a variety of British opinions on the subject of Hooker's reverse. The Times regards it as a result to have been predicted from the character of General Hooker; but other journals discover merit in the campaign, and see no reason for despair of the cause. The Alabama has got into difficulty with the British marine, three vessels, with British cargoes, having been robbed and ruined by the pirate. The American gentleman in Ireland, who gave so much anxiety to the press of Cork, regarding the recruiting of British subjects for America, is discovered to be a swindler—perhaps for America, is discovered to be a swind of a no American at all—who has left for parts unfended the intentions of our Government with re-A POLITICAL URIDED has grown in Prussia, between the ministers of the Crown and the progressionism

of the Chamber of Deputies, who, with all respect to the King, have drawn up an address of protest against the ministry and the Government. Results important to the cause of the Deputies are expected to grow out of this difficulty. The Polish revolu-tion is still active and the unasking out in many other parts of the kingdom, though it has of late achieved no remarkable victory or secure advantage. A report was generally current at Vienna that Rus sia had called upon Prussis to aid in putting down the rebellion, which is hardly possible, in view of the present antagonism in the King's Legislature, where there is doubtless a party inclined to favor the Polish cause or disappoint the King. In reference to the Polish question, Palmerston's address to the Trades Unionists is valuable, as showing the cordiality of British statesmanship in favor of Po-

WE notice reports of the capture of a number o Banks near Alexandria. Governor Moore is reported as one of the prisoners, but this statement is unjustified by our news from New Orleans. Ex-Governor Alexander Mouton and ex-Governor Robert C. Wickliffe, Governor of Louisiana previous to the election of Thomas Overton Moore the present incumbent, were the only captives so far as appears known. Ex-Governor Wickliffe is represented to have taken no part in the acts of secession, and until long after the attack on Fort Sumpter, he refrained from committing himself to the cause of Secession until the violent pressure of

OUR news from Vicksburg reports the situation safe and full of promise, our army in admirable spirits, and the dispositions of Gen. Grant for the capture of the city are worthy of all confidence. The women and children had been allowed to leave the town, for which purpose the cessation of hostilities urred on the 21st. Gen. Frank Blair's division had started for the Black river bridge, his destination unknown. Admiral Porter gives a report of the efficient naval operations of the siege, and the expedition up the Yazoo, whose results will tell with severity upon the supplies, property, and arma-

besieged. General Banks has united his forces with those of General Augur, who fought the battle of Port Hudson. On the night of the 24th Far mortar fleet silenced several of the enemy's guns. Port Hudson is now being closely besieged by the forces of Banks, Augur, and Porter, and no doubt seems entertained of a capitulation before very long. The army before Port Hudson is in excellent tion. The garrison besieged does not number more than ten thousand men.

THE Supreme Court, of the New York city district, decided yesterday in the case of Meyer against consevelt, that treasury notes are not a legal ander for the payment of bonds and mortgages contracted prior to the act of Congress making these notes a legal tender. This judgment is directly opposed to the decision in the general term of the Supreme Court for the seventh district, New York, and the question must now go before the Court of Appeals, where, only if it is sustained, the present

ecision can be of any practical importance. TEN MEBERS of the National Academy of Sci ences, out of the whole number of fifty, are from this city and State. These are Professors A. D. E. Rogers, A. A. Humphreys, J. Leidy, M. F. Longatreth, Fairman Rogers (secretary), and Commodore
Dablgren. The Academy has already begun its utility, and will soon make a report upon a system of weights and measures.

The Conscription Act. The enrolment preparatory to the enforcement of the conscription act has been commenced in this city, and will probably be completed in less than a month. Among loyal citizens there has never been any difference of opinion as to the propriety of a conscription. The only question has been whether it might not have advantageously been carried into effect at a much earlier day. Whether the bill, in all its details, is as perfect as could be desired, is considered by some to be rather questionable; but it is plain that the objectionable features, if such there be, are not to be removed by newspaper discussion, or they would have been amended long ago. We do not think that any loyal man-any man anxious to see the war brought to an honorable close; any man desircus of seeing the authority of the nation everywhere recognized within the limits of the nation-will cavil at a measure which proposes to accomplish these desirable ends, and no others. Whoever speaks of it as an unnecessary , evil; whoever denounces its enforcement as a piece of tyranny; whoever refers to its passage as an act of usurpation in conflict with the spirit of our free institutions, not only betrays his ignorance of the first prin-

ciples of free government, but subjects his patriotism to scrutiny and question. Like the proof-reader, he can pick out the errors, but is blind to the merits of the work before him. He would praise the brilliancy of the sun, but that he has been told there are spots upon its surface, and he considers them a vital objection. We concede to this fastidious person that in a certain limited sense conscription is an evil-one of the necessary evils incident to the fearful strife in which when the life of an individual is in danger, the genuine physic must be taken. What if the physician insists upon administering an unpalatable dose, would that be a case of tyranny or usurpation? Such precisely is the situation of the nation. Its existence is threatened, but by proper measures it may be preserved. Does any one doubt that in such an emergency it is right and proper to

administer the strong draught whose saving

efficacy is unquestioned? We do not believe it possible. If there can be no material objection urged against the propriety of the conscription act, certainly there can be none what | and weighty lesson on Monday evening, in ever urged against its necessity. True, the military situation was never more promising; the prosperity of the country never so marked | bear. Their remorseless and inexorable dicand so stable; the financial and political affairs of the Government never in a more their intense hostility to their country, and satisfactory condition. These are hopeful, and truthful indications of the progress of | the public authorities, and then demand the our arms and of our cause. But those who endorsement of their party. In the case of imagined that the successes in the South- | Mr. Vallandigham, the action of the Gowest may render the enforcement of the vernment has elicited a response in every conscription law unnecessary are in error. | loyal heart. Gentlemen who have re-The purposes of the Administration are cently travelled through Ohio and the not to be lightly shaken by successes West assure me that the effect of this or misfortunes. If ever we needed larger arrest has been most wholesome, espearmies, we need them now-now, when the | cially among the loyal Democracy; for, rebellion seems, indeed, drawing to a close, apart from the bold, bitter, and persevering and when the fighting that is to come must manner in which that able and unscrupulous necessarily be more desperate than it has demagogue has sought martyrdom, Demoever been before. Rebellions, born of trea- crats cannot forget that he was one of the son, die very hard; and in their death-strug- chief architects of their party's ruin-one, gles frequently exhibit a strength and tena- indeed, who did more to encourage and incity of purpose of which the world had sup- flame the pro-slavery tyrants now in rebelposed them incapable. It would be a fearful lion than any man, outside of the ancient thing, after having progressed so far to the ex-President of the United States, who concompletion of our holy task-after having templates from, his safety and retirement at mounted so near to the hill-top with the Wheatland the desolation of a once-happy block of marble to find it rolling down to the Republic. And yet such a demagogue is bottom. It would be a terrible thing for us, now to be canonized as a saint by the new morally, politically, and financially, to find | leaders of the new Democracy! His name our victories turned to ashes on our lips, and his treason must henceforth be emwhen we came to taste their fruits. Self- balmed in the heart of every man who deconfidence is almost always purblind, and sires office within the limits of the so-called nothing is easier for the man who fancies Democratic church. One would suppose, himself on the high road to success than if the action of the dictators who met at Into stumble into the pit. We have made dependence Square on Monday evening many errors in the conduct of this was right, that it would be responded to by

to carry on a great war with the paraphernalia of peace, and when we would have beaten our pruning hooks into swords, there were men who could find no warrant for it in the Constitution, or in past compromises, and they were allowed to object; but our grandest error—the error to which the prolongation of the war to the present day was almost wholly due-was our overweening confidence in our resources, and our under-estimation of the enemy's strength.

"Is not the South but eight millions, and is not the North twenty?" was the comfortable question we loved to asked ourselves whenever a new danger sprang up to menace us. It is this fallacious notion, that we are "twenty millions," that has well nigh proved our ruin. We are not twenty millions save in theory, and theory will not fight our battles, nor pay our armies, nor save our country. The conscription bill proposes to do this thing, or rather to assist in the work. Its

mission is a high and holy one, therefore, and no nobler legislation than that which framed it, could have engaged the attention of the last Congress. We do not apprehend that its enforcement will be attended with any serious difficulty, notwithstanding the threats that have been printed in many of the disloyal papers. If the men who meet in barns and caves to organize hostile opposition to the Government and laws for the sake of peace—who hope to secure peace by the novel method of inciting to lawlessness and anarchy—are sincere in their pacific purpose, a chance is now prenecessity of resorting to without the necessity of resorting to owing and nods, and winks, and passwords. All these pleasing little adjuncts, however romantic, are not indispensable, and are apt to excite suspicion in inquiring minds. The conscription law proposes simply to accomplish peace, a certain peace, a speedy peace, an honorable peace, a permanent peace. Therefore, let these factious peacemen come out of their caves and hidingplaces, and array themselves in favor of a measure which coincides so perfectly with their wishes and designs. It is unnecessary that the invitation should be extended to any other class of our citizens. For financial, military, political, and humanitarian reasons t is necessary that the conscription law should be carried into operation as speedily as possible, and loyal men everywhere not

A Plea for the Worms. Upon the grounds of magnanimity and superior wisdom, we desire to enter our so-

only recognize the fact, but are prepared to

accept its responsibilities without argument

lemn protest against the senseless clamor in which our press and public have for several weeks indulged, concerning the tender little worms. The whole power of the press -that lever of civilization to which Victor Hugo so recently paid a beautiful tribute, and whose praises have been sung by every poet since the days of FAUST and GUTTEN BERG; the vast agencies of science, whose divining-rod can reveal the mysteries of the heavens above and the earth beneath, PORT HUDSON, like Vicksburg, is now being and the waters under the earth; the collective wisdom of both branches sway within the limits of the corporate city is not to be disputed;—these are the resources, these are the mighty weapons that are to be hurled against the playful little creatures that hang like drapery upon the skirts of budding spring, and gracefully festoon the walks of civil life, like the amber-droppings in the last scene of the late burlesque at the Chestnut. It is mean to take advantage of our superior station, and turn the instruments which God and nature have put into our hands against the most harmless of our "creature comforts." Swaying to and fro with every passing breeze, they typify life's changes, and are the natural pendulums

ence. Why should they not be permitted Bache (who has been chosen president of the Acade- to have full swing? Shame upon the miscreants who would pervert the power of the press to the uses of a vermifuge, and convert the arcanum of science into a worm-phylactery! How much nobler the conduct of our ancestors, who went into the culture of the morus multicaulis with enthusiasm, that the worms might be furnished with mulberry bunches gratis, and might have no care but to tuck themselves out in the finest silks!

