THE PRESS PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED). BY JOHN W. FORNEY. OFFICE, No. 111 SOUTH FOURTH STREET. THE DAILY PRESS, FIFTERN CENTS PER WEER, PAYAble to the Carrier Mailed to Eubscribers out of the City at Sayen Dollars .Per Annum, Three Dollars and Fifth Cents for Six MONTHS, ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS FOR THREE MONTHS invariably in advance for the time or Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. Siz onstitute a square.

THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS,
led to subscribers out of the City at Four Dollars

PER ANNUN, in advance. DRY-GOODS JOBBERS. BLACK SILKS.

> JUST RECEIVED. SEVERAL LARGE INVOICES OF SUPERIOR

BLACK GROS DE RHINE.

In 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, and 36 inches. Which will be sold to the Trade at a

SMALL ADVANCE ON COST.

MIL. HALLOWELL & CO.,

COMMISSION HOUSES. PHILADELPHIA "BAG"

MANUFACTORY. BURLAP BAGS OF ALL SIZES, FOR CORN, OATS, COFFEE, BONE DUST, &c. SEAMLESS BAGS,

Of standard makes, ALL SIZES, for sale cheap, for net GEO. GRIGG. **vp15-3**m Mes. 219 and 221 CHURCH Alley. GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, CHIPLEY, HAZARD, & HUTCHINSON; No. 112 CHESTNUT STREET, COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FOR THE SALE OF PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS. TOHN T. BAILEY & CO.

BAGS AND BAGGING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. NO. 113 NORTH FRONT STREET. WOOL BAGS FOR SALE.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY. WATCHES! WATCHES!

AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES. COMPANY'S SALESBOOM SOUTHEAST CORNER EIGHTH AND CHESTNUT ST.

I: B. MARTER, These watches have now been in use over twelve years, ACCURACY, DURABILITY, AND RELIABILITY n every conceivable manner, have proved themselves o be the most satisfactory time-pieces ever offered to the public.

This result has been brought about by a strict applisation of mechanical science to the construction of the
watch, from its very inception, rendering it, when MATHEMATICALLY CORRECT

In all its proportions, and necessarily as perfect a time-keeper as it is possible to make.

The Company have tested their Watches, in many in-stances, by actual daily noting, and the regult of this test has been that they have exhibited a rate equal in regularity to the best marine chronometer.

We invite attention to the LADIES' WATCHES,

elaborately finished, and thinner than any we have heretofore produced, with several improvements calcu-iated to secure the greatest accuracy of performance, and to prevent the usual accidents and derangements to which foreign watches are liable. WATCHES, JUST RECEIVED PER STEAMER EUROPA. GOLD WATCHES,

LADIES' SIZES, OF NEW STYLES FILVER ANGRES AND CYLINDRES. GILT ANCRES AND OYLINDRES.

D. T. PRATT. 607 CHESTNUT STREET. FINE WATCH REPAIRING

83 North SIXTH Street. TULCANITE JEWELRY.—JUST RE caived, a handsome assortment of Chatelain and Vest Chains, Pins, Pencils, &c., and for sale at very low GRUSELL. 22 North SIXTH Street.

J. O. FULLER, Importer and Wholesale Dealer in FINE WATCHES AND JEWELRY, No. 712 CHESTNUT Street

LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK, EMBRAGING

B. HOWARD & CO.'S FINE AMERICAN WATHES,

GOLD CHAINS, GOLD SPECTACLES, THIMBLES,

FINE JEWELRY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
my27-tau22 J. C. FULLER'S

FINE GOLD PENS. THE BEST PEN IN USE FOR SALE IN ALL SIZES. my22-3m FINE GILT COMBS

IMITATIONS OF PEARL AND CORAL. WULCANITE RINGS.

No. 712 CHEST NUT Street. my22-8m MUSICAL BOXES.

IN SHELL AND ROSEWOOD CASES, CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS.

OIL CLOTHS AND WINDOW SHADES.

CARRIAGE, TABLE, STAIR, AND FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, IN COTTON AND LINEN FABRICS, QUALITY AND STYLE UNSURPASSED.

GOMPRISING EVERY VARIETY OF NEW AND ORI-GINAL DESIGNS, PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL. THOMAS POTTER,

WINDOW SHADES, 339 ARCH Street, Philadelphia, and 49 CEDAR and 95 LIBERTY Streets, New York my12-2m

E M O V A L J. T. DELACROIX, STOCK OF CARPETINGS, NEW STORE, No. 37 SOUTH SECOND STREET, Where he effers to his old oustomers, and purchassenerally, a LARGE AND DESIRABLE STOCK OF

CARPETINGS. of all grades, and best known makes.

OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, AND WINDOW SHADES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

AT THE LOWEST PRICES. J. T. DELACROIX. No. 37 SOUTH SECOND STREET, above Chestnut.

GAS FIXTURES, &c.

517 ARCH STREET. C. A. VANKIRK & CO. MANUFACTURERS OF CHANDELIER AND OTHER GAS FIXTURES.

Also, French Bronze Figures and Ornaments, Porcelai and Mice Shades, and a variety of FANOY GOODS, from the unpleasant taste of salt, and are pronounced by epicures superior to any now offered for sale. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Please sail and examine goods. ap6-mw&ftjy6

VOL. 6.—NO. 261.

Clocks, Bird Cages,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN C. ARRISON.

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

OF THE IMPROVED

COLLARS.

FINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY.

The subscriber would invite attention to his
IMPROVED CUT OF SHIRTS,
Which he makes a specialty in his business. Also, con

NOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

HATS AND CAPS.

MILITARY HATS AND CAPS, o be found at

WARBURTON'S. jel 6t NEXT DOOR TO THE POST OFFICE

SPRING MILLINERY.

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MEN AND BOYS,

LATEST STYLES,

LOWEST PRICES,

WOOD & CARY,

No. ·725 CHESTNUT STREET,

Also, display the largest stock of Straw, Fancy, Lace, Lephorn, and Chip Bonnets: Children's and Misses Hats, Straw Caps, etc., Flowers, and Ribbons.

WOOD & CARY.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

CLOSING OUT AT

OLD PRICES,

The Stock of a WHOLESALE HOUSE, comprising a

FURNITURE, &c.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT,

W. & J. ALLEN & BROTHER,

ABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-

MOORE & CAMPION,

BILLIARD TABLES

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ROBERTSHOEMAKER & CO.,

Mortheast Corner FOURTH and BACE Streets.

PHILADELPHIA,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

1209 CHESTNUT STREET

FUBNITURE.

HARDWARE.

All the best and newest styles of DRESS, CLOTH, FELT, STRAW,

QTRAW HATS.

SATISFACTION GUARANTIED. my22-toc4

J. W. SCOTT,
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,
NO. 814 CHESTNUT STREET,
Four doors below the Continental.

PATTERN SHIRT.

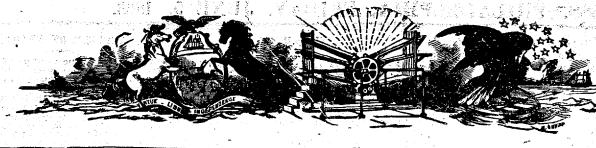
UNDERCLOTHING, &c.

MANUFACTURER

WRAPPERS.

TRY & SMITH,

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE.



PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1863.

The Peace Movemens in New York.

A large meeting was held in New York, on Mon

era, and inconsistent with the benignant spirit of

merality and religion.

Mesolved, That attempts to do away with the provisions of the Constitution, which point out the mode if which all crimes are to be punished, are high-handed violations of the sworn duties of our ruless, and that the participants in such a policy are guilty of aiming a parricidal blow at the very life of

the capreme law.

Resolved, That the claim of dictatorial and unlimited power, under the pretext of military necessity, and the trial of citizens not in the land or naval forces, or in the militia in actual service, by courts-martial, are monstrous in theory and execrable in practize. That it is equivalent to an entire zerogation of the Constitution and the exection in tradec

onstitution, and the erection in its plac

ion of the Constitution, and the erection in its place of a military deepottism.

Resolved: That the dogma of unlimited submission to the will of the executive branch of the Government is junworthy an American citizen, and inconsistent with the principles of constitutional liberty—that such a concession is rather suited to the dark and sullen era of feudal despotism than to a time when the rights of man are regarded even by monarchs, and we attribute this exhibition of abject servility as dictated by a spirit of fanaticism, bent on effecting its object even at the sacrifice off personal liberty.

