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

FIFTEEN CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Seven Dollars PER ANNUM, THREE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS FOR SIX MONTHS, ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS FOR THESE MONTHS, INVASIABLE IN ADVANCE for the time or THERE MONTHS invariably in advance for the time o Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. Si THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS. Mailed to subscribers out of the City at Four Dollars
Per Annun, in advance.

DRY-GOODS JOBBERS. WELLING, COFFIN, & CO., 920 CHESTNUT STREET. Have for sale by the Package a good assortment of Staple PRINTS, LAWNS.

BROWN AND BLEACHED MUSLINS, COTTONADES, PRINTED LININGS BILESIAS, NANKEENS, CORSET JEANS. 6-4 BLACK AND MIXED BROADCLOTHS. UNION CASSIMERES. SEXTRA, MEDIUM, AND LOW QUALITY SATINETS. NEGRO KERSEYS, PLAID LINSEYS, ARMY GOODS, &C., &C.

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., NO. 615 CHESTNUT STREET.

COMMISSION HOUSES. PHILADELPHIA

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

ALSO, SEAMLESS BAGS, Of standard makes, ALL SIZES, for sale cheap, for net GEO. GRIGG,

Nos. 219 and 221 CHURCH Alley. SHIPLEY, HAZARD, & HUTCHINSON No. 112 CHESTNUT STREET. COMMISSION MERCHANTS, FOR THE SALE OF

PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS. JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.

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

WATCHES AND JEWELRY. WATCHES! WATCHES!

AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY. GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

COMPANY'S SALESROOM SOUTHEAST CORNER EIGHTH AND CHESTNUT ST. I: B. MARTER,

AGENT.
These watches have now been in use over twelve years, and, for ACCURACY, DURABILITY, AND RELIABILITY, in every conceivable manner, have proved themselves to be the most estisfactory time-pieces ever offered to the public.

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

We invite attention to the LADIES' WATCHES, elaborately finished, and thinner than any we have heretofore produced, with several improvements calculated to secure the greatest accuracy of performance, and to prevent the usual accidents and decangements to which foreign watches are liable. WATCHES, JUST RECEIVED PER STEAMER EUROPA. GOLD WATCHES, LADIES' SIZES, OF NEW STYLES. GILT ANCRES AND CYLINDRES.

For Sale at Low Rates to the Trade, by D. T. PRATT, 607 CHESTNUT STREET.

FINE WATCH REPAIRING SA North SIXTH Street.

VULCANITE JEWELRY.—JUST RE-V ceived, a handsome assortment of Chatelain and Vest Chains, Pins, Pencils, &c., and for sale at very low prices. G. RUSSELL. ap26-tf 22 North SIXTH Street. J. C. FULLER, Importer and Wholesale Dealer in

FINE WATCHES AND JEWELRY, No. 712 CHESTNUT Street, (Up-stairs, opposite Masonic Temple,) HAS NOW OPEN A

LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK,

EMBRACING
E HOWARD & CO.'S FINE AMERICAN WATHES
GOLD CHAINS, GOLD SPECTACLES, THIMBLES,

FINE JEWELRY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. J. C. FULLER'S FINE GOLD PENS, THE BEST PEN IN USE,

FINE GILT COMBS IMITATIONS OF PEARL AND CORAL.

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

> No. 712 CHESTNUT Street. my22-3m MUSICAL BOXES.

IN SHELL AND ROSEWOOD CASES playing from 1 to 12 tunes, choice Opera and American Melodies.

FARR & BROTHER, Importers, ap4

324 CHESTNUT Street, below Fourth. CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS.

OIL CLOTHS AND WINDOW SHADES. CARRIAGE, TABLE, STAIR, AND FLOOR

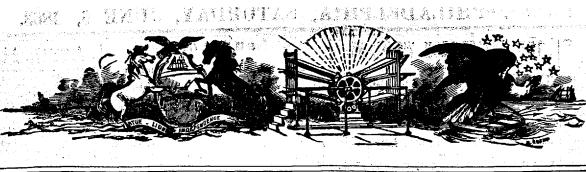
OIL CLOTHS, IN COTTON AND LINEN FABRICS, QUALITY AND STYLE UNSURPASSED. WINDOW SHADES, OMPRISING EVERY VARIETY OF NEW AND ORI-GINAL DESIGNS, PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL.

These goods will be sold to Dealers and Manufacturers set prices much below the present price of stock. THOMAS POTTER, MANUFACTURER OF OIL CLOTHS AND 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, From 47 South FOURTH Street. to his

NEW STORE, No. 37 SOUTH SECOND STREET, Where he offers to his old customers, and purchase generally, a LARGE AND DESIRABLE STOCK OF CARPETINGS.

of all grades, and best known makes.
OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, AND WINDOW SHADES.
WHO LESALE AND RETAIL.
AT THE LOWEST PRICES. J. T. DELACROIX. No. 37 SOUTH SECOND STREET, above Chestnut.



PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1863. VOL. 6.—NO. 262.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS GEORGE GRANT, NO. 610 CHESTNUT STREET. Has now ready A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, f his own importation and manufacture. "PRIZE MEDAL SHIRTS," nfactured under the superintendence of JOHN F. TAGGERT, (FORMERLY OF OLDENBERG & TAGGERT,)
are the most perfect-fitting Shirts of the age.

Orders promptly attended to. mh26-thstu3m OLD ESTABLISHED SHIRT, STOCK, AND COLLAR EMPORIUM, NO. 146 NORTH FOURTH STREET.

CHARLES L. ORUM & CO. Are prepared to execute all orders for their celebrated n short notice, in the most satisfacto manner. These Shirts are cut by measures mentific principles, and surpass any other Shirt for neat-ness of fit on the Breast, comfort in the Neck, and ease on ARCH STREET. 606.

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

NOS. 1 AND 3 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA. JOHN C. ARRISON, (FORMERLY J. BURE MOORE,)

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

WRAPPERS.