But the world moves, and other times have

that count the hours of our fleeting exist-

come upon us. Not only do we contend that this onslaught on the dainty little creatures is wholly partisan, and at war with the finest instincts of our nature, but we think it is at variance with the true interests of our people. In the grand economy of Nature. no living being is without, what Mrs. Jel-LYBY would call "its mission." Worms are both useful and ornamental. Some of the prettiest achievements in mosaics are vermiculated works, which are eulogized by all the lexicographers. Some time ago aquariums were all the rage, and gasping gold-fish, consorting with hideous cels and lizards, among pebble-stones and impossible rocks, graced many of the most fashionable reception halls. But the introduction of gravel-roofing made pebble-stones scarce, and aquariums are numbered with the past. Cannot some enterprising fellow-citizen invent what might be termed a vermicellium? What would be a greater ornament to a parlor than a silver-mounted case, resplendent with the wonders of this species of animate creation? Or the little pets might be allowed to cluster rustically on the hanging-baskets of moss or fern which our lady friends nurture so tenderly at this season! Cowper somewhere says-

"I would not enter on my list of friends, Though graced with polished manners and fine sense Put wanting sensibility, the man

Who needlessly sets foot upon a worm." But herein lies the difficulty, that there are ruthless men in every community; there are men whose souls are dead to the charms we have been plunged—but in its nature it of beauty and the forms of symmetry. These is not so much an evil as a remedy for worse | are the men who write indignant communievils. We cannot expect a remedy to be | cations to the papers; they are iconoclasts; pleasant; we must be satisfied if it is effect they seek to mount to the pedestal of fame tive. Sugar pills are excellent when per- upon the noses of a popular clams. These sons simply imagine themselves sick; but men should be rebuked; they should be taught that there are more things betwixt heaven and earth than is dreamt of in their philosophy, and that the meek-eyed worms are in the category. We rely on the good sense of our people to rectify the evil, for the masses of the people are conservative, and are firmly impressed with Pope's doc-

trine, that "Whatever is, is right." LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

The new leaders of the new Democracy taught their followers another instructive Independence Square. Heavy, indeed, are the burdens which these followers must tators grasp at every opportunity to show seize every pretext to weaken and paralyze

have planned wrongly; we have attempted ence, shortly preceding the meeting over which Judge Lewis presided, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted by both branches of the City Councils of Baltimore:

Whereas, Clement L. Vallandigham, of the State of Ohio, has long been endeavoring in his public speeches to create-dissensions in our country, posson the public mind, and give aid and comfort to those ment, therefore,
Resolved, by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore,
That they have heard with pleasure of the arrest
and transportation beyond our lines of Clement L.
Vallandigham, and that in their judgment the best nterest of the country and the preservation of the covernment fully justified the proceeding.

Resolved, That, whilst they consider all measures Resolved, That, whilst they consider all measures of the Federal Government are subjects for just and fair criticism, they do not believe that at a time like this any man should be tolerated who is plainly, palpably, and notoriously endeavoring to create a fac-tious opposition to the Government, thereby in creasing the difficulties of putting down the rebek lion.

Resolved, That the Hon. John Lee Chapman, Mayor of the city of Baltimore, be and he is hereby requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to the President of the United States, and also to Gen. Burnside.

I wish every Democrat in Pennsylvania would read these resolutions, and contrast them with the resolutions adopted at the meeting in Independence Square. They would then clearly see the difference between lovalty in a secure and prosperous free State, and loyalty in a slave State, which is still threatened, and a great part of t impoverished by the armies of the rebellion. In Baltimore the arrest of Vallandigham by General Burnside, and the approval of his arrest by the President, so far from exciting indignation, has awakened intense and profound gratitude. It is bailed not as the blow at the rights of the private citizen, but as a new declaration that all the enemies of the Republic must be punished, and that the Administration of Mr. Lincoln is resolved, at whatever hazard, to do not wonder that most ur the stander and well-known men who have heretofore reflected credit upon the Democratic party, and who remain within the organization, if possible, to rescue it from the bale ful influences that seem resolved to destroy it-I do not wonder, I say, that such citizens refused to take part in the dark and shameful demonstration to which I refer. Nor do I doubt that there are thousands and ten of thousands who have frequently denounced the Administration, and who have voted against it at former elections, but who will see in this recent proof of the disoval determination of their self-constituted

WASHINGTON.

and such designs.

eaders, an argument and an appeal that

must forever separate them from contact

with, and responsibility for, such doctrines

Special Despatches to "The Press."

OCCASIONAL.

WASHINGTON, June 3, 1863. Army of the Potomac. my order, issued from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, recently, says no horse shall be left in the possession of a disloyal resident of any part of the country occupied by the enemy—this species of property being contraband of war, this species of property being contraband of war and liable to be used by guerillas, spies, or messer yers, in the enemy's service.

The rebels on the southern side of the Rappahan nock were yesterday morning strengthening considerably their picket lines, where they were lately

Rebel Reports from Vicksburg. Passengers arriving here by boat from Acquia reck report that a flag of truce last night brought have already been published. The rebel officers informed the bearer of the flag that they had later advices, to the effect that Vicksburg had not been taken. The papers, it was said by those who saw them, contained no intelligence of interest from any part of the South. One of them, perhaps the Enquirer, in an editorial de-TON, and says this course tends to demoralize the troops, and that a frequent change of command causes delay, and produces other disastrous effects. It refers, as a case in point, to the results of such The Pirate Alahama.

Information has been received here that the rebei British ship off the coast of Campeachy. One of these papers apologizes to its patrons for not giving the votes of the soldiers in Virginia, in the late election, as such a publication would afford the Federals an idea of their actual strength.

Movements of Governor Curtin. ERIE, June 2.—Governor Curtin, accompanied b here at noon to day. He was greeted upon his arrival by the firing of cannon, ringing of bells, and every demonstration of respect, and escorted by a procession composed of the military and civil organizations. The party will leave for Meadville to morrow morning.

Arrest of a Newspaper Correspondent. NASHVILLE, June 3.—The chief of police vester the New York Spirit of the Times, but now a local reporter of the Nashville Dispatch, for writing treasonable correspondence to the Times. correspondence to the Freeman's Journal, o New York. He will be sent south of our lines.

The Canal Convention. CHICAGO, June 4.—The Canal Convention assembled at 3 o'clock, the president in the chair.

Mr. Ruggles, from the Committee on Resolutions, submitted a resolution appealing to Congress to take action regarding the ship canal around the Falls of Niagara.

Several speeches were made on the resolution, and an amendment was submitted by a delegate from Iowa, directing the action of Congress to the improvement of the Des Moines Rapids.

Mr. Arnold, of Illinois, presented a series of resolutions succinctly setting forth the advantages of a ship canal through Illinois, and directing the attention of Congress to the importance of the work. The resolution of Mr. Ruggles was referred to the committee. CHICAGO, June 4.—The Canal Convention assem

ommittee. The Convention then adjourned till 3 o'clock P.M. APTERNOON SESSION. Mr. Rugglea reported the following resolution:
The loyal States assembled in National Convention at Chicago, desirous of cementing closer the Union, for perpetuating our national unity forever, of providing for the common defence, and promoting the general welfare of our whole country, do adopt the following resolutions:
First. That we regard the construction and enlargement of the canal between the Mississippi river and Atlantic with samely differentiables. and we regard the construction and enlargement of the canal between the Mississippi river and Atlantic, with canals duly connecting the lakes, as a great military and commercial necessity; we believe such an enlargement or construction, with dimensions sufficient to pass gunboats from the Mississippi to Lake Michigan, and from the Atlantic to and from the great lakes, will furnish the cheapest and most expeditious means of protecting the Norths required by every principle of sound politica

is required by every principle of sound political economy.
Third. That such a national highway between the Mississippi and the lakes, as far as practicable, should be free, without tolls and restrictions, and we would deprecate placing this great thoroughfare in the hands of any private corporation or State. The work should be accomplished by the national credit, and as soon as the cost was reimbursed to the National Treasury should be as free as the lakes to the commerce of the world. The resolutions were adopted without a dissenting voice.