Resolved: That we should be unworthy of the name of American citizens of this free and independent

Resolved, That we should be unworthy of the name of American citizens of this free and independent State, claiming the first rank among the sovereign components of the American Confederacy, if we did not protest against the cowardly, despotic, inhuman and accursed act which has consigned to banishment the noble tribune of the people—the Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham; we protest against it in the name of liberty, in the name of lumanity, and the name of Washington. We hope the people—of Ohio will have the opportunity of passing condemnation of this act by the election of Mir. Vallandigham as the next Governor of the State.

next Governor of the State.

Resolved: That thus believing there can be no re-

liable security to persons or property pending this war, and that by its continuance the Government

war, and that by its continuance the Government itself will be utterly and irrevocably subverted, and that the South as well as the North must alike crumble into general ruin and devastation, we recommend, in the name of the people, that there be a suspension of hostilities between the contending armies of the divided sections of our country, and that a convention of the States composing the Confederate States. and a separate convention of the States still adhering to the Union, be held to finally settle and determine in what manner and by what mode the, contending sections shall be reconciled; and appealing to the Ruler of all for the rectitude of our intentions, we implore thore in authority to listen to the voice of reason, of patriotism, and of

These are some of the letters that were received

It will be seen that Glancy Jones is too busy de-fending gentlemen tn Pennsylvania suspected of

From the following it will be seen that William B. Reed is at home:

PHILADELPHIA, May 25, 1863.

GENTIEMEN: It will not be in my power to attend the meeting of the Democracy in New York on Wednesday. I have a very clear impression that every man's cuty now is at home, within the limits of the Cammonwealth where his lot is cast, and to which, amidst the rupture of all other ties, he owes undiminished allegiance. Here, then, be it a place of danger or security, let every Pennsylvanian remain, resolute to maintain the integrity of the State as a sovereigity, and to shape, if possible, her policy so as to reslore peace and promote ultimate reconciliation. Very respectfully, yours,

WILLIAM B. REED.

To the Committee of the New York Convention.

The New York World, which is about as trea-

The New York World, which is about as treasonable a sheet as the Richmond Enquirer, finds fault with the whole affair, and makes such sport of

Mr. Wood that we are afraid there will be trouble

among the Democracy:

among the Democracy:

The "Mass State Convention," as by a somewhat ambitious misuomer the peace meeting last evening was called in the handbills, was certainly respectable in point of numbers, as almost all political meetings held in this city are, when tolerable skill is exerted in getting them up. The conjoint influence of Mozart Hall, public curiosity, the leisure of our working population in the evening, and their readiness to avail themselves of an incorporate omusement, called out a number of citizens, whose votes would probably be sufficient, not by any means to carry a city election, but to turn the scale in any such election in a contest between any two other parties. But it certainly had no pretensions to be considered, in any sense, a "State Convention." Its managers perfectly under stood this, when they designated New York city as

The Demolition of the Park Barracks.

part of the country, the response to such a nefarious

city, might be the withdrawal of all the national

for the troops are denied, the city may defend itself

arbor, with an intimation that, as acco

PHILADA., June 8, 1863.

To the Editor of The Press:

lowing resolutions show its character :

RETAIL DRY GOODS TUST RECEIVED AT THE WOOD AND WILLO W WARE,
NO. 31 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
Nearly opposite the Merchants' Hotel, RICH FRENCH SUITS, Where they have just opened with a large and entire new stock of goods in their line, consisting, in part, of Brooms, Oli Clothe, Buckets, Floor Clothe, Window Shades, Churns, Window Shades, Churns, States Window Shades, Churns, States Floor Clothes, Churns, C DRESS AND MANTILLA COMPERTE. g, in part, of Children's Gigs, Toy Wagons and Carts, Hobby Horses, FOR SUMMER WEAR. 926 CHESTNUT STREET. M. & A. MYERS & OO.

PLACK SILK MANTLES Cordage, [Wick: Xo., &c., &c.] Matches, Xo., &c., &c., &c.
We also keep an assortment of REFRIGERATORS
WATER COOLERS, and PROVISION SAFES, all o
which we offer at the lowest market prices. [91-1m\*] FRENCH CLOTH CLOAKS. CLOTHES WRINGERS. CLOTHES WRINGERS! CLOTHES
The undersigned have been appointed sale arents for WRINGERS!!
The undersigned have been appointed sole agents for the sale of the "BMPIRE CLOTHES WRINGER," the atest improved cheapest, and most durable Wringer atest improved cheapest, and most durable Wringer made: warrented in all cases. An examination will continue any person of their superiority over all others. Price 35 and 36. Persons living at a distance can have hem forwarded by Express or otherwise, by remitting he price of the size they want.

APP A liberal discount made to Agents and those who purchase to sall again.

ELEGANT GARMENTS AT MODERATE PRICES. COOPER & CONARD. my21-tf S. E. corner NINTH AND MARKET Sts. APSON'S, CORNER OF EIGHTH AND CHERRY STREETS. Offer to the Ladies, at very low prices, ONE LOT ALPACA BRAIDS, plain colors. FRY & SMITH. 31 NORTH FOURTH STREET, Philadelphia ONE LOT ALL-SILK BELTINGS. BUGLE BUTTONS

BUGLE GIMPS,
BRAIDING BRAIDS,
GOFFERED SKIRT BRAID. NOS. 1 AND 3 N. SIXTH STREET, RAPSON'S TRIMMING STORE my27-12t Corner of EIGHTH and CHERRY Sts. 1024 CHESTNUT STREET.

> E. M. NEEDLES. OFFERS FOR SALB

At pricesigenerally below present cost of impo WHITE GOODS, all descriptions EMBROIDERIES, do de LACES, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, do VEILS, &c., &c. And respectfully invites an inspection of stock.

1024 CHESTNUT STREET. FOR THIS WEEK'S TRADE.

WE will offer

THE LARGEST AND MOST ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF
RICH MANTILLAS

to be found in the city. Also,
CLOTH CIRCULARS AND SACQUES,
n great variety, at very low prices. We respectfully request those ladies who have hithertonfined their purchases to Chestnut-street stores, to exmine our Garments, and the great difference in our case. We guarantee to them a saving of at least 40 per

SUMMERHATS THE CHEAPEST CLOAK STORE IN THE CITY!
Fine Silk Sacques, from \$5!
Fine Silk Maniles, from \$10!
Fine Silk Circulars, from \$10!
Fine Silk Talmas, from \$10! HO! FOR ATLANTIC CITY AND CAPE MAY! THE CHEAPEST CLOAK STORE IN THE CITY!
WATKINS & CO.,
je2-5t N. E. corner NINTH and CHERRY.

SUPERIOR WIDE BLACK TAFFE TA SILKS for Mantles, from \$1.621/2 to \$4 per yard. Heavy Black Corded Silks.
Check Silks in great variety from 87% cents up to \$1.25.
Two lots of neat Stripes very glossy and rich at \$1.25.
One lot of Plaid Foulard Silks at 75.
Two lots of Black Figured Silks, \$1.25.
One lot of Black Frowns, and Mode Silks.
Fancy Silks at reduced prices.
No. 26 South SECOND Street.
No. 26 South SECOND Street.
No. B.—Silks, Mantles, and Cloaks of the newest shapes.

My14 SPECIAL NOTICE.-MOZAM-

BIQUES—One lot at 37% cts.

Poll De Chevres—beautiful assortment.
Lupin's 64 Black Wool Delaine.
Reduced Silk and Wool Plaids.
Chalii Delaines, all styles, at 22 cts.
Plain Brown Foulard Silk.
Brown Lawns, neat figures.
Choice Summer Dress Goods.
Also, for Men and Boys—
Dark Marseilles Vestings,
Cottonades, Linen Checks, Drilling,
Satteens, and other wash goods.
Barege and Barege Anglais Shawis.
Williamsville, Wamsutta Muslins, always on hand, at

JOHN H. STOKES'. 702 ARCH Street. THE PARIS CLOAK AND MAN TILLA STORE, Northeast corner of EIGHTH and WALNUT, have opened with a LARGE STOCK OF SPRING GOODS, MOST FASHIONABLE MAKE, CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.