MANUFACTURER OF THE IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRT. COLLARS,

UNDERCLOTHING, &c SATISFACTION GUARANTIED. my22-toc4 DINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY. The subscriber would invite attention to his
IMPROVED CUT OF SHIRTS,
Which he makes a specialty in his business. Also, cor NOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR. J. W. SCOTT,
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,
No. 814 CHESTNUT STREET,
Four doors below the Continental.

HATS AND CAPS. MER HA All the best and newest styles o DRESS, CLOTH, FELT, STRAW, MILITARY HATS AND CAPS.

iel-6t NEXT DOOR TO THE POST OFFICE. SPRING MILLINERY. STRAW HATS

MEN AND BOYS, LATEST STYLES,

LOWEST PRICES, WOOD & CARY, No. 725 CHESTNUT STREET, Also, display the largest stick of Straw, Fancy, Lace, Leghorn, and Chip Bonnets: Utildren's and Misses' Hats, Straw Caps, etc., Flowers, and Ribbons. WOOD & CARY.

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE. WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
POOL ST. NORTH FOURTH STREET.
Nearly opposite the Merchants' Hotel,
PHLADELPHA,
Where they have just opened with a large and entire new stock of goods in their line conststing. In part, of Brooms,

Place Clarks Tow Wagnes and ne Mer.

opened with a large.
oir line, consisting, in par.
oil Cloths,
Floor Cloths,
Window Shades,
Curtain Fixtures,
Mats,
Clocks,
"d Cages,
"d Cages,
"Blacking,
Matches,
Window Shades,
Curtain Fixtures,
Mats,
Blacking,
Windows,
Window

We also keep an assortment of REFRIGERATORS, WATER COOLERS, and PROVISION SAFES, all of which we offer at the lowest market prices. jel-lm\* CLOTHES WRINGERS. CLOTHES WRINGERS! CLOTHES WRINGERS!!
The undersigned have been appointed sole agents for the sale of the "EMPIRE CLOTHES WRINGER." the latest improved, cleapest, and most durable Wringer made; warrented in all cases. An examination will convince any person of their superiority over all others. Price \$6 and \$6. Persons living at a distance can have them forwarded by Express or otherwise, by remitting the price of the size they want.

\$6. A liberal discount made to Agents and those who purchase to sell again.

FRY & SMITH.
31 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
Philadelphia HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

HARDWARE.

CLOSING OUT AT OLD PRICES, The Stock of a WHOLESALE HOUSE, comprising LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ALL KINDS OF GOODS. 427 MARKET and 416 COMMERCE Streets.

FURNITURE, &c. FURNITURE.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT, W. & J. ALLEN & BROTHER, 1309 CHESTNUT STREET.

CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL LIARD TABLES. MOORE & CAMPION, No. 361 South SECOND Street, BILLIARD TABLES, and have now on hand a full supply, finished with MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHION MOURE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS, which are pronounced by all who have used them to be superior to all others. For the quality and finish of these Tables, the mannacturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the Union, who are familiar with the character of their work.

M9-6m

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS. ROBERTSHOEMAKER & CO. Mortheast Corner FOURTH and BACE Streets, PHILADELPHIA,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS, MANUFACTURERS OF WHITE LEAD AND ZING PAINTS, PUTTY, &c. I AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS. whs.5m Very Low Prices for Cash.

BLINDS AND SHADES. BLINDS AND SHADES. B. J. WILLIAMS;

NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET. MANUPACTURER OF

VENETIAN BLINDS

Agency 922 CHESTNUT Street.

AND WINDOW SHADES. The Largest and Finest Assortment in the city, a the Lowest Prices. Blinds Painted and Trimmed equal to new. Store Shades Made and Lettered. ap6-2m

SEWING MACHINES. SEWING MACHINES. THE "SLOAT" MACHINE, WITH GLASS PRESSER FOOT.

NEW STYLE HEMMER, BRAIDER. " ALSO. THE TAGGART & FARR MACHINES.

RETAIL DRY GOODS. EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH AND ARCH.

LADIES preparing for their Summer TOURS can be suited in Dry Goods adapted to their wants. FINE ORGANDY LAWNS. SPANISH LINENS FOR SUITS. SEA-SHORE SHAWLS. BLACK LACE POINTS. TOURIST DRESS GOODS. BATHING DRESS GOODS SUPER MOHAIR MITTS. MODE GRENADINE VEILS. BLACK DRESS GRENADINE. STEEL SKIRTS, BEST ONLY. SUMMER SILKS LOW.

DRESS GOODS REDUCED. TUST RECEIVED AT THE NEW MOURNING STORE. RICH FRENCH SUITS, DRESS AND MANTILLA COMPLETE. FOR SUMMER WEAR. 926 CHESTNUT STREET. M. & A. MYERS & CO. RAPSON'S, CORNER OF EIGHTH AND CHERRY STREETS, Offer to the Ladies, at very low prices.
LOT ALPACA BRAIDS, plain colors.
ONE LOT ALL-SILK BELTINGS.
BUGLE BUTTONS.

BUGLE GIMPS. BRAIDING BRAIDS. GOFFERED SKIRT BRAID. RAPSON'S TRIMMING STORE my27-12t Corner of EIGHTH and CHERRY Sts.

1024 CHESTNUT STREET. E. M. NEEDLES OFFERS FOR SALE esigenerally below present cost of limp WHITE GOODS, all descriptions EMBROIDERIES. do LACES. LINEN HANDKEECHIEFS. de . VEILS. &c., &c. And respectfully invites an inspection of his

1024 CHESTNUT STREET. RICH SILK MANTILLAS! FOR THIS WEEK'S TRADE.

We will offer
THE LARGEST AND MOST ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF CLOTH CIRCULARS AND SACQUES, in great variety, at very low prices.