Mr. Ruggles, for himself, offered a resolution, That the Convention is of the opinion that the increased stimulus given to agriculture and commerce by the proposed enlargement of the canals will far increase the foreign commerce of the country, and that the import duties on return cargoes will very far exceed the interest on the cost of the proposed works and preduce a fund for its rapid reimbursement.

This was cervied uponimously.

works and produce a fund for its rapid reimbursement.
This was carried unanimously.
A resolution was adopted for the appointment of a committee by the president, to prepare a memorial to the President of the United States and Congress, presenting the views of the Convention, and urging the passage of laws necessary to carrying them into full effect, the committee to have power to open such correspondence as may be expedient, and in their discretion call any further Convention, five members of the said committee, at any meeting duly notified by the chairman, to constitute a quorum. The president of the Convention announced the The president of the Convention announced the committee as follows:

I. N. Arnold, Illinois; Samuel L. Carey, Kentucky; Henry L. Dawes, Massachusetts; S. C. Herrey, Maine; S. M. Edwards, New Hampshire; J. S. Morrill, Vermont; Duncan Stewart, Michigan; R. J. Arnold, Rhode Island; Calvin Day, Connecticut; S. J. Horner, Michigan; P. Chamberlain, Ohio; R. P. Hill, Iowa; E. Nye, New Jersey; A. E. Lowe, New York; R. Blakely, Minnesota; Dr. Anthony, Kansas; J. T. Lewis, Wisconsin.

A resolution tendering the thanks of the Convention to the president for the able, dignified, and accomplished manner in which he has presided, was passed unanimously.

From Fortress Mouroe. FORTHERS MONROE, June 3.—The steamship S.
R. Spaulding, Captain Howe, from Boston; the propeller James Jerome, from Baltimore, and the Josephine, from New York, have arrived.
The steamer Belvidere sailed this morning for New York.

WEST CHESTER, June 3.—A large Union convention assembled here yesterday. Wayne McVeagh was elected senatorial, and Leonard T. Roberts, Col. Ringwalt, and James A. Strawbridge were chosen as district delegates to the Pittsburg State Consensor vention. They were unanimously instructed to support the nomination of Governor Curtin for re-election. East Tennessee and Southern Kentucky. CINCINNATI, June 3.—A despatch from Somerset, Ky., says that twenty refugees had come in that morning from East Tennessee. There are but few rebel troops in Knoxville; many had passed through recently, going West.

Rebel pickets on the Cumberland have resumed their old nosition. The New Hampshire Legislature.

CONCORD, N. H., June 3.—The State Legislature organized to-day. Mr. Onslow Stevens, of this city, was chosen president of the Senate. The House elected Wm. E. Chandler (Rep.) for Speaker by a vote of 176 against 134 for Thomas J. Smith, the Democratic candidate.

Governor Gilmore will be inaugurated to-morrow. Sporting News.

NEW YORK, June 3.—The trot to-day between Patchen and General Butler (two miles and repeat, for a purse of \$5,000), was won by Patchen, who made both heats easy in time 4.58 and 4.56. Marine. BOSTON, June 3.—Arrived, ship Polar Star, from Calcutta; bark Acara, from Cienfuegos; brigs Open Sea, from ditto; H. Means, from Matanzas.

Below—Bark Franklin, hence for New Orleans, returning in a leaky condition. war—more, than the Congressional committees can account for or rectify. We most ashamed to utter it in this correspondLiverpool.

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG. Operations of the Mississippi Squadro Admiral Porter's Official Report.

SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

FOUR O'CLOCK A. M.

ADVANCE OF GENERAL JOHNSTON. nication from Gen. Grant informing me that he ntended to attack the whole of the rebel works at 0 o'clock A. M. on the next day, and asking me t hell the batteries from 9.30 until 10.30, to annoy the arrison. I kept six mortars playing rapidly on the works and town all night, and sent the Benton, Mound City, and Carondelet up to shell the water batteries and other places where troops might be

resting during the night.

At 7 o'clock in the morning the Mound City proceeded across the river and made an attack on the hill batteries opposite the canal. At 8 o'clock I joined her with the Benton, Tuscumbia, and Carondelet. All these vessels opened on the hill bateries, and finally silenced them, though the mair marched to meet him at daylight yesterday. work on the battery, containing the heavy rifled gun, was done by the Mound City, Lieutenant and Big Black rivers, with the intention of retaking Commanding Byron Wilson.

I then pushed the Benton, Mound City, and Ca. Haines' Bluff and breaking up our communications rondelet up to the water batteries, leaving the Tusby the Yazoo. His force is variously estimated at cumbia (which is still out of repair) to keep the

hill batteries from firing on our vessels after they had passed by. The three gunboats passed up feat him without raising the siege. slowly, owing to the strong current—the Mound City leading, the Benton following, and the Carondelet astern. The water batteries opened furiously, my to the 30th ultimo have been received. supported by a hill battery, on the starboard. The vessels advanced to within four hundred and forty yards (by our marks), and returned the fire for being very accurate and incessant. Finding that the hill batteries behind us were silenced. I ordered up the Tuscumbia to within 800 yards of the batteries; but her turret was soon made The Case of The Chicago Times. untenable, not being able to stand the enemy's shot

and I made her drop down. I had been engaged with the forts an hour longer than General Gran asked. The vessels had all received severe shots under water, which we could not stop up while in motion; and, not knowing what might have delayed the movement of the army, I ordered the vessels to drop out of fire, which they did in a cool and handome manner.
This was the hottest fire the gunboats had ever some manner. more on a level with them than usual, the gunboats threw in their shell so fast that the aim of the enem was not very good. The enemy hit the vessels number of times, but the shotdid but little damage Not a man was killed, and only a few wounded. I had only enough ammunition for a few moment longer, and set all hands to work to fill up from ou depot below. After dropping back, I found that the enemy had taken possession again of one of the lower-hill batteries, and was endeavoring to renount his guns, and had mounted a 12-pounde field piece to fire at Gen. McArthur's troops, which had landed a short time before at Warrenton. I sent the Mound City and Carondelet to drive them off, which they did in a few minutes. I beg leave to enclose a letter from Gen. McAr thur, explaining why he did (to use his own expression) take advantage of the results gained by the gunboats. I have since learned from General Grant that the army did assault at the right time

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The following despatch was eccived at the Navy Department this afternoon

SIR: On the evening of the 21st I received a cor

Mississippi Squadron,
Flag-buip Black Hawk, May 23.

vigorously. In the noise and smoke we could not peee or hear it. The gunboats were, therefore, still fighting when the assault had proved unsuccessful. The army had terrible work before them, and are fighting as well as soldiers ever fought before. But the works are stronger than any of us dreamed General Grant and his soldiers are confident that the brave and energetic generals in the army

will soon overcome all obstacles and carry the DAVID D. PORTER. Acting Rear Admiral. Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy. THE EXPEDITION UP THE YAZOO-FULL CESS-GREAT DESTRUCTION OF REBEL PROPERTY.

MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON, FLAG SHIP/BLACK HAWK, NEAR VICKSBURG, May 24, 1863. Sin: I have the honor to inform you that the expedition I sent up the Yazoo river the day after I took possession of the forts on Snyder's Bluff, have d, having met with perfect suc As the steamers approached Yazoo City the rebel perty was fired by Lieut. Brown, of the ram Arkanses, and what he had begun our forces finished. Three powerful rams were burnt—the Mobile, a screw vessel ready for plating; the Republic, being fitted for a ram with railroad iron plating, and a vessel on the stocks—a monster three hundred and ten feet long [and seventy-five feet beam. This vessel was to have been covered with 4½ inch iron plating and was to have had six engines, four sideplating and was to have had six engines, four sidewheels and the propeller. She would have given The rebels had under construction a fine navyyard, containing fine sawing and planing machines, and an extensive machine shop, carpenter and blacksmith shops, and all the necessary appliances for a large building and repairing yard. Lieutenant Commanding Walker burned all these with a large quantity of valuable building timber. He also burned a large saw mill that had been used in constructing the monster ram.