IVENS & CO., No. 33 South NINTH Street, have now on hand an extensive assortment of SPRING STYLES, of the finest qualities, at the LOWEST PRICES Ladies, do not fail to give us a call. BOYS', MISSES', AND CHILDREN'S,
CLOTHING, CLOARS, &c.
IN ENDLESS VARIETY,
AT LOW PRICES,
No. 137 South EIGHTH Street,
Three doors above Walnut.

Three doors above Walnut.

STEEL & SON:

Nos. 713 and 715 North TENTH Street, above.

Coates, have now open a large assortment of Grand Street.

Choick STYLES OF FERNCH LARWIS AT THE OLD PRIOES

Fine French Organdies, at 50 to 62% ceats.

French Organdies, at 31c, worth 37%.

Fine French Jaconet Lawns, at 37%.

Fine French Jaconet Lawns, at 37%.

CHOICE STYLES SILK GRENADINES.

CHOICE STYLES SILK GRENADINES.

Double-width Plaid Mozambiques, at 45c, worth 62%.

Plaid Mozambiques, at 25c, worth 37%.

Plaid Mozambiques, at 25c, worth 37%.

Printed Bargees, at 31 and 37%c. the old prices.

New STYLES PAULIC LAWNS, at 18%c.

My 30 and have now on hand a full supply, finished with the MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS, which are pronounced by all who have used them to be unperior to all others.

For the quality and finish of these Tables, the manufacturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the Union, who are familiar with the character of their work.

YARD-WIDE OHINTZES. THREE HUNDRED PIECES
Extra quality English Chintzes.
Yard-wide Fast Colors.
At 25 Cents a Yard,
Same as before the War.
SHARPLESS BROTHERS,
CHESTNUT and EIGHTH Streets. COLORED PLAIN BAREGES. French Silk and Worsted, Neat Figures and Stripes. Chreked Mozambiques and Lenos, At Very Low Prices. SHARPLESS BROTHERS, CHESTNUT and EIGHTH Streets.

EDWARD P. KELLY'S,

Where he presents to former patrons and the public the advantages of a STOCK OF GOODS, equal if not se-perior, to any in the city—the skill and taste of himself and EDWARD P. KELLY, the two best Tailors of the

Fine Clothing,

WANAMAKER & BROWN

S. E. cor. 6th & Market

Medium and Common

GRADES,

ut and Made Fashionable Style

AND

TD AT LOW

BLACK CASS. PANTS. \$5.50.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,

A VENUE HOUSE,

CASS. PANTS, \$5.00,

At 704 MARKET Street.

CASS. PANTS, \$5.60,

AT 705 MARKET Street.

CASS. PANTS, \$5.60,

AT 705 MARKET Street.

AT 706 MARKET Street.

HOTELS.

CORNER OF PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE AND SEVENTH STREETS.

OPOLITAN

(LATE RROWN'S.)

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,

Belween Sixth and Seventh streets,

WASHINGTON CITY

A. R. POTTS,

Proprietor

at prices much lower than any other first-class esta

143 South THIRD Street,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CLOTHING. WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS; JOHN KELLY, JR., MANUFACTURERS OF WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINTS, PUTTY, &c. TAILOR,

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATES HAS REMOVED FROM 1022 CHESTNUT STREET. FRENCH ZINC PAINTS. wh8-3m VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH,

BLINDS AND SHADES. BLINDS AND SHADES. B. J. WILLIAMS; NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

VENETIAN BLINDS WINDOW SHADES.

The Largest and Finest Assortment in the city. the Lowest Prices. Blinds Painted and Trimmed equal to new. Store Shades Made and Lettered. ap6-2m SEWING MACHINES.

THE "SLOAT" MACHINE, WITH GLASS PERSSER FOOT, NEW STYLE HEMMER, BRAIDER. THE TAGGART & FARR MACHINES.

Agency-922 CHESTNUT Street. U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE. AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF STAMPS, No. 57 South THIRD Street, first door above Chestnut. A full supply of all kinds of TAX STAMPS constantly on hand, and for sale in quantities to suit. A liberal discount allowed on amounts of \$50 and up-

Orders by Mail promptly attended to. Office Hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. JACOB E. RIDGWAY, deft-tje 10 No. 57 South THIRD Street.

"EXCELSIOR" HAMS ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD. NONE GENUINE UNLESS BRANDED "J. H. M. & CO. PHILADA, EXCELSIOR."

J. H. MICHENER & CO., GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS.

CURERS OF THE CELEBRATED "EXCELSIOR" SUGAR-CURED HAMS. - Nos. 142 and 144 North FRONT Street, Between Arch and Race streets, Philadelphia. The justly-celebrated "EXCELSIOR" HAMS are cured by J. H. M. & Co. (in a style peculiar to themselves) expressly for FAMILY USE, are of delicious flavor, free

FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1863.

An Hour in Mr. Marchard's Studio. We know of no place where a lessure hour may be

so profitably and so pleasantly spens ar in the studio of an artist. The productions of art, independently of the gratification they afford the eye, have a re-fining and elevating influence, and this seems to be sarly true in the case of meritorious paintings. Resterday we spent an hour in the study of Mr. Marchand, one of our oldest and most successful portrait painters, and were brought face to face with the reprecentatives of a past generation, as well as with many of the men whom we lack upon to-day as our leaders in this crisis of the nation.

Mr. Marchand belongs to that class of artistis who

have made the profession a labor of love; and in the course of a long experience he has cultivated and ripened his knowledge of art. He has made his specialty the human face; and during a long residence in New York, as well as in Philadelphia, and in many journeys into other parts of the country, he has had the good fortune to be permitted to place upon canvas many of the most remarkable faces of our nistory. They look down from the walls of his tudy full of many recollections, and we can almost race the story of their lives in the bright, clearly outlined features, which seem to have deepened with time—for men grow old with the lapse of years, even upon canvas! There was Francis Wayland, author of the "Moral Science," "Elements of Political Economy," &c., with his shaggy eve brows, his high

forehead, and his keen, penetroting eye, which seemed to pry into the very mystery of science, and blems of existence. John Quincy Adams, in his old age, not long before he died, is here. It is the face of the "old man eloquent," and the glory of a long upon the canvas. It was taken at that time of life which the admirers of Mr. Adams look upon with pride and affection; for he is to us in this picture the same gallant and chivalrous statesman who de-fied the threats of the slave leaders in the House, and was a champion in the holy cause of freedom. At his side was the original and striking face of one whose history is but the record of a brilliant but than a memory to us now; but in the far Southwest. among the haughty, impulsive men who are striving to overcome the power of the Union, his name is

cherished as that of a fazcinating, erratic South. erner, whose eloquence glorified the hour in which he lived, and died with him. The face of Mr. Prentiss is a strange one, and seems to embody his hale. energetic, startling truth—the story of his life and of his character. William Henry Harrison has that pale, plain, thoughtful, honest face, that made him beloved and popular during his life; while George D. Prentice looks as be looked thirty years ago, his face rounder and more plump, his bright eye twinkling as keenly as ever. George M. Dallas has that majestic pre-

sence of graceful amenity which has enabled him to be at the same time one of the most popular of men and one of the most gifted of our statesmen.

Among the most striking pictures in the collection is a portrait of President Lincoln, not quite completed, but so nearly finished as to impress us with its rare fidelity and excellent treatment. Integrity, dignity, geniality, and simplicity of character—these are the varying attributes that combine to give expression to the features; and each finds individual expression, without impairing the harmony of the combination. We see our Chief Magistrate in this picture as he is to be seen daily in Washington b graphs. The unusually high forehead and the clear, searching eye, which mark the wealth of intellect, impress us with the truth and force of their delineation, and are a rare tribute to the artist's skill. What we particularly admire in the picture is its extremely natural, every day-look. As we have said, it is not lacking in the proper dignity; but to a great extent formality is dispensed with. Perhaps this is attributable to the fact that the time of the President has been so much engrossed that the sittings could not be conducted with the regularity so assumed : the face and form seem to be alike uncon-

ness which is the sure indication of vanity, and The Yacht Club, of New York, is one of the most popular of the institutions of that city and its regattas are among the most pleasant transactions of each boken. Its members, for 1863, are three hundred schooners, third class, measuring 1,000 feet and second class, over 800, and not exceeding 1,300 feet; and 7 aloops, third class, measuring 800 feet, and under, There is no Philadelphia yacht club. Hence, twenty gentlemen from this city are members of the New York club, of whom four own vessels in the

fleet. With our splendid river, so well adapted for the amusement, yachting should be, and easily However, there will be some sport this season The owner of the Julia, Philadelphia built, 36 feet Iong, and of 9 tons, has challenged the Martha, 37 feet long and same tonnage, to a trial of speed, for \$200, and the match will come off on the 29th inst., commencing at 10 A. M. The run will be from the lower end of Smith's Island to Marcus Hook buoy, below Chester, and back. These yachts are not very large, but they are first-class in build, rig, and work able qualities, and we are confident that they will is a commencement, and may lead to a result which will one day enable Philadelphia to surpass New fending gentlemen to Pennsylvania suspected of treason to think of troubling those in New York:

READING, Pa., May 27, 1883.