THE CHEAPEST CLOAK STORE IN THE CITY!
Fine Silk Sacques, from \$30
Fine Silk Manles, from \$10
Fice Silk Circulars, from \$10
Fine Silk Talmas, from \$10 HO! FOR ATLANTIC CITY AND CAPE MAY! Travelling Dusters, \$4. Travelling Sacques, \$3.70 Real Water-proof, \$7.50.

THE CHEAPEST CLOAK STORE IN THE CITY!
WATKINS & CO.,
je2-5t N. E. corner NINTH and CHERRY. THE PARIS CLOAK AND MAN TILLA STORE, Northeast corner of EIGHTH and WALNUT, have opened with a LARGE STOCK OF SPRING GOODS, and respectfully ask the early attention of ladies wishing

IVENS & CO., No. 23 South NINTH Street, havnow on hand an extensive assortment of SPRING STYLES. BOYS', MISSES', AND CHILDREN'S,

OYS', MISSES, A...
CLOTHING, CLOAKS, &c..
IN ENDLESS VARIETY.
AT LOW PRICES,
No. 137 South EIGHTH Street,
Three doors above Walnut. Nos. 713 and 715 North TENTH Street, above Choice, Tay and 715, North TENTH Street, above Coates, have now open a large assortment of CHOICE STILES OF FRENCH LAWNS AT THE OLD PRICES.

Fine French Organdies, at 50 to 62% cents.
French Organdies, at 31c, worth 37%.
Fine French Jaconet Lawns, at 57%c.
Plain Blue, Buff, and Pink French Ginghams, at 37%c.
CHEAP BLACK SILKS.
Double-width Plaid Mozambiques, at 45c, worth 62%.
Plaid Mozambiques, all grades, at low prices.
Plain Mozambiques, at 25c, worth 37%.
Pinted Bareges, at 31 and 37%c, the old prices.
New Stiles Pacific Lawns, at 18%c.

May 30

YARD-WIDE CHINTZES. THERE HUNDRED PIECES
Extra quality English Chintzes.
Yard-wide Fast Colors.
41 25 Cente a Yard.
Same as before the War.
SHARPLESS BROTHERS,
CHESTNUT and EIGHTH Streets. COLORED PLAIN BAREGES.

French Silk and Worsted.
Neat Figures and Stripes.
Checked Mozambiques and Lenos,
At Very Low Prices.
SHARPLESS BROTHERS.
CHESTNUT and EIGHTH Streets

CLOTHING. JOHN KELLY, JR., TAILOR, HAS REMOVED FROM 1022 CHESTNUT STREET. 70

EDWARD P. KELLY'S,

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

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

Medium and Commo GRADES. SOLD AT LOW PRICES

PLACK CASS. PANTS, \$5.50, S VAN GUNTEN'S. No. 704 MARKET Street.

GAS FIXTURES, &c. 517 ARCH STREET. O. A. VANKIRK & CO. MANUFACTURERS OF CHANDELIERS AND OTHER GAS FIXTURES.

Also, French Bronze Figures and Ornaments, Porcelai and Mica Shades, and a variety of FANOY GOODS. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Please call and examine goods.

SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1863.

The Attitude of Affairs. To the Editor of The Press: SIR: It cannot be denied that much excitement pervades the community, concerning the apparently critical position of our armies in the two vast theatres of war, on the Atlantic and in the Southwest. Those persons who have all along opposed the Government in its vigorous prosecution of the war are assiduously, though clandestinely, operating among the people to create unnecessary alarm: and a calm review of the position of affairs may prove nost acceptable just now. We may say at the outet, that from the latest information we have, it is not prudent to jump at a conclusion in these moous times in regard to the prospects of General Grant's army. This leader has performed a great work, even if he has not taken Vicksburg, and this heroic" city will fall soon enough a glorious and s marshaling a large army on the Big Black river to dvance upon Gen. Grant's rear, and raise the siege We have many reports to this effect, and as this is a evinced a great desire to try, we presume the rebels will make the attempt. They hope by this means to crush Gen. Grant's army, and face about, flushed vith victory, to crush the Army of the Cumber-In view of this, it is manifestly proper that Gen Rosecrans should be active and vigilant, and that he

every division, brigade, and detachment that can be brought up to his aid. Indeed, this eminent leade holds the keypoint of the Southwest. Even should General Grant win a great victory at Vicksburg, its fruits can only be secured by an advance of General Rosecrans' forces to Chattanoga, or to the foot of the mountains in Georgia. Without such a movement the opening of the Mississippi river would b a miracle in a military point of view, as the rebels will only relinquish it from sheer exhaustion or annihilation. The people will easily observe that Peneral Rosecrans only awaits orders to cut off and lestroy all of Grant's enemy, as well as the armies of Price, Kirby Smith, Bragg, and Loring. To do this work his army is sufficiently strong and admi-The designs of General Lee in Virginia are manifest and unmistakable. He is massing every effective soldier into the Army of Northern Virginia,

and the resources of the Southern Confederacy are not ample enough to allow of any undue procrasti nation on the part of the commanding general. He must move soon, and with rapidity and vigor. His plan will be to endeavor to destroy Genera Hooker's army, or injure it considerably, and then move rapidly to the Upper Potomac, which he can cross before the shattered Army of the Potomac can move thither to oppose him. It is for General Halleck to decide whether General Lee will be allowed to make such a movement successfully. It can be prevented better by giving the people and the army victory on the distant blood stained bittle-field by making dispositions for home potection and defence. The Army of the Potomac in active operation on the line of and south of the Rappa-hannock is a tower of strength for victory and for the defence of Washington, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, and is a better protection than a housand orts about Washington. The naturally strong position about Acquia Creek, and our cottracted and direct lines of communication and retreat render an advance in almost any direction perfectly safe. and those war risks which Napoleon advised us to neware of may be avoided. should be fully prepared, and a co-operative pove-ment should be made from West Point with bout fifty thousand men, now idle in the Departments of