The material destroyed, at a moderate estimate, cost more than two millions of dollars. We had one man killed and seven wounded by field pieces from the enemy's batteries, received while going up the I enclosed Lieut. Commander Walker's report, in relation to this analy. He deserves much credit for the handsome manner in which he performed the duty assigned him. If he could have obtained n

lots he would have succeeded in getting possession of all the rebel rams, instead of having them burned, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, DAVID D. PORTER, Acting Rear Admiral Commanding the Mississippi Squadron.
To Hon. Gideon Welles, Sec'v of the Navv. REPORT OF COMMANDER WALKER. The following is the report of Lieutenant Com-nander Walker, addressed to Rear Admiral Porter,

and accompanying the latter's report to the Depart-United States Stramer Baron de Kalb, Mouth of the Yazoo River, May 23, 1863. SIR: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to your orders, I started from Snyder's Bluff on the Rose, Linden, and Petrel, on an expedition to Yazoo City. Arriving at Haines' Bluff, I landed a force and spiked an 8-inch gun in the works there and burned the carriage. I also burned some forty tents, which were left standing, and a steam saw-mill. Arriving at Yazoo City at 1 P. M. on the 13th inst., I was met by a committee of citizens, who informed me that the place had been evacuated by the military authorities, and asked protection. The navy yard and vessels had been fired by the enemy, and I sent a working party to insure the destruction of everything valuable to the rebels. The vessels burned were the Mobile, a screw vessel, ready for her planking: the Republic, which was being fitted out for a ram, and a vessel on the stocks, a mo 310 feet long and 70 feet beam. The navy yard conained five saw and planing mills, an extensive ma

chine shop, carpenter and blacksmith shops, and all the necessary fixtures for a large building and rering yard, which, with a very large quantity of imber, were burned. I also burned a large saw nill above the town. Most of the public stores had been removed, which, as I learned in the town, were taken on board the vessels or destroyed. Enclosed I send a list of the articles removed or destroyed by Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Brown, the officer detailed for that purpose. In the hospitals I found and paroled 115 soldiers, a list of whom I enclose. Returning, I left Yazoo City this morning, arriving here at 4 o'clock P. M. At Liverpool landing, in a sharp bend of the river, we were attacked by a force of field guns and about 200 riflemen, concealed in bushes, and for a few minutes the firing was very sharp. The enemy retreated as soon as the vessels got into position to use the guns with effect. The Petrel, Linden, and Choctaw were struck by shot, but with no particular injury to either. Sergeant Stockinger, of this evessel, was killed by a rifle shot. The Linden had five wounded, the Petrel two, and the Choctaw one Most of the wounds, I am happy to say, are slight. The Situation. CINCINNATI, June 3.—A despatch to the Gazette, om Cairo, gives the following information, obtained from an officer just arrived from Vicksburg: The base of the Federal lines extends from right to left on the Mississippi, from the Yazoo to the lower part of Vicksburg, over six miles in the rear.
Our lines come up to the rebel lines, east of the town. We hold undisputed possession of everything between the Big Black bridge, and sixty feet of the hills in the rear of the rebel army. Grant has can

ured over fifty pieces of field artillery since the fight at Port Gibson. At the last accounts, Gen. Frank Blair's division had started for Big Black bridge, destination unknown. It is believed that the gunboat Cincinnati can be raised. The casualties on board of her were not over fifteen. Deserters report the rebel losses exceedingly heavy on the 22d ult. The cessation of hostilities on the 21st was for the purpose of letting the women and children leave the city.
Washington, June 3.—No advices have been received, up to noon to day, from the army at Vicks-Official Report of Admiral Porter. Official Report of Admiral Porter.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Secretary Welles, to-day, received a despatch dated Cairo, yesterday:

"I have received the following report by the steamer Judge Torrence, which has arrived from the fleet of the Mississippi. Squadron: ...

"FLAG SHIP BLACK HAWK,

"SIR: Amidst our successes I regret to report any reverses; but we cannot expect to conquer a any reverses; but we cannot expect to conquer a place like this without some loss.

"At the urgent request of Generals Grant and Sherman I sent the Clincinnati to enfilade some rifle pits which barred the progress of the left wing of pits which barred the progress of the left wing of the army.

"General Sherman supposed that the enemy had removed his heavy guns to the rear of the city. On the contrary, he seemed to have placed more on the water side than usual.

"The Cincinnati was sunk and went down in shoal water with her flag flying. The enemy still fired, but the flag was not hauled down.

"Thenty-five were killed and wounded, and fitten missing. The latter are supposed to have been drowned. The vessel can be raised. The pilot was killed early in the action.

"OAVID D. PORTER,

"Acting Rear Admiral,

"'Acting Rear Admiral,
"'Commanding the Mississippi Squadron." The American Medical Association.
Chicago, June 3.—The American Medical Association held their annual meeting here yesterday. The following officers were elected: President, A. March, of New York; vice presidents, J. Cooper, of Delaware, D. Prince, of Illinois, C. G. Coose, of Maryland, and E. S. Cann, of Wisconsin.
The prize medal was awarded to Samuel P. Percy, of New York, for a prize essay.
A committee of five was appointed to memorialize Congress relative to the rank of surgeons in the army. The American Medical Association. my. A motion to protest against the recent order of the surgeon general, prohibiting the use of mercury and antimony in the army, was referred to a com-Departure of the China. NEW YORK, June 3.—The steamer China sailed to day, with one hundred passengers, including Cyrus W. Field and the Austrian Uliniater Hulsemann. She has \$257,000 in specie.

SECOND EDITION.

An Army Corps on the March to Meet Him CONTINUANCE OF THE SIEGE.

OPERATIONS OF ADMIRAL PORTER. LAKE LANSING, ON THE YAZOO RIVER, MBy 28 Sconts report that General Johnston is advancing. One army corps drew seven days, rations, and His advance is stated to be between the Yazoo

from 5,000 to 35,000. General Grant is confident of his ability to de MEMPHIS, June 2 .- Advices from General Grant's The siege of Vicksburg is slowly progressing. The mortars are firing slowly day and night. All the prisorers in the Vicksburg jail have been released and put across the river. They report that one of the mortar shells exploded in the jail and destroy-

The Case of The Chicago Times.

Chicago, June 3.—Shortly after 12 o'clock last night Judge Drummond issued a writ directing the military authorities to take no further steps tocarry into effect the order of Gen. Burnside for the suppression of the Chicago Times until the application for a permanent writ of injunction could be heard in open court to day.

At 3½ o'clock this morning, after nearly the whole edition had been worked off, a file of soldiers broke into the office and took possession of the establishment, and remained for some time. They then left, after giving notice that if any attempt was made to publish another paper the military would take permanent possession of the office.

Chicago, June 3.—The following haudbill is being circulated throughout the city:

"All good and loyal citizens of Chicago who favor free speech and freedom of the press, as guaranteed to us by the Constitution we love and uphold, are invited to assemble in mass meeting, in front of the Chicago Times office, on Wednesday evening, June 3, at 8 o'clock, to take counsel together in regard to the recent infamous and tyrannical order of Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside in suppressing newspapers always Democratic, and consequently always loyal."

CHICAGO, June 3.—A motion was made in the United States Court this morning, by the Times' counsel, to defer the application for an injunction until notice of the application could be given the military commandant at Camp Douglas.

Judge Drummond, in granting the notice, said:

"I may be nardoned for saying the notice, said:

"I may be nardoned for saying th

military commandant at Camp Douglas.

Judge Drummond, in granting the notice, said:

"I may be pardoned for saying that, personally and officially, I desire to give every aid and assistance in my power to the Government and the Administration in restoring the Union; but I have always wished the Government as a Government of law and a Government of the Constitution, and not a mere physical force. I have personally contended, and shall always contend, for the right of free discussion, and the right of commenting under the law and under the Constitution, upon the acts of officers of the Government."

During the day the Times office seemed to be the centre of attraction, and was visited by a large centre of attraction, and was visited by a large number of people. In accordance with the call issued this forenoon an immense meeting assembled at 8 o'clock to-night, in front of the Times office. The crowd soon filled the street, rendering it im-

passable.

The meeting adjourned to the Court house square, and was there addressed from the north side entrance by gentlemen of both parties. The speakers counseled observance of the law, but denounced the recent order of Gen. Burnside as arbitrary and despotie.

During the afternoon the militia were ordered under arms but at the present writing the meeting. under arms, but at the present writing the meeting is orderly, and nothing of a serious nature is antici-Judge Davis, of the United States Court for the Judge Davis, of the United States Court for the Southern district of Illinois, is expected to night to act in the matter of the application for an injunction in connection with Judge Drummond.

Gen. Ammen is also expected here to-night.

SPRINGFILD, June 3.—A preamble and series of recolutions were passed by the House of Representatives to-day, by a vote of 47 to 13, after an exciting debate. They are in substance as follows. They are in substance as follow

us:

Be it Resolved by the House of Representatives, Be it Resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring therein, That we denounce the order which threatens an act so revolutionary and despotie, as contrary to liberty, destructive of good government, subversive of constitutional and natural rights, and which, if carried into effect, we consider equivalent to an overthrow of our form of Government, and the establi hment of a military despotism in its stead.

Resolved, That, in view of the monstrous consequences which must inevitably follow from such action, if justified by the General Government, we respectfully yet firmly request the withdrawal of the order in question, and disavowal thereof by those in power, as the only course which can be pursued to reassure our people that the constitutional freedom, so dear to their hearts, has not ceased to be.

The attention of the Governor is also called to this infringement of the popular rights and invasion of the sovereignty of Illinois.

The Peace Convention.

New York, June 3.—The Peace Convention was held this afternoon in Cooper Institute.

The principal speaker was Fernando Wood. The resolutions adopted declare fealty to the Constitution and to the sovereignty of the States and of the people; that under the Constitution there is no power to coerce the States, or any of them, by military force; that the war is contrary to the Constitution and should be put an end to; that attempts to do away with the provision of the Constitution which points out how crimes are to be punished, are highbanded violations of the sworn duties of our rulers; that the claim of dictatorial and unlimited military power and trial of citizens by courts martial are monstrous and excerable; that the dogma of unlimited aubmission to the executive branch of the Government is unworthy an American citizen; that we protest against the cowardly, despotic, inhuman, and accursed act of banishment of Mr. Vallandisham; and that we recommend a suspension of hostilities, and the holding of a convention to settle the matter of arriving at terms of reconciliation between the contending sections.