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your invitation to attend and address a Miass State Convention, to be held in New York, on the 3d of June next. The movement meets my cordial approval. "Peace, with a view to negotiations on the basis of a restoration of the Union," is the true ground for the Democracy to stand upon in my judgment, and nothing but a professional engagement to defend citizens of my own county, under recognizances to appear on the 2d of June before the United States Commissioner at Philadelphia, on a charge of conspiracy to overthrow the Government of Abraham Lincoln, prevents my prompt acceptance of your invitation. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. GLANOY JONES.

To Joen J. Van Allen, Esq., Chairman Committee on Invitation, &c.

From the following it will be seen that William B. Reed is at home: York on the water as much as she does on the land. Art in New York. THE SALE OF THE PICTURES OF HENRY WARD

A collection of oil paintings, principally by American artists, the property of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, was sold at auction last evening, by Messrs. Ives & Co., at the Derby Gallery, No. 625 Broadway. The attendance was pretty fair and the bidding moderately spirited. The catalogue contained seventy-eight lots, among which were several contributions from Eastman Johnson, Innes, Inman, Mignot, G. L. Brown, and other well known artists. man, Mignot, G. D. Boon, artists.

"Glad Tidings," executed in Eastman Johnson's best style, was bought by Mr. Bell for \$60.

"Saco River," a landscape, by Fuechsel—an excellent painting—was knocked down to Mr. Wheeler cellent painting—was anotate and for \$90.

"The Happy Family," by Babcock, of Paris—a special pet of Mr. Beecher, as represented by the auctioneer—brought \$105.

"Mount Pinatus," painted in Rome by G. L. Brown, and one of Mr. Beecher's most valuable paintings, was knocked down to Mr. Ward for \$470.

"On the Alert"—a figure of a black and tan terrier—by Inman, was purchased by Mr. Chapman for \$50. old at the shockingly low figure of \$155. Bought by "The Landing of Burnalie at Adahots Island,"
by G. L. Brown, a very large picture, somewhere in
the neighborhood of six feet by eight, attracted
much attention. It did not belong to Mr. Beecher's
collection, but nevertheless brought \$250. Bought
by Mr. Ward.
"Ducks," by Tait, brought \$90, and "Reminiscences of West Point," viewed from the north, by
Fuechsel, was knocked down to Mr. Wheeler
for \$30.

for \$30. "The Itinerant Musician," by Eastman Johnson, was one of the best pictures exhibited. It was the object of some spirited bidding, and was finally sold to Mr. Gibson for \$200. "Haymaking," a landscape by George Innes, was started at \$100, and was finally knocked down to Mr. White for \$220. Mr. White for \$220.

"A Marine Battle," a drawing by Van Beest, highly valued by Mr. Beccher, and supposed to be one of the best efforts of the artist in question, was knocked down to Mr. Nichols for \$100.

The Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry. [Correspondence of The Press.]

HEADOUARTERS FALMOUTH, VA., May 29, 1863.

The 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry is now doing picket duty with the 6th New York, under the command of Major Pennock Huey, the commanding officer of the 8th Pennsylvania. The 8th never was in better condition and spirits since the last battle at Chancelbattle received the highest praise from the command. ing officer. Major Huey was complimented on the officers. The Major has the confidence of his superior officers, and also the whole of the officers andmen of his regiment. The following general order answers for itself what the brigadier general com-HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 10, 1883.

GENERAL ORDERS 'NO. 27.—The General Commanding takes this occasion to commend the conduct of the '2d Brigade' and 'Martin's' 6th Independent New York Battery, in the late engagement near 'Ohancelloville.'

The distinguished gallantry of the 8th Pennsylvania Regiment in charging the head of the enemy's column, advancing on the 11th Corps, on the evening of the 2d instant, the heroism of the 6th New York Regiment in cutting its way back to our own lines through treble its force of the enemy's cavalry, on the 1st instant, and the coolness displayed by the 17th Pennsylvania Regiment in rallying fugitives, and supporting the batteries (including Martin's), which iepulsed the enemy's attack under 'Jackson,' on the evening of the 2d instant, have excited the highest admiration.

These noble feats of arms recall the glorious days the highest admiration.

These noble feats of arms recall the glorious days of "Middletown," "Boonsboro," "Ancietam," "Martineburg," "Upperville," "Barber's," and "Amosville," where the 1st Brigade shared with us. the triumphs of victory, and they will now, while exulting in this success, join in sorrow for the brave who have fallen.

The gallant "McVicar," the generous, chivalric "Keenan," with one hundred and fifty killed and wounded from your small numbers, attast to the wounded from your small numbers, attest to the terrible earnestness that animated the midnight conflict of the "second of May."

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier General Commanding.

To the Editor of The Press Sin: Your reporter has made a nistake in report-ing five companies of the Home Guard as taking of the Home Guard as taking f the late Col. J. Richter Jones.

THE York Gazelle, formerly edited by Mr. Wm. H. Welsh, of The Age, proposes Major General Wm. B. Franklin as Democratic candidate for next Go-companies of the Home Guard, sonton himself was there, and my order appeared in the mornitativou will make, the correct Yours.

Co. A.—G. R. part in the funeral of the late Col. J. Richter Jones. Gen. Pleasonton ordered out some companies, but they didn't make their appearance. The escort was not increased by any companies of the Home Guard, although Gen. Pleasonton himself was there, and The subscriber has leased this well known and popular hotel; and respectfully invites his friends in Pennsylvania and elsewhere to give him a call my6-lm JOHN CASEY. Proprietor. his somewhat lengthy order appeared in the morning papers. Hoping that you will make the correc-

THE STEGE OF VICKSBURG. day evening, in favor of peace—being under the capecial patronage of Mr. Fernando Wood. The Earthworks and Mining Affairs in the City—Pembert on s Confidence—Recon-noissance by Bhatis Division—Johnston's Advance Discred ited.

cepetial patronage of Mr. Ferrando Wood. The following resolutions show its cheracter:

\*Resolved\*\*, That the electors and peeple of the State of New York who have hitherto professed the name and held to the principles known as Democraticy desire to declare their unalterable astachment as well to theze truths as to the Constitution, and the amendments thereto; forming the supreme law of the land; that they regard obedience to the Constitution as allet the duty of the citizen and the magistrate; and regard such obedience as the only means of perpetuating the Union, and, by it, the only hope of restoring the same.

\*Resolved\*\*, That the soverignty of the States and resolved\*\*, That the soverignty of the people, as laid down in the Viginia and Kestucky resolutions, of which Jefferson and Madison were the suchiors, are the fundamental principles; of the Democratic party; that they are the vital essence of the Constitution, pervading every line and provision of that instrument; and to deny them would reduce our political federative system to anarchy or despotism.

\*Resolved\*\*, That, under the Constitution, there is no power in the Federal Government to coerue the States, or any number of them by military force. If power of coepcion exists at all, it is a legal power and not military. That the Democratic party, if true to it time-homored principles; cannot sustain as war against sovereign States; that we believe it to be the duty of the party to proclaim these sentiments boldly, that the people may feel that there is at least one political organization which will deal honestly, independently, and truthfully with them.

\*Resolved\*\*, That the war in its inception and further continuace, being contrary to the Constitution, and truthfully with them.

\*Resolved\*\*, That the war in its inception and further continuace, being contrary to the Constitution and inconsistent with the benignant epict of merality and rebusions as the regions. Advance Discred Med.