Virginia and North Carolina. Such a plan, f carried out by able and earnest generals, would place Richmond in our hands in a few days, and thraten General Lee's army with total defeat and degreetion. But he who leads the West Point expedtion should be a man of tact and experience, and suject to the orders of General Hooker. In view of present and future emergencies, it would seem advisable for the President to call out at east one hundred regiments of militia as a reserve ind garrison force, to be placed under such leader as Generals Butler, Sigel, Ord, Naglee, Fitz Hery Warren, Palmer, Curtis, Martindale, Casey, Cox, Weber, Bendix, and many others, whose names scape us at present, but who are earnestly anxibus for active employment. Such an army might remier a hard-earned but doubtful victory or campaign de-

I am, sir, very respectfully, yours,

DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA. FORTRESS MONROE, June 4, 1863. Two large brick buildings, on Washington and Wide-Water streets, Norfolk, were destroyed by fire last night. There is a group of brick buildings in this same locality, all occupied by the Quartermas-ter's department, for storing provisions, medical and ordnance stores. On one side were ranged the sheds, which contained Government horses, and on the other the large melancholy house, used by the Sanitary Commission. At sunset the smoke was seen issuing from the warehouse on the corner of Washington street, which soon increased in volume and blackness. The fire-bells rang forth aloud alarm, but before the engines could bring their water to bear upon the devouring flames, the fire had made such headway that the few feeble streams of salt water, sucked up from the Elizabeth river, were of little effect. In the meantime, the crowd was being rapidly reinforced, and every engine in Norfolk was worked with energy and noisy glee. Curious women crowded the narrow, ill-kept streets, and small boats rushed hastily up to the quay and discharged their loads of joily tars. The soldiers, and sailors, and loyal men worked steadily upon the engines, or busied them-selves in hurrying to and fro with commissary stores, powder, and shells. The Secessionists gazed on the amid a glorious shower of sparks, the flames spre

magnificent spectacles with folded arms, a latent smile beaming from their eyes. Twenty tons of fixed ammunition had been removed from one of these buildings the day previous. It was well for Norfolk this precaution had been taken, for of that city not one stone would have been left upon another had so much ammunition been in the burning buildings. to the adjoining house, causing a perceptible flutter among the females of the nearest dwelling, who window, and to carefully pile their wardrobes an eye of the long line of guards pacing on either side of the street. Fortunately the wind was scarcely perceptible, and the flames were confined to thes floors, all crumbling, fell. The scene was magnificent. The windows of the houses in Portsmouth glistened and sparkled with rosy light as they re by the conflagration over the river. Water and the indefatigable energy of excited men conquered. Thrice had these buildings been subject to the kind attentions of the incendiary. But a few weeks ago an infernal machine, composed of pine rosin, &c.,

A property of the control of the con

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. News Dealing in the Lines. ular issued from the Army of the Potomac

1. In order that the sick and wounded of this army may be benefited by the profits of the legitimate trade with it, the privilege of supplying newspapers and periodicals to the army, and also provisions and other atores to officers' messes at headquarters, will be given to the highest bidder, the amount of the bid to be paid monthly, in advance, to the Medical Director for a hospital fund. The bids for the two classes of supplies may be made separately.

Disabled and discharged soldiers only will be allowed to act as news agents, and the daily journals must be furnished by them with promptness and regularity, and at a cost to the soldiers of not exceeding five cents per copy. A council of administration as provided in the regulation for post sutlers, will fix the price of provisions, vegetables, etc. 1. In order that the sick and wounded of this army fix the price of provisions, vegetables, etc.

Proposals, accompanied by certificates of loyalty will be given by the acceptance of the most favora-ble bids, the right being reserved to reject any bid, should the public interest demand it. Acceptable bidders, as well as their employees, will be required swindled. A lad on the James Brooks sells four nundred papers per day at ten cents a piece. This amounts to \$40. The actual cost of these papers to him is \$10. He thus makes \$30 per day. Many of the small boys in the army make \$10 and \$15 per day, and this comes out of the soldier who is risking his life to earn \$13 per month. There is a combination somewhere. General Hooker assures me that he knows nothing about this shameful monopoly. Who does? The soldiers know about it and feel it. No order would be greeted with so much pleasure and appreciation by the soldiers in the Potomac army as an order compelling newspaper venders to sell papers at a fair and remunerative price."

THE ENGINEER BRIGADE. The resignation of Colonel Stewart (of the Fiftieth New York Engineers) has been accepted—cause, continued ill health. Lieut. Colonel Pettes, of the continued ill health. Lieut. Colonel Pettes, of the same regiment; will succeed to the command. Major Spaulding, of the same regiment, has received the appointment of lieutenant colonel.

This brigade has rendered most efficient service during the late nine days' campaign, having laid, taken up, transported, and relaid, five separate bridges over the Rappahannock, at an extreme distance of twenty miles one from another.

The term of service of a large proportion of the The term of service of a large proportion of the 15th New York Engineers will expire in a few days, their two years' time, having expired. Those remaining will preserve the present regimental organization. It is commanded by Col. Colgate.

These two regiments, together with a battalion of United States Engineers, form the engineer brigade under Brigadier General Benham.
REBEL MOVEMENTS. It is known here that a brigade of rebeloncamped opposite Banks' Ford, on Monday, where they still COLONEL KILPATRICK'S RAID. The leading facts in relation to Colonel Kilpatrick's raid were prepared for telegraphing on Wednesday night, but ruled out by the Multary Censor, on the ground that the raid had not been completed.

ARMY OF THE FRONTIER. Report of the Battle near Port Gibson HEADQUARTERS INDIAN TERRITORY
AND WESTERN ARKANSAS FORT BLUNT, CHEROKEE NATION, May 22. SIR: I have the honor to report to you a some-what severe engagement with the enemy on the 20th nat.