A State Committee, with power to call future conventions of the Peace Democracy, was appointed.

Mass Meeting of the Peace Men.

Mass Meeting of the Peace Men. NEW YORK, June 3.—The Peace Mass Meeting held here-to-night was fully 25,000 strong.
Speeches were made by Fernando Wood, Judge McCunn, Geo. F. Train, and Hon. A. R. Wood, of During the proceedings cheers were given for Mc-Clellan and Vallandigham, and groans for Burnside and President Lincoln.

NEW YORK CITY.

Special Correspondence of The Press. 1 NEW YORK, June 3, 1863. THE "PEACE" CONVENTION,
hich commences operations at five o'clock this evening, at the Cooper Institute, is to be protected rom interruption by the entire police strength of the city, and a guard of no less than five hundred blue-coated and brass-buttoned knights of the civic club will respectfully present arms to the amiable Democratic gentlemen who propose to make a last effort for anarchy. The militia, as I stated in my letter of yesterday, are to hold themselves in readiness in the armories to answer any call of the been left unemployed by our vigilant authorities, It may be that everything will pass off in the most orderly manner, Fernando Wood and his supple tools talking sedition without interruption, and the applause responding without one discordant hiss; but it still appears to be believed by everybody that there will be trouble. If you ask a man if he is going to the Peace Convention, he is pretty sure to reply: "Not unless I can get my life insured:" and where all feel in this way there is at least some danger of what all appear to deprecate. In fact, this "Peace" Convention is an out rage upon the national honor, a disgrace to New York, and the most audacious thing yet ventured by Northern sympathizers with Southern treason. Its instigators well know that it can have no nos infamy that they think it necessary to guard against

the indignation of the people by having concealed weapons carried to the hall by gangs of their rowdy followers. It is impossible to contemplate the approaching event without most serious apprehensions of violent results; but there are still grounds to hope that the law-and-order respectability of our loyal citizens will prevent any organized demonstration against the traitorous conclave, and that the formidable array of police will e sufficient to prevent disturbances that might be ontagious among the plotters themselves. That the attendance will be large does not admit of a doubt, for the affair is the principal topic of conversation all over the city, and thousands will go from the promptings of an irresistible curlosity. With a hypocrisy characteristic of the breed, the Democrats you meet all disclaim any connection with this peace movement, and avow that it is made outside of the party, and by outsiders exclusively: but the moment a word is said about the im priety of suce a movement being permitted, in the present state of public feeling, these double-faced patriots commence to pour out torrents of vicious ant about the "freedom of speech," and quickly

show just how much their war spirit amounts to. THE BILLIARD TOURNAMENT went on last night again, before another large assemblage of spectators. General Wool. Banker Belmont, and other notabilities, were present. Estephe was beaten 116 points by Fox, of Rochester; Secrieter was beaten 160 points by Kavanagh. Tonight the question of the championship will be de-STUYVESANT. RESIDENCE ON LOGAN SQUARE FOR SALE.-From an advertisement in another column of our paper o-day it will be seen that the splendid brown ston

edifice, Nor. 248 West Logan Square, will be sold

by Messrs. Thomas & Sons, at the Philadelphia Ex-

change, on the 9th instant. This property is located

in one of the most desirable localities in the city, has all the modern improvements, and is well worthy the attention of buyers. LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF DRY GOODS, &C .-The early attention of purchasers is requested to the large and valuable assortment of British, French, German, and American dry goods, clothing, &c., &c., embracing 775 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles in cottons, woolens, worsted inens, and silks; sun umbrellas, twine, stock of goods, &c., &c., to be peremptorily sold by catalogue on four months' credit, commencing this morning at ten o'clock, to be continued all day and part of the evening, without intermission, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street. SALE OF SUPERIOR FURNITURE, PIANO-PORTE, MIBRORS, &c., AT 925 ARCH STREET.—Pancoast & neers, will sell on Friday, June Warnock, auctioneers, will sell on Friday, June 5th, at 925 Arch street, the superior surplus furniture of a family declining housekeeping, comprising fin-piano, French plate mirrors, parlor and chambe

furniture, &c. For particulars, see advertisement

in auction column,

THE CITY. The Thermometer.

FUNERAL OF COL. J. RICHTER JONES. Yesterday afternoon the remains of this gallant offi-cer, who was recently killed near Newbern, were in-terred at Roxborough, with the usual proceedings. cer, who was recently killed near Newbern, were interred at Roxborough, with the usual proceedings. During the morning the body laid in state in Independence Hall, where it was visited by a large concourse of people. The body was enclosed in a metallic coffin, the upper part of which was covered with glass, so that the face of the deceased was exposed to view. The deceased was dressed in his uniform, and presented guite a matural appearance. A large flag was thrown gracefully over the coffin, and upon the top were several bouquets and the sword of the Colonel. A guard of honor, composed of some of the United States troops stationed in this citry, were on duty. The flag upon the State House was displayed at half-mast during the day. About half past three o'clock the coffin was borne from the Hall through Independence Square to Walnut street, where the military had assembled and formed in line. The hearse was drawn with four horses, and decorated with white and black plumes. The military escort was under the command of Col. Charles S. Smith, 1st regiment Reserve Brigade, and composed that regiment, the Provost Guard, the Connecticut cavalry company, together with five companies of the Home Guards, under Capts. Marks, Biddle, Landis, Levering, and E. Spenner Miller. Bergfeld's band was engaged for the occasion. After the heare followed an orderly, leading the horse and accourrements belonging to the deceased. The procession moved slowly out Walnut street to Broad, thence to Girard avenue, from whence it proceeded to Roxborough, where the remains were interred with the usual religious and military ceremonies.

terred with the usual religious and military ceremonies.

At a recent meeting of the Union League of the Twenty-first ward, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the death of Colonel John Richter Jones, of the 65th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunceers, the Union and the Constitution have lost a scaunch, brave, and uncompromising defender; the bench and bar one of their brighest ornaments; the army an active, vigilact, and efficient officer, and our community and neighborhood one who for many years endeated himself to us by his kind disposition, bits high-toned integrity of character and his many Christian virtues.

Resolved, That we tender to his family our sincere sympathy in the great loss that they have sustained.

A resolution was also passed to attend the funeral.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. — Y esterday morning a stated monthly meeting of the Philadelphia Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, was held at their rooms, on Walnut street.

A communication in reference to the cultivation of Hungarian seed, was received from W. O. Putt, of Bridesburg. The letter stated that the seed was first introduced into the central section of Illinois in the spring of 1860. It was found that it grew rapidly, and was much sought after by cattle. The yield averaged four and a half tons per acre. When horses were sparingly fed with the Hungarian hay, it was found highly beneficial, though dangerous when used too freely.

Dr. Kennedy, secretary of the society, presented the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted: AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. - Yesterday

the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the society has heard with profound degret of the death of Judge Elias E. Boudinot, for many years an active and useful member of this society, whose genial temper, active benevolence, and liberal contributions to the cause of agriculture had endeared him to a large circle of farmers and citizens. Resolved, That a copy of the above be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

Mr. Harry Ingersoll read a letter from the Evening Mail, of London, in reference to the use of guano ning Mail, of London, in reference to the use of guano and other manures.

Mr. Fisher presented a specimen of unginned cotton, grown in Kent county, Maryland, on the banks of the Sassafras river, by Mr. Nathaniel Wolfe. The latter gentleman stated that the soil is a sandy loam and no manure was used. The crop was planted on the 12th of May, 1862, and was cultivated in a manner nearly similar to corn. He commenced to gather in upon the 1st of September, and continued until the frosts set in. The yield was one hundred and fifty pounds clean cotton per acre, worth at that time eighty-five cents per pound. The quality produced was equal to the beat Georgia upland cotton. The crop having been planted late was somewhat damaged by the frosts, and no manure having been need, the yield was not so great as it might have been.

The society then adjourned. NINETEENTH WARD UNION LEAGUE. NINETEENTH WARD UNION LEAGUE.—
The members of this energetic association assembled on Tuesday evening, to listen to an address by Mr. William Roche Wistar, of Germantown. About eight o'clock, the speaker took the stand, and proceeded to deliver an eloquent speech, in favor of sustaining the Government in the present crisis of our national sfiairs. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Wistar touched incidentally upon the inconsistencies of the so-called Democratic party. Many of these were enumerated, and one in particular, for which a Democratic Congressman elect from one of our upper districts was made responsible, elicited considereble merriment. This gentleman, in a recent speech to the "unterrified," drew a fearful picture of the effect of "Old Lincoln's" emanci-

ritipicture of the effect of "Old Lincola" manoipation proclamation. In allusion to it, he said "that the moment it went into operation the North will be overrun with 'niggers.' They will crowd every avenue of useful employment and displace the white laboring man and mechanic, and thereby entail an immense amount of suffering and distress upon our people." A few minutes later, however, he asserted that "these same niggers were an idle, lazy, thriftless set, who would fill our almshouses and jails upon their arrival among us, or have to be otherwise maintained by public or private charity." This anecdote of the astute gentleman in question was particularly relished by those present, as he is a well-known character in the vicinity. Upon the conclusion of Mr. Wistar's remarks, Mr. Jeremiah Eldridge, in response to numerous calls, delivered a brief and patriotic address, after which the meeting adjourned. RETURNING HOME.—Last night the 29th

RETURNING HOME.—Last night the 29th New York Regiment passed through this city, on their way home from the seat of war, having served their two year term of service. They were escorted through our principal streets by a number of German societies, with bands of music, creating much enthusiasm along the route. The regiment numbered about 350 men, over 690 having been killed, wounded, or discharged. Col. Steinwehr, the commanding officer, did not accompany the regiment, having been obliged to remain in Washington in consequence of repert wounds. The 29th embraced having been obliged to remain in Washington in consequence of recent wounds. The 29th embraced about 300 men from this city, and the whole regiment was mostly, if not altogether, composed of Germans. They have done yeoman service, and have nobly earned the good fame which attaches to them. Their well-worn and much tattered flags, which they carried through the streets last evening, were evidence sufficient of their great valor and heroic patriotism. They remained in the city over night, and were the guests of the German Turner Societies.