Cincinnati, June 4.—Our direct advices from Vichsbring are to Saturd by the 30th of May. For several days previous, Julet prevailed along the line, broken by occasional "annonading.

The Commercial's despatch says: Spades are once more trumps. We are erect in gearthworks to project our then, and mining to b. Ow the face out of one or two forts that are nearly in happroachable otherwise. The idea of carrying the place by storm stems to be abandozed, and the lafer and surer plan of atarving Gen. Pemberton into submission now finds favor everywhere.

A deserter came into our lines (this morning. He represents that he was sent out by \$\frac{1}{2}\text{32}\text{.}\$ Pemberton to communicate verbaby with Gen. 33is Johnston and Leving. The former he supposed to be between Big Black river and Jackson, and the latter near Port Greson. He represents affairs in the city as growing desperate. About eighteen thereand effective men are there. Two thirds are keep in the fortifications night and day, and not allowed be leave as instantion any pretext. A detail each growing cook the rations, consisting of three quartars of a pound of meat, and the same of corn meal per day. The remaining one-third is held as a reserve to aftengthen any threatzned points at a moment's notice.

Generals Pamberton, Kee, Reynolds, Stevences, tice.
Generals Pemberton; Isee, Reynolds, Stevencon, and others, are in the city. Most of the sick left the city before its investment. Those who remain have excavated caves; and live in them night and day. The valuable merchandise in the city is also thus based from force for the city is also thus ed, from fear of conflagration. The poor as generally in their houses.

Over one hundred women and children have been kneed by the hombardment. The gunboats inflict no isjury on the city, creating the hisrations would hold out thirty days, but urged Johnston to come to his relief within ten days at the farthest. The cavalry horses have been turned

the farthest. The cavalry horser have been turned looss and driven toward our lines, owing to the lack of forage. [This has since been confirmed.] There was ammunition enough to last sixty days, with the single exception of gun caps; these were scarce. All confidently expected superhuman efforts to be made by those outside to raise the siege. They consider Wicksburg the strongest place in the Confederacy. Gen. Blair had met no enemy in force, and the reposts of Gen. Johnston being near are disbelieved. At all events, we are prepared for him.

A cavalry reconnoissance, three days ago, discovered esmall force, and had one man killed and four wounded. covered small force, and had one man killed and four wounded.

Gen. Banks' reinforcements are reported near here, but, like many rumors, it may have little foundation in fact.

Subsistence for our army comes to. Lake's Landing, on the Yazoo river, about ten miles from the Mississippi, by transports; and thence by teams to the different army corps.

This morning, the heaviest cannonading of the siege was kept up, without intermission, for nearly three hours. New batteries have lately been put in position, and 150 guns were playing on the city.

At daylight the firing was rapid beyond belief, and the reports along the whole line averaged one per second for minutes together. The roar of the heavy siege guns was awful, and the earth was shaken by the concussion. The weather continues hot. The roads and camps are uncommonly dusty. The wounded are being removed to the hospital boats in large numbers, and transported to Memphis.

All goes well, considering the magnitude of the operations.

INCIDENTS OF THE TWENTY-SECOND.

Lieutenand's staff, relates an interesting incident of the fight of the 22d ult., to about this cifect:

Sergeant Joseph Griffith, of Company I, 22d Iowa, took eleven men and with them drove a squad of rebel gunners from an earthwork and held it for some time. The rebels were reinforced, and, on returning, killed the eleven men, Griffith being knocked insensible to the ground. The rebels were occupied in the work, and continued to fire at our men. Just as they had discharged all their pieces, Griffith returned to coneciousness, and, seizing his musket, jumped to his feet and demanded that they should aurrender. Their muskets being empty and his loaded, he forced them, ten in number, to comply. He made them lie down and stay there until he found a convenient opportunity to march them within our lines, which he did in safety. Beside this, he killed one captain by shooting him, and knocked down two men with the butt of his musket. Griffith is represented as quite a youth, but, we can see, not lacking in courage. INCIDENTS OF THE TWENTY-SECOND.

musket. Griffith is represented as quite a youth, but, we can see, not lacking in courage.

During the fight, a number of soldiers from an Iowa regiment scaled the walls of the fort northwest of the city, and held it for six hours, when, reinforcements not coming up, they were captured by the Confederates, but were soon paroled. That day, during the bombardment, shell fell upon the jail ir Vicksburg, demolishing the building.

STORMING THE WORKS. Colonel Humphreys, of the 95th Illinois, was in General Ransom's brigade. In the second assault his regiment was hesitating; General Ransom called

and appealing to the Ruler of all for the rectitude of our intentions, we implore thore in authority to listen to the voice of reason, of patriotism, and of justice."

The following is a sample of the speeches:
Again, in addition to these irresistible and sufficient reasons why the Democratic party should declare for peace, is the palpable common-sense and hard-headed fact that the war cannot succeed. We have been beaten. We cannot conquer the South. [Tremendous cheering.] A glance at all history would have told this before it was undertaken, had we read it aright. No purely agricultural people, in a state of revoit, contending for their domestic rights, have every yet been subjugated; and no revolted people who have been able to maintain an independent Government for a twelvemonth have been conquered or put down. The last twelvemonth has united the South, and though we had twice our power they could successfully resistus. As invaders we are impotent. To equalize the chances of war, the invaders should possess ten times the power and every advantage of position. That is not this case. All the power of the then colossal Spanish Empire, under Charles V and the succeeding Philips, failed to conquer two or three miserable Dutch provinces, almost Liliputian in extent. [Cries of "bravo."] Even petty and contiguous Portugal expelled victoriously from its coil all the hosts of the same still greater Power. Not in vain stands recorded in more anoient history the imperishable record of Marathon; and, in our own day, we have seen the miserable Mexican rabble soldiery driving the best disciplined army of Europe from their soil, because the latter in a state of marathon; and in our own day, we have seen the miserable Mexican rabble soldiery driving the best disciplined army of Europe from their soil, because the latter in a state of marathon; and capacity will always evince; declare, and maintain their superiority. These qualities will triumph sooner or later, it matters in the name, of the would not have placed in their so to him to move forward. Dropping his sword in a salute to the general, he ordered, "Forward, Ninety-fifth," and fell dead. The color-bearer was shot, and fell at the same instant. The regiment wavered. General Ransom seized the colors, and advanced in front of the line; three line officers left their places, came to the General, and took the colors. The line advanced, and those colors were planted on the rebel parapet. advanced, and those colors were planted on the receiparapet.

"During the same day the colors of the 9th Iowa were planted on a rebel parapet, the color-guard digging steps with their bayonets. The colors remained in that position seven hours. Every man of the 9th that attempted to get near them was shot by the rebels. Every rebel that essayed to touch them was winged by one of our sharp-shooters. The 9th brought away the flagstaff and about two-thirds of the colors; the rebels have, perhaps, one-third. u can well understand that there is sharp-shoot

Storming parties of volunteers and forlorn hopes, were advanced under cover of field batteries and sharpshooters, and supported by brigades. The men moved bravely and well into the field and up to the works, but in vain. We could not take the works. The men dug steps in the earthworks with their bayonets, and placed their colors on the rebel parapets, whence neither party could remove them, every man who showed himself falling from the shot of a rifieman. man who showed himself falling from the shot of a rifieman.

Vicksburg is defended in the rear by works fifteen feet in height, with ditches ten feet deep—the works standing on steep hillsides, every approach protected by rifie-pits and covered by artillery. It cannot be taken by assault, but will be taken. It is a doomed city.

This morning a mine under one of the forts in front of Sherman's corps was blown up, and the site is now in our possession.

Our loss, so far, is shout five thousand killed and wounded, perhaps less. The enemy's loss, so far, is not less than fifteen thousand. Seven thousand prisoners are in our hands, and ninety-two pieces of artillery. The quantity of, small arms, ordnance, camp and garrison equipage that has fallen into our hands, is very large.

The night after the first assault. Blair's division. camp and garrison equipage that has fallen into our hands, is very large.

The night after the first assault, Blair's division (formerly Dave Stuant's), were continuously and carefully moving their dead and wounded from the field. Suddenly a large fire was kindled on the rebel parapet, and an officer inquired what our men were doing. Being informed, he replied, "We built this fire to take your wounded out of the ditch—drive your ambulances up, and you will not be molested."