I had eight hundred mounted men guarding my supply line, to cover approaching trains, when the enemy, in the night, crossed the Arkansas river with five regiments, going a mountain road. A scout I had sent failing to do his duty, left that road unwatched, and they approached within five miles of me, getting on my left flank. They were, however, airaid to attack me in the works, and taking a strong nosition on the mountains on the south

of me, getting on my left flank. They were, however, airaid to attack me in the works, and taking a strong position on the mountains on the south, five miles distant, and close to the Arkansas river, tried to cut off the stock. As all had been reported quiet for twenty miles in all directions this side of the river, the stock was, therefore, being sent out to graze, when the enemy pounced upon it. Sending all the mounted men I could raise, the larger portion of the stock was taken from them. The Creek regiment refused to charge, or it could all have been saved.

I sent forward Majors Foreman, Wright, and Pomeroy, with all the present available force, and as rapidly as possible moved everything within the Works. The enemy being strongly posted five miles distant, drove back Major Foreman and the others for some distance, although the ground was holly contested. Captain Lucas, of the 6th Kansas, was nearly surreunded, as was Captain Anderson, of the 3d Indian, but they gallantly out their way through. Leaving Col. Dole with a strong command and most of my artillery behind the works, I moved rapidly forward with two battalions of Indian infantry and a section of Hopkins' Battery, under Lieut. Basset. Leaving one battalion as reserve, I supported the forces already in front, and soon drove the demy into the woods. Here they contested the gound for a short time, but they were pushed over the mountain, and rapidly driven in complete rout to Vebber's Falls, where they crossed the Arkansas ther.

sistive. and secure to the country an honorable peace phiese and one twelve-pound howitzer, were tusion to roos Arkansactions to follow the retreating the wing inc mounted men to follow the retreating the mounted men to follow the retreating eveny, I took my infantry and two guns down the river, and found that the enemy, although in consilerable numbers on the opposite bank, were only making a feint. Desiring to dismount their artillety, I immediately opened on them, but they rapidly windrew their guns and fell back.

The battle was a very severe one while it lasted, so I could only bring a portion of my forces to bear.

My loss in killed is upwards of twenty—probably twenty-five or twenty-six, as some are missing, and

The batter was a very severe the white I taken.

By loss in killed is upwards of twenty—probably inventy—hiv or twenty—six, as some are missing, and about half that number wounded. I understand that the enemy's loss is much more severe. We lost no officers. The rebels had one major killed.

On the field there were Colonel Coffey (with Missouri and Arkansas troops), Major Bryant, Colonels Levi and Chili McIntoen, each with a regiment; Colonel Adair's regiment and a Choctaw regiment. Only one battalion of Texans came over, as the remainder (infantry) stayed with the artillery across the river, with the design of crossing the short way if we were pressed back.

Yesterday the enemy kept up a heavy cannonade until dark, over the river at my picket stations. This morning, at daylight, it had been renewed. Lieut. Col. Schurate got in yesterday with the first part of the train, and the paymaster. The refugee train which I reinforced—sixty miles off—is also in safety. The enemy have left Van Buren and taken all but handful of men from Fort Smith. They are massed outh of the river, in front of me, and give their orces at eleven thousand, but their real force is between four and five thousand men. They are nervusly determined that I shall not recruit in the lountry south of the river, and tell the Indians that he United States forces are, whipped in Virginia, and will be obliged to evacuate the Indian country, and that their only safety is with the Confederacy. Three of my Indian picket stations behaved very ladly, having deserted their posts without giving he notice, and allowed the enemy to get on my lank in the morning. Teel if due to the majority if the men and officers to compliment their gallantry and heroism, by which we, without risking our position, achieved a decided victory over greatly superior numbers. Respectfully,

WILLIAM A. PHILIPS.

Colonel Commanding.

Armed Conspiracy in Illinois The Springfield letter of the Missouri Demper contains exposition of an armed conspiracy in Illi-nois against the Government, in the interest of re-State:

In the meantime the condition of the State is betoming every day more perilous. The secret societies in the southern, and in some of the northern
counties, are arming their members as fast as theych procure the material. The Democratic papers
which have hitherto denounced me for stating that
such! was the fact, now think the movement has
progressed far enough to openly admit the fact. The
Acoister, of this city, published yesterday, tacitly adints that such is the case, while the following, which
I find in the Ohicago Times of Saturday, openly testies to the truth of my charges. The correspondent
of the Times writes:

"If there were not so many proofs to the contrary
as to make disbellef an evidence of one's want of
reason, it would be hard to believe that the mass of

mainternal machine, composed of pine rosin, &c., was carelessly thrown into one of the warehouses, but did no damage. Five minutes before the discovery of the fire a man was seen to rush hastily from the devoted building. An individual has since been arrested and charged with firing these stores, Probable loss of buildings and stores is about \$50,000; \$3,000 in commissary stores only.

Two hundred rebel 'prisoners came down this morning on the Battimore boat, and were transferred to the deek of the flag-of-truce boat State of Maine, which departs to-day for City Point, to have them exchanged.

The Croton, a steamboat plying twice a day between Fortrees Monroe and Norfolk, was sarried by the tide against the newly-finished sides of the City of Hudson, a splendid boat, which has just come from New York completely repaired and handsomely furnished. One side of the Croton, and in future will run between here and Norfolk. The City of Hudson is a magnificent boat, and made the run from New York completely repaired and handsomely furnished. One side of the Croton, and in future will run between here and Norfolk. The City of Hudson is a magnificent boat, and made the run from New York completely repaired and handsomely furnished. One side of the Croton, and in future will run between here and Norfolk. The City of Hudson is a magnificent boat, and made the run from New York here in twenty hours, which is excellent time.

The steamboat Georgians bears the 25th regiment. New Jersey Volunteers to their homes. The men fare clustering like bees upon all portions of the vestilations and handsomely for the contract of the State for whether the mass of the contract of the State for which is excellent time.