FAIRMOUNT PARK.—Yesterday aftermoon the members of Select and Common Council visited Fairmount Park, for the purpose of inspecting the improvements that have lately taken place there under the efficient superintendence of Mr. McDonough, Commissioner of City Property. The walks are smoothly gravelled over, the shrubbery and grass in delightful budding, the rubbish that has been so long an eyesore to the locality removed; hydrants have been introduced, settees placed at convenient distances, and everything about the grounds has been made to contribute to the general beauty of the park. The trees are free of worms, and sonorous with birds innumerable. The mansion house, which has so long been in a dilapidated condition, has been remodelled and renovated, and presents a charming and harmonious appearance. The visit of the city fathers convinced them of the care and skill with which the management of the park has reently been characterized; for they expressed themselves thus, in very decided terms, at a social feative assembling, after their tour of inspection.

Strike on a Raukroan — Another strike FAIRMOUNT PARK.—Yesterday afternoon STRIKE ON A RAILROAD.—Another strike

STRIKE ON A RAILROAD.—Another strike for higher wages was made by the drivers in the employ of the Arch-street Passenger Railroad Company on Tuesday afternoon. The strike a few days since was settled by a compromise, and the men were paid \$1.45 per day. They how demand \$1.50. Yesterday morning there was some difficulty at the depot. Some substitutes were put upon the cars in place of those who refused to drive, and this led to opposition from the old drivers. On Tuesday afternoon a driver was pulled from his car by one of the leaders of the strike. The Board of Managers of the road will hold a meeting this morning to endeavor to effect some arrangements with both drivers and conductors. We understand that there is a probability of the strike exderstand that there is a probability of the strike ex-tending among the drivers of two or three other

THE NEW IRON-CLAD TONAWANDA.—
This now iron clad, now being rapidly constructed at our navy yard, attracts considerable attention, and draws daily to the spot a large number of visitors. The Tonawanda will carry four guns, with a burden of 1,564 tons. Her dimensions are: length, between perpendiculars, 260 feet; extreme breadth of beam, 50 feet; and depth of hold 12 feet. The ribs of the vessel are all in position, and the planking more than two-thirds completed. In addition to five inches of iron plating, she will have a thickness of planking that will be almost impervious to shot and shell. Her two turrets will be very strong, and carry two of the heaviest guns, each. All the late improvements are to be added, both to hull and turrets. Below deck the space is roomy and comfortable. The Tonawanda is being built exactly on the plan of the Ericsson's batteries, with the exception of having two turrets. A large amount of the timber used in her construction was purchased from parties in Lancaster county. THE NEW IRON-CLAD TONAWANDA.

REBEL DESERTERS.—Yesterday morning a squad of twenty-eight deserters from the rebel army arrived at the barracks of the provost guard of this city. They had been impressed into the Confederate service, but becoming disgusted with the treatment they received, seized upon the first opportunity to desert to our lines. Some of them say that it is their intention to enlist in the Union army, and thus avenge past wrongs. In the evening, a small number of rebel prisoners were brought to the barracks under a strong guard. DRAINAGE OF THE CITY.—The want of a proper drainage in the city proper has long been felt, and the necessity of constructing additional sewers has frequently been pressed upon the City Councils. A recent ordinance in the Common Council authorizes the Mayor to borrow, on the

credit of the city, such sums of money as may be required by the City Treasurer to defray expenses to be incurred in the construction of sewers. The total amount of the loan is not to exceed \$100,000. THE GLOBE STEAM ENGINE -The mem. PENSIONS TO DISCHARGED SOLDIERS. We learn that such discharged soldiers as intend to apply for a pension should do so, within a year from the date of their discharge or they will lose a whole year's pension. All applications made after the expension of the contract of form

piration of a year will only secure the pension from the date of said application, but if made within the year their pension will commence with their discharge. ACCIDENTS.—Owen Riley was severely injured on Tuesday by being thrown from his wagon, on the Gray's Ferry road, near Shippen street.

On Tuesday afternoon James Foster had his head
jammed between his wagon and a post, in Jayne
street, above Sixth, and received a severe scalp
wound. He was taken to the hospital. The accident was caused by the horse starting suddenly.

BIRTH IN A STATION-HOUSE.-A re-

BIRTH IN A STATION-HOUSE.—A respectable-looking woman was taken very ill in the neighborhood of Second and Arch streets, on Tuesday evening. She was conveyed to the Sixth-ward station-house, where she gave birth to a male child. Yesterday morning both mother and child were provided with comfortable quarters in the neighborhood. JAY COOKE, general subscription agent, reports the sale of one million dollars of the five-twenty loan yesterday, and as there will be no change in the system of popular subscriptions until July 1, next, it is confidently expected that the extraordi-nary sales of the past month will be continued PERSONAL.—Secretary Seward passed through the city yesterday at moon in the train from New York for Washington. A copy of the interest-ing news from Europe by the Persia was furnished him by the Associated Press agency. Specches This Evening.—Rev. Frank L. Robbin, pastor of Green Hill Presbyterian Church, and Ames Briggs, Esq., will speak this evening at Union Reading Rooms, corner of Eleventh street and Girard avenue.—Very interesting

ACCIDENT.—James McDole, employed in the iron folling mill of the Hon. John P. Verree, had an arm taken of below the abow by the ma-

addresses may be expected.

hinery, yesterday afternoon.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. THE MONEY MARKET.

PHILADELIPHA, June 3, 1863.

There is very little change in money and stock matters. Gold is steady at 146½047, with very slight variations. Money is very plenty again, and the demand for abort of the supply; rates, consequently, are fooking lower. Government 1881's and seven-thrities continue steady, while the new certificates of indebtedness are somewhat heavy at 99; while so desirable an investment as a bond bearing interest in gold is within reach at par, these certificates with interest in currency must auffer in market value. The temporary check given to subscriptions to the five-twenty loam yesterday was entirely removed to day, and the conversions at the officer of Jay Cooke, Esq., are going forward again glorously, orders from all parts of the country coming in thick and PHILADELPHIA, June 3, 1863. ders from all parts of the country coming in thick as st. "Thus be it ever, when freemen shall stand b ween their loved homes and the war's desolution "Prices at the Stock Board are without much change, degree of firm ness ruling the market. State fives rose of 162, and continued steady. New City sixes sold at 1063, the old at 106. Reading sizes 1870 gold at 106%; no change; 1850s fell of 1 per cent. Camden and Ambor sixes 1859 sold at 1043, an advance of M. Alleghapy county Railread sixes at 84. North Pennsylvania sixes nse %, selling at 95%. Lehigh Valley sixes at 108% 11 was bid for Elmira sevens : 114 for Peanvylvania Railroad first mortgage : 107 for second Schuylkill Navigation sizes 1882 were steady at 39 : Morris Canal

Navigation sizes for were steady at the state at the state at 163%. North Pennsylvania Railroad shares sold at 15%@15, closing at the latter figures. The increasing local business of this road would seem to warrant a higher figure for its stock, and the late interest displayed by those desiring investment was not altogether misplaced. Under to present excellent management, which is now well the present excellent management, which is now well known and appreciated, the company is getting entirely clear of the embarrassments placed upon its pecuniary resources by the troubles of 1897, and once more free of debt, the resources of the present day will only have the present expenses and interests on its shoulders, and a brighter future may confidently be expected if the present management he continued. The stock recently ent management be continued. The stock recently old up to 18. Reading shares were weak, and fell off to 55%; Pennsylvania rose ½; Lehigh River was steady at 64½; Minehill at 65½; Beaver Meadow at 75; Philadelphia and Erie at 25½, a decline of ½; bids for Long Island fell to 34; 7¾ was bid for Catawissa commou; 24 for the preferred; 36 for Elmira; 60½ for Little Schuylkill; 170 for Camden and Amboy; 80 for Lehigh Valley.

ey. Schuylkill Navigation was speculatively active, the Echnylkili Navigation was speculatively active, the common selling at 134, the preferred at 270274. Union preferred sold at 4%, the common at 2. 43% was hid for Delaware Division; 70 for Morris Canal; 138 for the preferred. Farzers' and Mechanics' Bank sold at 66 Consolidation at 50%; 150 bid for North America. The market was firm at the close, \$27,000 in Bonds and 4,300 shares changing hands.

Drexel & Co. quote Government securities, &c., as

United States Bonds, 1881..... Partificates of Indebtedness... United States 7 3-10 Notes.... Ruartermasters' Vouchers... ders for Certificates of Inc Sales of five-twenties yesterday \$1,000,000.