Our wounded and dead were all removed, the rebels keeping up the light.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

BATTLE FIELD, May 23.—Following his letter of May 22d, the correspondent of the New Orleans Era writes from the battle-field, May 23d, giving particular of the 20d. lars of the engagement of the 22d: THE WOUNDED. THE WOUNDED.

My first dispatch closed with the account of the first general engagement on the 21st inst. Having been to the rear of the batteries, at the hospital, during the engagements I had no opportunity of hearing the engagements I had no opportunity of hearing the orders of Gen. Augur until a lull occurred in the storm. The wounded displayed a most noble spirit as they were borne to the hospital. One-poor fellow was brought in with a bullet in his shoulder. He said he would not care a straw for the wound if it had not spoiled him for the rest of the fight. He swore by all that was good and great he would be in at the fall of Port Hudson in spite of all the doctors in the army.

CATCHING A CANNON-BALL.

Before the firing on the Bayou Sara road had

CATCHING A CANNON-BALL.

Before the firing on the Bayou Sara road had ceased, while I stood with note-book in hand, watching the progress of events there, a sharp hiss and a yell from a wounded man attracted my attention in another direction. The rebels were coming in on the left flank. Certain proof that a battery had opened there, soon came along over the trees in the shape of a solld shot. Striking the ground, it ricocheted along among the soldiers, who cried out, catch it, catch it." One poor fellow actually put out both hands, thinking he could catch a bounding cannon-ball. He found his error when the ball struck him on the skull, and knocked him flat on the earth.

AN EXCITING MOMENT.

The situation of affairs soon became most exciting. annon-ban. He foliah alse error when the ban struck a him on the skull, and knocked him flat on the earth. AN EXCITING MOMENT.

The situation of affairs soon became most exciting. One section of battery G, 5th United States, was posted in the road. The 45th Massachusetts was posted left in front, on the right and left of the road. The 116th New York further to the left, was also left in front, while the 49th Massachusetts was near at hand. The section of artillery under Lieut. H. L. Beck, had been engaged with the rebel artillery for about half an hour, when an attempt was made to flank it. The rebels came through the woods about four hundred strong, and steadily advanced until within musket range of our infantry. Then a sharp fire was commenced on both sides by the infantry, and the section of artillery withdrawn, narnowly escaping capture.

Just as one part of the force was closing in upon the 116th, keeping up a sharp fire, suddenly another portion of it opened upon the 48th Massachusetts, where they were concealed in the woods. The enemy was not more than fifty feet distant, and the surprise was complete. They broke and ran back to the road.

If, however, the 48th impaired the chances of success, at one time, the remainder of the first brigade turned the scale. Notwithstanding the 49th Massachusetts regiment had to break to let the 48th menthrough, it held its ground throughout the fight. Col. Bartlett, who has only one leg, having lost the other at Yorktown, left the hospital where he had been confined by sickness, and was conveyed to the field in a carriage, that he might command his regiment during the action. Although a very young man, his conduct was worthy of a veteran, and worthy of the most honorable mention.

The 116th New York Regiment, Major George M. Love commanding, was engaged in a desperate encounter. Miles' Legion of rebel infantry, some four hundred strong, came upon them at the rear of the opening. At close quarters the two forces for some time fired into each other, killing and wounding t "State Convention." Its managers perfectly understood-this, when they designated New York city as the place, and the evening as the time of day for nothing it. Had it been held at Syracuse or Utica, and twelve o'clook at noon been appointed as the hour for its opening and organization, it would have been a slim affair, consisting of scarcely anybody beyond such members of Mozart Hall as would be willing to incur the inconvenience and expense of attending. Or if the meeting last evening had consisted only of such citizens from the interior as came to his city for the purpose of attending it, with a proportionale representation from this city, it might have assembled in the diningroom of the Astor House without inconvenient crowding. The meeting simply demonstrates that Hon. Fernando Wood has an earnest following in the city of New-York; beyond this, it is of no significance as an indication of public sentiment. The only speech made at the meeting by any man of mark and influence was that of Mr. Wood himself. Though called as a State Convention, and claiming to be a Democratic Convention, it was addressed by no prominent bemocrat from any other town in the State than the one in which the meeting was held.

A BAYONET CHARGE.

A BAYONET CHARGE.

After the 116th had fired twenty rounds, it was ordered to charge bayonets. It was a thrilling sight to see that long row of bristling steel come swiftly, yet steadily, out from the forest, and speed quickly towards the foe, as they poured back a galling fire. The enemy could not stand against it, but fell back, leaving, many dead and wounded to be trampled under foot. At the head of the regiment, protected by none other than a merciful Providence, rode the Major in command, with uplifted and waving sword, cheering the men on, while a perfect storm of bullets whizzed like a hive of bees around his head. His courage inspired the men with unequalled coolness and intepidity, and gave the 116th the victory. Two more charges were made before the enemy were driven from the field. It was during the first, however, that the greatest loss occurred.

INOIDENTS.

Thousands of incidents were occurring during the SIR: It is almost incredible that the Board of Councilmen in New York could have passed a resolution, as reported in the newspapers of that city, directing the Park Rarracks to be torn down, with a preamble offensive to the country and insulting to the brave provost guard. Were it not that the great majority of the citizens are known to be pa-triotic, and that they ought not to suffer for the oriminal folly of disaffected individuals, and were it not that it is the duty and determination of the overnment of the United States to protect every solution, should it become an ordinance of the roops and all the artillery from New York and its Thousands of incidents were occurring during the day, such as never had their like, but one deserves

day, such as never had their like, but one deserves particular mention.

Private R. H. Wilcox, of Company C, 49th Massachusetts regiment, had a Minnie ball pass through his cap-box, belt and blouse, and finally bury itself in a testament, which covered his heart. The ball stopped at the 31st verage of the 21st chapter of St. Luke, which reads thus: "So likewise ye, when ye see these things come to pass, know ye that the kingdom of God is nigh at hand." I gave no credit to the story until I saw box, belt, blouse and testament, and found Nir. Wilcox with a pain in his left side, where the divine word had made a most foreible impression.

There is space for only one more incident, and I will close:

Sergeant James Nolan, of Company I, 48th Massachusetts, was wounded in the head and taken prisoner. The rebels were about to shoot him, when one of their officers and, "Don't shoot him, he doesn't run like a Yankee." He then asked from the pirate Alabama with her consorts, or any other robber ships which may undertake to lay the city under a contribution of millions, or to bombard it. A prettyl condition the city would be in, with dismantled forts, or, if some guns were obtained, with untrained gunners. Yours, respectfully, C.

THREE CENTS.

Nolan what countryman he was. "An Irishman, sir," was the reply. "I thought so," he said; "you certainly fight like one."

ARREST OF THE REBELGOVERNOR MOORE FOR ILLEGAL CONSCRIPTION. FOR ILLEGAL CONSORPTION.

We learn that a little while before the battle of Bisland, a man named Hyman, living near Alexandria, was conscripted by an enrolling officer, named Robinton, and placed in camp against his wisnes, as one of the conscripts, or drafted militia, of Louisians. Hyman employed a lawyer, named Rhine, to take up the case, and the latter had Robinson, the enrolling officer, brought before a court, to show by what authority he held Hyman. Robinson answered that he had received orders from Gen. Wycke. Wyske was then brought before the court, who, in his defence, alleged that he acted under orders of Thos. C. Moore. tence, alleged that he acted under orders of Thos. C. Moore.

The persistent attorney then had Governor Moore arrested and brought to the bar. The governor claimed to have seted in pursuance of a law passed by the Louisiana Legislature, at its recent seasion at Sireveport. But Mr. Khine established to the satisfaction of the court that there had been no querum of the Legislature at the time this lisw was alleged to have been passed, and consequently there was no power to pass such a law or any other.

Mr. Khine is reported to have spoken in very plain terms to the court of Governor Moore's actions since he has been chief magistrate of this State, and told the latter to his face that he was the "destroyer and randerer of families."

The result of the trial was that Thomas O. Moore, governor of Louisians, having acted without authority of law, in conscripting complains at, was placed under \$6,000 bonds to keep the peace, and Hyresh was releases.