The steamboat Georgians bears the 25th regiment. The steamboat Georgians bears the 25th regiment. New Jersey Volunteers to their homes. The men fare clustering like bees upon all portions of the vestilational acts, but the internal proposition of the State for when he were and store the please of the Croton fare the State fo

ing the scorching path made by General Grant's army, or that the veterans of the Union had been forced to withdraw, with many a sear inflicted on their front, we might pause to reflect—to inquire whether these things be so. But to quietly withdraw—to coolly asseverate how impossible it was to capture Vicksburg—to drop the greatest laurel just as his fingers were closing round the stem—is what General Grant will never do, the Western army to the special to the social and purpose of epposition to the authorities, and it is but a stepto revolution. never submit to. The people in Vicksburg well know that the army which now surrounds never ceased Prize of Meeting of The Next Genera that the army which now surrounds never ceased.

The army which never ceased.

The army which never ceased.

The army which never ceased never ceased never ceased.

The army which never ceased never ceas

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

Incidents of the Campaign. From the National Encampment, Walnut Hill icksburg, May 23, the correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette gives an interesting narrative of the pattles preliminary to the siege. In the following, which is a part of the story of the Black-river batle, he describes ONE OF THE MOST BRILLIANT CHARGES IN HISTORY.

ONE OF THE MOST BRILLIANT CHARGES IN HISTORY.

The rebels held a position between us and the bridge, naturally strong, but rendered a hundred times stronger by the skilful planting of ten guns on the elevation separated from us by one of those everlasting bayous peculiar to the country. The fate of the bridge hung on the possession of this elevation. The bayou must be crossed. There is no way to circumvent it; no way to cross the river but at this point. Lawler's brigade—all honor to it!—is ordered to carry the point. They must cross an open field in front of the bayou; they must swim or wade through it, and storm the work on the opposite side. They appeared on the field; the ten guns opened their murderous fire; many noble fellows fell, but the ranks closed in again, and the column pressed on. It reached the bayou and plunged in solid mass into the green and stagnant water. Then followed a double struggle with death in horid shape; but God was on the side of the brave patriots who thus imperilled their lives for their country's sake, and nine-tenths of the enemy's shot fell harmlessly into the dark and sullen waters of the deep bayou. The noble brigade re-formed, still under heavy fire, on the other side of the bayou and dashed upon the rebel work. The trench was leaped; the face of the work was covered thick with clambering forms, each with hands uplifted, carrying the deadly beyonet. The embrasures of the work were filled with fire and smoke. Grape, canister, and shrapnel hissed like a hail storm around the heads and forms of these devoted men. A terrific struggle for life and mastery. A hundred rebels's mitten to the blood-stained earth; a hideous yell for mercy from the throats of a whole brigade of rebels, and the terribly-contested place is ours.

Heantime, the main body of the rebel force had left the brigade to its fate, crossed the bridge, and left the brigade to rivotorious army to which belonged Lawler's brigade pressed on to keep pace with the progress of the others in their advance upon Vicks-burg

HEROISM ON THE FIELD. In the correspondence of the Cincinnati Con ve find the following: we find the following:

There were many instances of heroism in the battle to-day, which ought to entitle the actors to the admiration of the country, and embalm their memories in the heart of every patriot. Lieutenant Perry, of the 47th Indiana, was with his company under the hottest fire of the engagement. His regiment occupied such a position that his command was very much exposed, and was suffering dreadfully. One of his comrades suggested to him that he ought to avail himself of a little cover immediately in his rear. Perry looked at him calmly but

ately in his rear. Perry looked at him calmly but resolutely, and said: "No, sir; the 47th never gives back an inch!" A moment afterward he was shot through the heart, and expired without a groan. Two of his men, on seeing him fall, wept like children. The lieutenant colonel of the 10th Missouri was shot through the heart while waving his sword to unge his men forward to a charge, which they exceuted with splendid success.

An officer was sent to General Logan to inquire how the contest was going in his front. Logan sent back word, "Tell General Grant that my division cannot be whipped by all the rebels this side of heli.

We are going ahead, and won't stop till we get When our left was giving way before the overwhelming force of the enemy, a few men became panic-stricken, and it was feared the contagion would spread. The colonel of the 24th Indiana rode to the rear, having a wound in the hip. He rallied the terror-stricken by a few words of encouragement.
"Don't be discouraged, men. They are driving us now, but we'll have them whipped in an hour. We now, but we'll have them whipped in an hour. We are taking Yicksburg to-day, boys, and if you all do your duty it's bound to fall."

On the rebel side, an instance of valor occurred in the conduct of Captain Riddle, of a Mississippi battery, who remained by the side of his guns after all his horses had been shot, and his comrades killed, wounded, or routed. He staid at his post, fighting against an infantry charge with a revolver, until strend by helf a lower will be a revolver, until BARBARITY OF THE REBELS.

BARBARITY OF THE REBELS.

In the battle of to-day the rebels did not depart from their uniform practice of barbarity to our wounded. In more than twenty instances they bayonetted, clubbed, or shot our wounded, who had fallen into their hands. I saw two or three men dead upon the field, who had been shot in the ganks, and afterward run through the breast or abdomen with a bayonet, while found lying upon the ground or leaning against a tree. Several of our officers and men were witnesses to these inhuman acts. They saw their comrades butchered, but dare not remonstrate, lest they themselves should share the same fate. On one occasion a regiment of rebels ran their bayonets through six of our wounded, after an unsuccessful charge on one of our batterles. THE METHODISTS IN THE FIGHT, The METHODISTS IN THE FIGHT.