The following shows the amount of coal transported over the Lehigh Valley Railroad, for the week ending May 30, 1863, and previous since December 1, 1862, compared with the same time last year:

Week Proviously Week pared with the same time last year;

Week. Previously. Tons. Cwt. Total, To pring mount of the control of the co al......28,118 04 548,154 14 273,270 18 nding week last r......16,854 11 355,787 19 372,632 10 ..11,263 13 192,413 15 203,677 08 Increase.....

The following is a statement of the business of the Lehigh Canal for the week ending May 30, 1863;
For the Week. Total.
FROM MAUCH CHUNK. Tons. Cwts. Tons. Cwt. CS: Total.
Tons. Cwt.
89,997 09
9,636 03
2,283 14 Room Run Mines.... E. Lehigh Mines.... EAST MAUCH CHUNK. ..20,506 00 133,648 13 The New York Evening Post of to-day says:

riem preferred. ch. So. guar inois Central. ttsburg.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, June 3 | Reported by S. E. SLAYMARER, Philadelphia Exchange.]
| FIRST BOARD. | 100 North Penna R. . . | 15½ | 14 Chest & Walnut. . | 53 | 100 do. . . . | 560 | 15 | 160 Lehigh & S. . . | 103 | 160 Lehigh & S. . | 100 Lehigh & S. | 100 Leh

| Counter | Canal | Pri | 44 | 5 Penns | R | 68 | 68 | AFTER BOARDS | 25 Schl | Nav | 68 | 134 | 3000 | Reading 65 | 70 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 107 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 107 | 108 | 107 | 108 | 107 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 107 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 AFTER BOARDS.

Philadelphia Markets. The demand for Flour is limited both for export and home use, and the market is dull; about 1,500 bbis sold at \$5.75@6 for superfine, \$6.50 for common, and \$7@7.12½ for good Ohio extra family; and 600 bbls City Mills extra on private terms. The retailers and bakers are buyin oderately at from \$5 75@6 for superfine, \$6.25@6.75 fo

moderately at from \$5 75@6 for superfine, \$6.25@6.75 for extra, and extra family at \$6.75@7.50, and fancy brands at from \$7.75@5 50 \$\ext{P}\$ bbl according to quality. Rye Flour is offered at \$5 \$\ext{P}\$ bbl. Corn Meal is steady at \$4 for Pennsylvania, and \$4.25 \$\ext{P}\$ bbl for Brandy wine.

GRAIN.—There is very little demand for Wheat, and prices are drooping; sales comprise about 3,000 bus at \$6.20 for prime red, mostly at the latter rate, afloat, and white at 166@1750 \$\ext{P}\$ bus, according to quality. Rye is wanted at 100 \$\ext{P}\$ bus for Pennsylvania. Corn is not very active; about 2,000 bus sold at \$60 for prime yellow, and \$52 \$\ext{P}\$ bus for Western mixed. Oats are wanted, and prices are better; 4,000 bus have been disposed of at 7.297e weight. @74c weight. BARK,—1st No. 1 Quercitron is in steady demand at ABARK,—lst No. 1 Quercitron is in steady demand at \$35 \cdot ton.

COTTON.—The sales are limited, but prices are rather better. Middlings are quoted at \$36\cdot \cdot \ to-day: 1.900 bbls.
Flour. 1.900 bbls.
Wheat 12.750 bus.
Corn. 4.000 bus.
Oats 8.600 bus New York Markets, June 3.

ASHES.—Pots are quiet and steady, at \$3; Pearls are nigher, and have sold at \$9.62%.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market for State and Western Pleur opened firmly, with fair inquiry, but closed up The sales are 11,000 bbls, at \$5 25@5.40 for superfine silks, satins, laces, and diamonds fi State: \$5.90@6.05 for extra State: \$5.30@5.55 for superfine Michigan. Indian. Iowa. Ohio. &c. \$5.90@6.55 in the inventory. The groom and his for extra do, including shipping brands of round loop Ohio at \$6 25@6 30, and trade brands do at \$6, 35@7. 50. for extra do. Including shipping brands of round hoop Ohio at \$6 5206 50, and trade brands do at \$6,550-50. Southern Flour is very firm, with a moderate buginess; sales 900 hbls at \$6,6507. 10 for superfine Baltimore, and \$7.1509. 50 for extra do. Canadian Fleur is quoted quite firm, with a moderate demand; the sales are 600 bbls, at \$5,9506 25 for common, and \$6.5007.90 for good to choice extra.

By a Flour is quiet and steady at \$3.7505.25 for the range of fine and superfine
Corn Meal is in good demand, and prices are sustained; we quote Jersey at \$120, Galoric \$4.50, Brandywine \$4.55, puncheons \$22.

What opened firmly, and advanced. 1c \$\bar{g}\$ bn, with a fair demand for shipment, but the market closed up quietly, with holders more disposed to realize.

The sales are \$5,000 bushels at \$4.250, 14 for Chicago spring; \$1.310,146 for Milwanukee club; \$4.470,1.51 for saber lows; \$1.490,1.55 for winter red Western, and \$1.500,100 for amber Michighn.

Rye is quiet, with sales of 2.700 bushels at \$1.

Barley is dull, and eatherly nominal. Chicago Breadstuffs Market, June 1.

FLOUR.—Sales 350 bbls (brands not named) choice white winter at \$6.40@7; 100 bbls spring extra- at \$5.50 (5) bbls at \$5; 200 bbls spring superfine at \$3.50—all de NO bibls at \$5; 200 bbls spring superfine at \$3.50—all deliveied.

Winkar.—Sales 3,700 bus rejected red, at S., B., & Co. S., at \$1; 1,200 bus do, in Albert Sturges, at 98c; 1,800 bus No 2; pring, on North Side, at 94c; 1,000 bus do at 93%c; 2,000 bus do. in Hirm Wheeler's and H. & T. S., at 93c; 2,000 bus No 1 spring, in Northwestern elevator, at \$1 184; 2,900 bus do. \$1 85; 5,000 bus do, in H. W. S., at \$1 186; 2,500 bus do. \$1 85; 5,000 bus do, in H. W. S., at \$1.186; 2,500 bus rejected spring, in Iowa elevator and North Side, at 75%c; 400 bus do, in A., D., & Co. S., at 750; 2,400 bus do, in A. S. S. at 73%c; 400 bus do, in A., D., & Co. S., at 750; 2,400 bus do, in A. S. S. at 73%c. \$3,000 bush do at 63c; 10,000 bush do, at 48%c; 35,000 bush do, at 47c; 1,800 bush rejected at 44kc; 2,800 bush do, at 47c; 1,800 bush do, at 48c; 1,0 b

New Orleans Markets, May 24, orros. To day, by auction, 800 bales were sold, which 58 bales ordinary to good ordinary at 42%; low inddling at 49%; and 53 strictly middling at 58% © 10.

Suc at There were no receipts this morning, and with none in first hands on sale, we have not a transaction of any moment to report. There were several sales from second hands at a slight advance of previous prices. By suction, I bld common sold at 53.c. and 5 bils prime at 11c.

Modaesses.—There is note in first hands on sale.

Modaesses.—There is note in first hands on sale. Small lot of new fermenting, which comprises all this morning's receipts, sold at 35.7 kalfon.

Flour.—The retail demand is supplied at \$11.75.7 bbl for superfine, and \$12.35.012 50 for extra.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
GEORGE N. TATHAM,
WM. L. REFN
BENJ. MARSHALL, MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, June 4, 1863. ARRIVED. Ship Piscataqua, Weeks, 2 days from New York, a bellast to Workman & Co-towed round by the Brigh H McGilvery, Gilkey, 7 days from Cardenas, with molarses and honey to Sa VI Welsa.
Sobr A Hammond, Higgins, 7 days from Bestor, in ballast to captain.
£chp J W Fish, Shaw, 7 days from Port Royal, in bal-

Schr J W Fish Shaw, 7 days from Port Royal, in ballast to exprain.
Schr Mail, Merrill, from Providence
Schr Mu Wallace, Scall, from Port Royal.
Schr Geen Wave-Toster, from Newbern.
Schr Geen Wave-Toster, from Newbern.
Schr Geen Wave-Toster, from Newbern.
Schr Ga Maidridge Pisher, from Bonen.
Schr Ga Maidridge Pisher, from Bonen.
Schr Ga Maidridge Pisher, from Portress Monroe.
Schr Ga Maidridge Pisher, from Portress Monroe.
Schr Ga Maidridge Pisher, from Pot Royal.
Schr Maidridge Pot Maidridge Maidridge Schr Maidridge Schr Gange.
Schr Maidridge Maidridge Schr Maidridge ballast to captain.

Schr Wm F Garrison, Morris, 5 days from Port Royal,
With 46bales prize cotton, 1 bbl pitch, 1 do turpentine,
and 1 keg tobacco, taken from prize stoops Sece-h and
Routereau—versel consigned to Judge of the U 8 District
Court Routersau—versel consigned to Judge of the U S District Court.
Schr A Colby, Herriman, 3. days from Fort Lynch,
Fla, with passengers, to captain. Cable, passengers—
Thos S Fels. of Brooklyn; John Hall and Richard Jarman, of New York.
Schr Vannälis. Cooper, 1 day from Smyrna, Del, with
grain to Jas L Bewley & Co.
Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York,
with mass to W P Clyde.
Steamer Fairchild, Trout, 24 hours from New York,
in ballast to W M Baird & Co.