THE SIEGE OF POUT HUDSON. We learn from an authentic source that the army efore Port Hudson is in a setisfactory position, before Port Hudson to in a satisfactory position, and that everything promises fair for an important and successful close of the campaign against that atroughold of tite rebels.

effect that help to it, where from up, the river, to the from Port Hudson, report that, during the recent hombardment of that place by our fact, one hundred rebels were kiked and wounded, and three guns were disabled.

vere disabled.

Great construction prevails among: the traitors, n sonsequence of time movements of Gens. Banks and Grant, and Admirals Farragut and Porter. Great consternation: prevails among: the traitors, in sensequence of tips movements of Gens. Banks and Grant; and Admirals Farragut and Porter.

EX-GOVERNOR ROBERT C. WICKLIFFE.

This gentleman, who was Governor of Louisiana previous to the election of 'Thomas Overton Moore; has been taken prisoner near Port Hudson, and has arrived in this city. Our informant represents him to be rather seedy in appearance, like everything else in the Confederacy at present. Mr. Wickliffe was elected Governor of Liouisians in 1855, for the simple season that he was the son of the great man of that name in Kentucky, who had been Postmaster General, and filled several other, exalted positions in the Government. He made a tolerable Governor, neither doing much good nor a great deal of harm—was too easy and genial in disposition to make any very strong enemies, and tried to pass his official days as quietly and as pleasantly as possible. His rooms at the St. Charles Hotel, when he visited the city, were always thronged with the best of the bonuturals of New Orleans, and he enjoyed the reputation of a "good liver." But he never appeared to so much advantage during his Governorship as when he donned his major general's uniform, mounted a spirited charger, and in company with Gens. Lewis, Tracy, Crossan, Labuzan, and Edwards, surrounded by the Governor's Guards, he made his grand entrée into Congo Square to inspect the city train bands, or stood on the portice of the St. Charles, as the longline, headed by the portty Continentals, passed in review. He was by all odds the handsomest man in the city when on horse-back and in full regimentals, the cynoture of every eye and the observed of the ladies. Governor Wickliffe's views not suiting the John Slidell (Secession) wing of the Democracy, which was in the ascendancy in this State, he was quietly laid on the shelf at the next election, and the pliant Thomas Overton, who so gallantly defended Fort Jackson against the Brittein in 1814, was chosen as the man who could be most readily made s the withdrawal of the disunionists. He then, with more enthusiam than judgment, forgetting that Slidell was still king, pledged the State of Louislana for Douglas by a majority of 40,000 votes. The sequel proved that he had made a very wide calculation. Ex-Governor Wickliffe took no part in the acts of secession, and it was not until long after the overt act of treason at Fort Sumter, and when nearly everybody was forced to define his position, that he committed himself, more from necessity than choice, to the fortunes of the rebellion. What position he has since occupied, we are not prepared to state, though a subordinate one, if any, as we have seldom seen his name mentioned. He is now a prisoner, and perhaps satisfied with his fate. His father is one of the strongest Union men in Kentucky, and one of his relatives represents that State in the Congress of the Union.

Ex-Governor Wickliffe's last visit to the city was made near the close of Gen. Butler's administration, when he came as the bearer of a flag of truce, en official business. the withdrawal of the disunionists. He then,

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Concluding Chapter of the Great Raid—Remarkable Expedition of Colonels Kilpatrick and Davis—Stuart Foiled, and the Guerilla Col. Jones Captured—Great

Results of the Exploit.

CREAM the Washington Chronicle, June 3.]

was concluded yesterday-uy. Coroner Emparical brigade in one of the most brilliant acts of the war. He left Gloucester Point on Saturday last, and passing in a northeasterly direction through Gloucester county, crossed the Dragon river at Saluta, and thence through Middlesex county to Urbanna, on the Rappahannock; crossing that river to Union Point, Col. Kilpatrick proceeded through Westmoreland and King George counties to near the headquarters of General Hooker without losing a single man of his command. The rebels had divined that this force was to attempt to rejoin the command of General Stoneman, and therefore took special pains to capture it. The command was composed of about nine hundred men in all, the 2d New York (Harris light cavalry) and the 12th Indiana cavalry. No difficulty what ever was encountered in Gloucester county, but upon reaching Dragon river it was found the rebels had destroyed all the bridges, and a superior force of cavalry under General Stuarthad assembled at a higher point up the river with the Intention, no doubt, of forcing the command to cross the Rappahannock at Leeds, a narrow place where the enemy themselves Results of the Exploit.

destroyed an the orages, and a superior force of cavalry under General Stuarthad assembled at higher point up the river with the intention, no doubt, of forcing the command to cross the Rappahannock at Lecds, a narrow place where the enemy themselves have been in the habit of fording without opposition whenever occasion required; but Colonel Kilpatrick was prepared for just such an emergency, and his pioneers without any unnecessary delay constructed a bridge over which the Dragon river was crossed without difficulty. The bridge was then destroyed. Here, to foil the enemy, the command moved forward in several columns. The principal one on the right, under Colonel Hasbrouck Davis, took a southerly direction, and went to Pine Tree, in the lower part of Middlesex county. The people of this hitherto unrivaled region were completely taken by surprise; they did not dream it possible that the much-hated Yankees would dare visit that some of the large planters near Richmond had sent there negroes here for safety. The house of Colonel Jones, who commands and controls all the bushwhackers in that section of the State, was approached so suddenly that the redoubtable Colonel was himself captured and last night slept on one of the boats of the Potomac flotilla, at Acquia Creek. He will probably extend his visit to the National Capital to-day. No opposition whatever was met with in this direction, and but few armed men wen were seen, and these were bushwhackers, armed principally with double-barrelled shot guns. They fied precipitately, however, at sight of the blue-coats, and as the country thereabouts is covered with a thick growth of pines, they succeeded generally in making good their escape. On the road the carrier of a rebel mail was overtaken. An inspection of the mail matter was forthwith instituted. The letters, for the most part, were of a private nature, and some of them were addressed to persons residing within the loyal States. Their cases will, doubtless, be attended to by the proper authorities, in due season.

secured an eligible position just north of the town— the direction from which an attack was anti-cipated. A detachment of the 52d New York cipated. A detachment of the 52d New York Volunteers (engineers) specifly constructed a bridge across the mouth of Urbanna creek and re-paired a wharf on the opposite side of the Rappa-hannock, so that the boats could receive the troops on one side and land them on the other without dif-

THE WAR PRESS.

Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same The money must always accompany the order, and in no instances can these terms be deviated from as they aford very little more than the cost of the paper. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for THE WAL PRESS. To the getter-up of the Club of ton or twenty, as extra copy of the Paper will be given.

are no longer furnished the slaves. Twice a day a small piece of corn bread and mest is dealt out to them, and at night a piece of corn breaf slope. That a force not exceeding nine hundred men could have passed from Gloucester Point across two rivers not fordable, in the presence, in fact, of much superior force, without having a man killed, is one of the remarks the events of this war. But such is the fact.

The Gubernatorial Question.

To the Editor of The Press: Sin: Pasting over all who have yet been named nection with the Galicroator al nomination by the loyal men of the Star, but before doing so admitting the merks of each, as these are set forth by their most devoted friends, I would respectfully suggest to my loyal fellow-citizens the name of Hon. William F. Johnston, of Aliegheny centry. It is a name well and favorably known in the history of Pennsylvania; it is identified with the growth and greatners of some of the meet important business enterprises of this Commonwealth. By his devotion to the interests of free labor and his minally opposition to the enterests of free labor and his minally opposition to the enterests of free labor and his minally opposition to the extrem of elsvery which is at war with sverything that is free, Mr. Johnston was detected as a candidate for Governor in 1851. He then saw and predicted the cract condition of affairs which now prevails. He then announced the great truth that the aggrandizement and encreachments of the sleve power would ultimately lead to the neutration of the great truths he was stricken down by the provincery miniors of the Democratic party, but he has lived to tee the sanguinary realization of all which he predicted. mitting the merits of each, as these are set forth by

to fee the sanguinary realization of all which he predicted.

When he occapied the Cheerratorial chair, William F. Johnston was in fact the Governor of Pennsylvania. No may can point to this record, and assert that it contains a single act which will not stand the sergett fast, originarial reraiting. His executation and marked by an ability which has left a record of manly trust, and only which has left a represent hour. His official acts all-looked to the interest of the Commonwealth.