The 2th Iowa is called a Methodist regiment, The colonel and several of the captains are Methodist preachers, and a majority of the soldiers are members of the Methodist church. They did some of the best fighting of the day, yesterday. They went into the battle full of enthusiasm, and not one of them flinched during the engagement. Their major was wounded late in the day. He walked from the field, and, on his way to the hospital, captured a stalwart Confederate, and compelled him to

held a religious meeting at which the exercises were very impressive. As I write, they are filling the woods with "Old Hundred." VICKSBURG AND ITS DEFENCES. The following, in a letter of the 23d, we take from the Cincinnati Gazette:

The front of Vicksburg, viewed from the river, The front of Vicksburg, viewed from the river, presents to the eye a series of hills abruptly rising out of dark valleys thickly studded with trees, and an almost impenetrable undergrowth. The city is embowered on the side of one of these hills, but is so completely shut in that it cannot be seen except from the immediate front or from the apex of some of its sister hills which, immediately surrounding it, are now held by rebel cannon. The rebel line of fortifications forms a semi-circle, around which we have drawn our line, in some instances occupying their works, which, at the commencement, were intended to include a much larger interior, say ten miles, but now not more than aix, perhaps, for such is the character of the country, the unevenness of the surface, and the meandering nature of the roads, that it is impossible either to see any considerable portion of our line or tell its exact extent.

One who has seen the movement of a snake through the grass, especially if the reptile attempts to turn his course from right to left, can form a pretty correct idea of the shape of the rebel's line. On each curve or S of the snake shaped line place a battery, and draw the head and tail of the reptile in toward each other, and you have the shape of the rebel line, and the position of its defences. Immediately under sli their batteries they have lines of rifle-pits, cor pletely, commanding the face of the hill under them, and these pits are in turn enfladed by masked batteries.

TERRIBLE SPLENDORS OF SIEGE AND

TERRIBLE SPLENDORS OF SIEGE AND ASSAULT. At ten o'clock (the 22d) the army will move upon the works of the enemy. No change has been made in the disposition of troops. McClernand is still on the left, McPherson in the centre, and Sherman on the right, but not even the eye of the commanding general can take in the situation of the divisions in these three army corps. They are distributed on hill sides, in valleys, in gorges, in the thick woods, and in the abandoned works of the enemy. Their extent is ten miles, and before intelligence can reach from one end of the line to the other a whole division may be gut for nices or put to rout for that is and in the abandoned works of the enemy. Their extent is ten miles, and before intelligence can reach from one end of the line to the other a whole division' may be cut to pieces or put to rout, for that is not the least impossible thing in the progress of a battle, even with the prestige on the defeated side.

A heavy cannonade is opened by our entire line, and the converging fire blazes from every hill top and hold for three-hours. High above the tops of the trees, the smoke of the thousand guns is seen. Shell is bursting over the city, its streets, over the rebel batteries, over their rine-pits, and the thunder and din are appalling. The farthest part of our lines is sought out by the rebels shot and shell. Ah! they know to a dot where to throw them, and no place seems safe for the civilian or looker-on.

The bugles sound the charge precisely at 10 o'clock, and, as if by the touch of magic, the hitherto concealed forms of tens of thousands of brave, determined men appear before the astonished gaze of the entrenched foe, and rush forward with impetuous speed—a, terribly splendid sight.

A cordon of fire blazed from countless anakets around the rebel lines, a forest of bristling bayonets swayed and flashed in the southline, and hedged in the foe like an incorrable fate. Shout after shout went up as our columns pressed on with such apparent-success; but, alas! our joy was brief. The enemy, well; calculating his strength, and skilful in his use of it; awaited the first volley before he replied. Then, for the first time, we became fully aware of the terrible resistance of the rebels.

They arose from their pits and entrenchments in thousands, and poured a steady and deliberate fire into the breasts of our advancing columns. They hurled hand grenades by the score into our, ranks, and poured grape, canister, and shrapnel upon us from batteries hitherto concealed from sight by the treacherous brush and undergrowth, which entangled the feet of our brave lads and caused many of them to fall an easy prey to, the deadly

THE OBJECT.

The object now to be gained is the northern defences of the city. When these are ours Vicksburg falls. We are far better prepared to sit out the siege than the besieged; but this will not be necessary either. The rebels have displayed wonderful skill and Herculean energy in digging, but they have taken much time to do it in. The work of months our lads can destroy in a night. Several ride-pits have already been undermined and blown up. In fact, the pickaxe and shovel are familiar to the hands of the Department of the Tennessee, and they will be used to such advantage in the ensuing few days that the whole country will appland the work. The power and the prestige are ours; neither can be destroyed. A little delay to complete necessary details, for the plan is perfect; a little patience on the part of the expectant people, and the inevitable result will follow—the fall of Vicksburg.

A DROLL INCIDENT. A DROLL INCIDENT. On the 19th a skirmlaher of 4th Iows, an excellent shot, drove a cow before him, and using her as a screen, not only escaped being hit, but succeeded in THREE CENTS.

keeping a troublesome gun silent until one of ou batteries was planted to command the position. REBEL ACCOUNT OF THE SITUATION. Correspondence of the Mobile Register, May 23.1 The enemy having moved from Jackson directly o the Big Black, and after the disasters of Saturday The enemy having moved from Jackson directly to the Big Black, and after the disasters of Saturday, or more particularly that of Sunday, threw his columns across the river, and commenced extending his lines around Vicksburg.

Our forces evacuated Snyder's Bluff, destroying the works. This opened up the Yazoo to the enemy, who immediately availed himself of the advantage, and entering the river, ascended it to Yazoo city, and took possession, our forces destroying the navy yard and the two embryo gunboats in course of construction there, and which would have been finished in some six or eight months. This enables Grant to supply his army without the necessity of using his wagon road from Milliken's Bend to Carthage, or of the gunboats running the gauntlet of the Vicksburg betteries, as the transports can go up the Yazoo and safely land whatever is needed. Vicksburg being nearly completely invested, you will see that it is with much difficulty that any information can be obtained from that point.

On the 12th Gen. Pemberton issued the following address to his army:

Headquarters Department of East Mississippi And Louisiana, Yicksburg being nearly completely invested, you will see that it is, with much difficulty that any information can be obtained from that point.

On the 12th Gen. Pemberton issued the following address to his army:

Headquarters Department of East Mississippi And Louisiana, Yicksburg, May 12, 1883.