CLEARED. EBrig Waltbam, Clark, Boston, JE Bazley & Co.
Schr A C Reeves, Young, Previdence, JE R. White
Schr C A Greiner, Young, Providence, Noble, Caldwell, & Co. Schr J F Doughty, Ingersoll, Providence, captain. Schr S G King, Twiford Alexandria, A G Cattell & Co. Schr Sarah Louisa, Adams, Alexandria, Tyler, Stone. Sehr Sarah Louiss, Auams, Alexander & Co. Schr Cohasset, Reed, Lynnsville, J. H. Rathbun & Co. Schr Cohasset, Reed, Lynnsville, J. H. Rathbun & Co. Schr A. M. Aldridge, Pisher, Dorchester, Cain, Hacker, & Cook, Lynn, Boston, Schr Ocean Wave, Poster, Lynn, Blakiston, Graff &

Schr S B Allen, Case, Newport, do. Schr M D Graumer, Graumer. Boston, do. Schr Mall. Merrill, Boston, E R Sawyer & Co. Schr M E Clark, Clark, Boston, Wm H Johns. Schr J P Cake, Endicott, Boston, Hammett, Yan Dusen, & Lochman Schr West Dennis, Kelly, Port Royal, Crowell & Collins. ollins. Schr L L Sharp, McElwee, Boston, L Audenried & Co. Schr J W Fish, Shaw, Portland, do. Schr M R Carlisle, Ryder, Beaufort, Hunter, Norton. & Co.
Schr Dingo, Cook, Port Royal, H A Adams
Schr Dart, Calloway, Baltimure, Powers & Wightnan. Stosmer R Willing, Dade, Baltimore, A Groves, Jr. Steamer Bristol, Charles, New York W P Clyde.

SAILED.

Ship Tonawanda, Captain Julius, for Liverpool, left Walnut-street wharf at noon, in tow of tug America, with the following cargo: 48,911 bus wheat, 510 bus corn, 99 hhds of bark, 58 hales of rags, 42 cases mase, and 19 bible four. (Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.)

LEWES. Del. June 2.

The brig Norton, from Matauzas loaded with molasses, is at auchor in the readstead, waiting orders. About twenty schooners left the Breakwater, yesterday, and proceeded South. Wind NW. Weather pleasant.

Yours, &c., AARON MAKSHALLS.

(Correspondence of the Press.)

HAVRE DE GRACE, June 2.

The steamer Wyoming left here this morning with the following boats in tow, laden and consigned as follows:

Kare, with lumber to Benton; a H Sarnitz, do to Woolverton; Lydia Ann., do to Mill and Bro; A W King do to Boiton & Co; Wm M Smith, with coal to New York. MEMORANDA. peake, Wyman, from Delaware City, at Boston yester-day.
Schrs Ann Caroline, Bacon: W G Bartlett, Foster,
Schrs Ann Caroline, Bacon: W G Bartlett, Foster,
Telegraph, Nickerson; Florida, Kelley; Montevent Faltinburg: A Tirrell, Higgins: J Clark, Scull; 28 Read,
Goodspeed: W Froeman, Nichols; C W Locke, Handey;
Dacotah, Clifford: J Williamson, Jr, Winsmore; Restless, Vanneman: T Lake, Doughty: J C Baxter, Price;
T T Derringer, Blackman; E W Pratt, Nickerson, J
Stockham, Babcock; Excelsior, Riley: C Shaw, Shaw,
hence, and D M French, Shaw, from Wilmington, Del,

Boston vesterday CITY ITEMS.

A GREAT ENTERPRISE -When Messra Broadbent & Co. opened their immense establishment at Nos. 912, 914, and 916 Chestnut street, some onths ago, they determined to give to Philadelphia such a Photographic institution as no other city is he Union could boast. Their aim in this particular has been handsomely realized. Not only do con-noisseurs of the daguerrian art in its various branches admit that Messrs, Broadbent & Co 's nice excellent judges assert that they are unequalled by the most skilful Photographers in the first capital of Europe. Their immense business is conducted with all the system and accuracy of clockwork, so that not one of their patrons is ever obliged to go

FINE GROCERIES FOR THE COUNTRY. Mesers. Davis & Richards (successors to the late C. H. Mattson), dealers in fine family groceries, Arch patrons who are about leaving the city to spend the ummer, and wish to supply themselv of Groceries for this purpose. Private citizens, hotel-keepers, and proprietors of summer resorts, will here find the best stock in the city to select from, and all goods purchased at this store are carefully packed and sent to any of the depots free of

GENTLEMEN will find a magnificent asortment of Straw Hats, of every description, at Wood & Cary's, No. 725 Chestnut street. ALL KINDS OF STRAW HATS for gentlemen and boys are made to order at Wood & Cary's great Millinery Establishment, No. 725 Chestnut GROVER & BAKER'S No. 9 Shuttle Machine, for tailors' and manufacturers' use, has no equal. An examination will convince the most ekeptical of this truth. Office, 730 Chestnut street.

AT DEAN'S, 335 Chestnut street, you can Desn's Golden-Prize Fine-Cut, \$1 per lb. Dean's Philadelphia Fine-Cut, \$1 per lb. Anderson's Solace Fine-Cut, \$1 per lb. Anderson's Honey-Dew Fine-Cut, 75 cts. per lb. Campbell, Backus, & Co.'s Fine-Cut, 75 cts per lb.

Goodwin's Yellow Bank Fine-Cut, 75 cts. per lb. Goodwin's Plantation Fine-Cut, 75 cts. per lb. American Eagle Fine-Cut, 60 cts. per lb. All the above Fine-Cut Tobaccos in bulk, and sold by the ounce or pound.

At Dean's Cigar Store, 335 Chestnut street, Imorted and Domestic Cigars at wholesale and retail. Newark, Wilmington, Trenton, and other corporation notes taken at par, at Dean's Cigar Store, GENERAL ROSECRANS.—One of the most spirited lithographs we have seen for some time is an equestrian portrait of General W. S. Rosecrans, Boston, and is sold here by James Challen & Son, Chestnut street, who are agents for Mr. Bufford's numerous and superior engravings of all descrip-tions. General Rosecrans was born in Ohio, in 1819, and was educated at West Point, where he distinguished himself by his proficiency in engineering. THE MUMMIES OF THEBES .- Messrs. Ayer & Co. have received from Alexandria a cargo of rags to pay for their medicines, which are largely sold in Egypt. They are evidently gathered from all classes and quarters of the Pacha's dominionsthe cast-off garments of Hadjis and Howadjis—white linen turbans, loose breeches, and flowing robes. Not the least part of their bulk is cloth in which odies were embalmed and wound for preservation three thousand years ago. They are now to be made into paper for Ayer's Almanacs, and thus, after having wrapped the dead for thirty centuries, are used to warn the living from the harrow house which they have so long inhabited, and to which, in spite of all our guards and cautions, we must so surely go. - Daily Evening Journal. WHAT CONSTITUTES BEAUTY.-Three harming women were discussing, one day, what it which constitutes beauty in a gentleman. A young gentleman friend presented himself, and by common consent the question was referred to him. It was a delicate matter. After considering a short time, however, he said he thought the most beautiul thing he knew of was a new and handsome suit of summer garments manufactured at the One-price lothing Depot of Granville Stokes, No. 609 Chest-

HETEROGENEOUS as are cities, and varied s are their tastes in almost everything, their food. dress, including shoes, boots, bats, and gloves, it expect to find in a city of 600,000 inhabitants, such unimity of choice exists in the subject of gentlemen's clothing, when we state that the majority of first ass suits worn by gentlemen in this city are from the famous establishment of Charles Stokes & Co., under the Continental. We only say what is as well known to every one else as ourselves. MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—The Westend is excited by rumors of a wedding that is about to come off in the inner round of fashionable circles. wealthy, and the gentleman is rich and handsome. ditto. The outfit of the fair bride is magnificenttain a judicious silence as to the figure they will cut upon the momentous occasion; but as it is whispered that all hands are procuring their wedding suits at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth, there are no fears but that they will perform their share of the ceremony in an elegant and becoming

ADVANTAGES AT CARPENTER'S, 54 North Eighth street. THE WHOLE IMPORTATION, Real English Dunstable Lead Colored SPANISH AND RYDALL HATS N. B.—Running large, from 6% to 7%.

LADIES' SIZES. These are superior to anything offered this season, and the only ones we shall have. Our other large asortment of Straw Goods, Ribbons, and Hats for summer, need no advertising. A. & CARPENTER, jes-2t* Old Stand, 54 North Eighth street. TEN DOLLARS REWARD IF THE INDIAN HERB DOCTOR from Canada fails to describe disease and tell his patients the nature of their complaints or illness, without receiving any information from

No charge for advice or consultation. No. 333 Ch estnut street, below Fourth. je2-6t* A MAJNIFICENT ROSEWOOD SEVEN OC-TAVE PIANO FOR SALE-Richly carved case and legs; made to order, by one of the best makers in this country. Five months ago cost \$600. The owner, being in the army, will sell for less than half Cost, cash. To be seen at No. 1418 Lombard, street, a few doors above Broad.