For these reasons, I secommend that William F. Johnston be nominated for Governor at the enauling Pittsburg Convention. Should he be nominated, he is able and ready to go before the people and discuss with them the great questions now sgittsing the nation and involving its present and future prosperity. I am, sir, yours truly, We present in the following extracts, from the London papers, the full story of the supposed scandal of Mesers Jordan and Bencicault. It will be seen that Mr. Boucicault denice any criminality in the affair: Mr. Jordan's reply is interesting: The scene is in Pall-mall. Let us suppose the particular locality in that somewhat long street to be indicated by number 60 above the knocker. The time is aftermidnight. All is quiet, except that two individuals are visible sauntering shout and smoking

time is after midnight. All is quiet, except that two individuals are virible sauntering about and smoking their cigars. They are mutual frieads—their names are Jameson and Jordan—and as they pace backward and forward, they cast frequent glances at the door and windows of No. 60. Presextly a brougham drives up; a lady gets out and enters the house in question. There is certainly a gestleman in the brougham, and from the manner of the two friends he is clearly the object of suppision. They follow him up St. Tames' street. Presently the carriage stops. The gentleman gets out, returns toward Palkmall, knocks at No. 60; the door is opened by the lady, and the gentleman enters. No sooner is this done than Jordan demands admittance. The door is again opened by the same lady. At this stage of the business there would of course be a vigorous conversation. The lady would soon reveal herself as Jordan's wife; the reproaches of the husband would at once show that Jordan suspected her fidelity—that the destroyer of his peace was the man who had just entered; and that while Jordan himself, was a comedian, the supposed-paramour was a distinguished dramatic author—none other than Mr. Dion Boucicault. Comedy and tragedy should always be combined, and it is obvious that these incidents would furnish ample material for a "sensation" scene—After an altercation, the incensed husband would force his way into the house, and, in spite of the entreaty of the lady not to expose her, he would pursue his victim. Such would be the first scene. The next would disclose a quiet colonel of engineers coming to his rooms at No. 60 from his clul, sudsue his victim. Such would be the first scene. The next would disolose a quiet colonel of engineers coming to his rooms at No. 60 from his club, suddenly confronted by the landlady and the infuriated comedian; the comedian insisting upon searching the house and every room in it; the landlady insisting that although he might search his wife's rooms, he certainly should not be permitted to pursue his wife's friend through every department. The alarmed landlady, the furious comedian, and the collected but astonished colonel standing guard over his own bedroom, which was threatened by invasion, would of course present a most lively picture. But this sort of disturbance must have an end, and the natural way is that the police should be called in to turn out the intruder, Mr. Jordan. Thus would end the slight piece for the stage. Unfortunately for Col. Gibbon, there was an epilogue to follow, which was really serious. Mr. Jordan considered himself wronged by being given into custody, although he was detained at the station house only about five minutes, and although the Colonel very properly not only sympathized with him in his domestic troubles, but promised to give him every information in his power as to his wife and Mr. Boucicault—who, it seems. had escaped from No. 60 when the rest of the party had gone to the station-house. Accordingly, Mr. Jordan brought an action against Colonel Gibbon for assault, and, notwithstanding exertions of his counsel and lord chief justice, the jury have been so perverse as to return a verdict in layor of the plaintiff, assessing the damages at £25. It is not surprising that the judge should at once have directed execution to be stayed, in order to have this verdict set aside. Prima facie was Italy he justification was established. Every allowance is re-doubst-to-be made for Mr. Jordan, under the circumstances. But he had no right whatever in the house, except by the leave of Mrs. Clarke, the justification was established. Every allowance is re-doubst-to-be made for Mr. Jordan has a

it is surely the Colonel's duty to give him intocustody.

MR. BOUCICAULT'S EXPLANATION.

Mr. Dion Boucicault has published a letter in
which he enters into a statement of his relations.

With Mr. and Mrs. Jordan. He asserts that Mrs.
Jordan's theatrical engagement with him was made
at her husband's desire, and that when he wished
her to resigh her engagement on account of some suspicions her husband had expressed, the latter refused
to allow her to do so, and continued himself to seek
his (Mr. Boucicault's) society. On hearing that Mr.
Jardan had separated from her, Mr. Boucicault, after
consulting with his wife, wrote to say that he could
not allow Mrs. Jordan to be reduced to want, and
should retain her in the theatre or give her the means
of returning to her parents in America. He continued, he says, to excort her to her door nightly,
after the performance, as publicly as he could, which
he says was his first imprudence. On the night of
the affray he was taking her some books which she
had asked him to lend her. "I had scarcely entered
the hall," he continues, "when I heard a knock atthe door. Presuming it was one of the lodgers in
the house, and fearing my presence even in the hall
might cause some remark; I withdrew to let them
pass. Mr. Jordan entered. He showed neither angernor excitement, and exhibited no violence whatever;
had he done so I should have followed him into his
wife's room, towards which he went; his remark was,
'I only desire to see Mr. Boucicault, that he may be
identified,' or words to that effect. I was unawareof the circumstances that followed, and that
Colonel Gibbon, or any one else, had been mixed
up in the affair, until. after Mr. Jordan had been removed. I am quite awarehow injudicious and imprudent my conduct was under the circumstances, and
in my desire to shield the lady's reputation, and
avoid, if possible, a public scandal on my own account, I contrived to make matters much worsethan they need have appeared. Mrs. Boucicault
had been ill for some weeks prev

pressed wishes. It had been my pride to maintain her from my own resources, and we had lived happily together until the time when, by her engagement at Drury Lane, she had been brought within the influence of Mr. Boucleault. The instituent on that we had previously lived unhappily, in consequence of my intimacy, with another lady, is entirely untrue. "Immediately after my wife's engagement, I observed a marked neglect on her part towards our child, towards myself, and her duties as the mistress of our home. of our home.

"Mr. Boucicault says Mrs. Jordan left her home in May, 1862, and by my desire he gave her an engagement at Drury Lane. Theatre, when he opened it in June of the same year. I deny that Mrs. Jordan left her home until after her engagement with Mrs. Boucieault in June when the theatre opened. sparied a wharf on the opposite side of the Rappas fannock, so that the boats could receive the troops on one side and land them on the other without difficulty. These arrangements pertected, the crossing was commenced at 9 o'clock Monday morning, but it was not until Tuesday morning that the whole of Colonel Kilpatrick's command was landed on the opposite shore, a distance of six miles from the property should be distanced on the opposite shore, a distance of six miles from the property of the control of the producing class of the South, and by his visit so demoralized those who remain behind that even the rebels will only report than this, he has visited the company of the control of the producing class of the South, and by his visit so demoralized those who remain behind that even the rebels will only be supplyed the difference of the control of the control of the control of the producing class of the South, and by his visit so demoralized those who remain behind that even the rebels will not hereafter be willing to say that property mounted on two legs is the most destrable of the control of the search of the control of t

Among the captures by this portion of the command was ai Confederate agent, with \$13,000 in Georgia and Missouri money.

The left wing of the command went in a north-easterly direction, and reached the road north of Urbanna Sunday evening. Here the picket of the enemy, which was to annihilate the whole force, was encountered. A detachment charged and drove this force in a northwesterly direction across the Dragon river, at Chunch's mill—the only bridge they had not destroyed. They here fell back upon their reserves, strongly entrenched. The pursuing party having accomplished the object of their mission, set fire to the bridge, and slowly retired. They were not pursued. Monday morning the whole command was in front of Urbanna, ready to cross the river. To protect this part of the movement, Lieut. Commander McGaw, of the Potomac flotilla, was present. He left Acquia creek on Saturday evening with the following named vessels, and was at the rendezvous the very moment when ordered: Tallaca. (ferry boat.) Star, William W. Frazer, Long Branch, (light draft steamboats to transport the troops across the river); and the gunboats Yankee, Freeborn, Anacosta, Currituck, Primi ore. Ella, and Satellite. Captain Moffet, of the 94th New York Volunteers, with one hundred picked men, was also taken down, and Captain J. C. Paine, chief signal officer, stationed at Acquia creek. The gunboats were immediately put in readiness for action. Captain Moffet's command was landed at Urbanna, and were at once deployed outside of the town as skirmishers. Capt. Paine secured an eligible position just north of the town—the direction from which an attack was anti-

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