Soldiers of the Army in And Around Vicksburg.

Soldiers of the Army in And Around Vicksburg.

The hour of trial has come! The enemy, who has so long threatened Vicksburg in front, has at last effected a landing in this department, and his march into the interior of Mississippi has been marked by the devastation of one of the fairest portions of the State! He seeks to break communication between the members of the Confederacy, and to control the navigation of the Mississippi river. The issue involves everything endaared to a free people. \* The enemy fights for the privilege of plunder and oppression!

truth and sacredness of this cause has cast his let with you, and stands ready to peril his life, and all he holds dear, for the triumph of the right. God, who rules in the affairs of men and nations, loves justice and hates wickedness. He will not allow a canse so just to be trampled in the dats. In the day of conflict let each man, appealing to Him for strength, strike home for victory, and our triumph is at once assured. A grateful country will hail us as deliverers, and cherish the memory of those who may fall as martyrs in her defence. Soldiers, be valiant, brave, and active; let there be no cowords, nor laggards, nor tragglers from the ranks, and the God of battles will certainly crown our efforts with success.

Lieut. General Commanding.

While Pemberton had but one line of battle, the enemy had three, either one of which was as numerous as Pemberton's whole force. Stevenson was driven back, and Bowen's force went to his support, while Loring held his own. At the close of the battle, the ford of the creek being in the enemy's possession, Loring was cut off. He moved off the field without engaging but very few of his command, and marched on Crystal Springs; thence across Pearl river, and up it to Jackson. These particulars I have obtained from an officer on the field, and believe them to be correct.

Of the affair on Sunday I only know that our forces got the worst of it, and that they fell, back over Big Blaek in bad order, and that our losses were serious. Pemberton has abandoned all of his outer works and massed his army within the defences proper of Vicksburg.

News has been received up to Wednesday night from Vicksburg, by courier, at which time the enemy had made three desperate and distinct assaults on the works, and had been severely punished. That night Captain Stevens ran out six or seven hundred mules and brought them here, which is a splendid reinforcement for Johnston, and helps the storehouse of Pemberton. Vicksburg has full rations for 190 days.

I learn that the garrison is sufficiently st

Alabamian," the Richmond Enquirer says:

"Your communication concerning Lieut Gen.
Pemberton is so full of errors that we do not consider that we should be doing justice by becoming a medium to poison the public mind against an officer now so nobly battling in defence of Vicksburg,
"While 'you men of Alabama and Mississippi have for two long years stood here to defend the sacred soil of Virginia,' by your side has General Pemberton also stood for the same 'two long years.' Indeed, he was here before 'an Alabamian,' or Mississippian had reached Virginia, for he came to Richmond within eight days after she passed the ordinance of Secession, and was commissioned a colonel on the 28th of April, 1861—the State seceded on the 17th. We write from the record. It is not true that 'this same John C. Pemcolonel on the 28th of April, 1861—the State seceded on the 17th. We write from the record. It is not true that 'this same John C. Pemberton was in the service of Abraham Lincoln,' (any more than was Generals Lee, Johnston, Cooper, Longstreet, &c.,) and it is not true that he commanded a regiment of the United States Government 'at the battle of Manassas.' He resigned his commission in the United States service immediately on arriving in Washington, and promptly repaired to Virginis; he surrendered large expectations from his friends in Pennsylvania, and gave up all for the State whose daughter he had taken to wife, and where he had faithfully and mast ally discharged every duty entrusted to him, and is now'closely beleaguered in Vicksburg, but promptly and nobly, and manfully fighting for his country's cause. Let us strengthen his arm by our encouragement; let us not impair the confidence of his soldiers by unjust suspicions, and false inuendoes upon his loyalty.

"Vicksburg may fall, as fell Genoa, but Massena lost neither the confidence of his Government nor the respect of his countrymen." esther the connuence of this Governmen, spect of his countrymen."

THE VALUE OF THE CONTEST. John Mitchell, doubtless, writes the following in

the Richmond Enquirer of the 30th:

All interest, military sorve struggle now raging day upon. Furture of Vicksburg. It is the most monitoring and, perhaps, the bloodiest fight of the campaign this year. If Grant's daring attempt fail, and his army be destroyed, or even driven off with sore now making in the ranks, then the Mississippi and all the West are ours for this season. If Vicksburg, unhappily, fail, the war is only beginning. But the worst effect of that disaster would assuredly be the revival of that miserable outery for courting the Richmond Enquirer of the 30th: but the works energy in the theorem work assured by the the revival of that miserable outery for courting and tampering with the great Northwest—reunion with several States of the Northwest—that is, submission to the Northwest. and tampering with the great Northwest—reunion with several States of the Northwest.

Vicksburg, as we have good hope, will not fall, and cannot fall. We have there a fine army, brave to desperation, and led by able commanders. Pemberton is nobly sustainingfhis fame and ours; and with Johnston and his gathering reinforcements to strike in at the moment of fate and finish the terrible strife, it may well be hoped that, with God's blessing on the army, those most formidable armaments of the enemy, by land and water, will be ruined, overwhelmed, and sent to perdition.

Thus, Vicksburg is at this time a point not only of strategic but also of political importance. While our flag flies defiant over the Great River, no party of compromise can venture to raise its head; no man will dare to breathe one word of "reconstruction" in whole or in part. All will be good Confederates. The cause which is supposed to be failing and sinking is the one which is likely to be abandoned by the cowards, and betrayed by the traitors. To the cause that prospers we are always as true as steel.

Some there are, of a meaner type—pray God they be few!—who would see in the fall of Vicksburg an occasion, perhaps even a reason; perhaps they might even see an hosest and patriotic reason for drawing back from the extreme measure of our proud position, and listening to compromise, and an "honorable peace." We do assure them (if such there be) that they are in the wrong. Compromise there can be none; nor medium. This Confederacy has before it one of two things, either to conquer its full and separate independence by battle and victory, or to yield itself conquered, and drag the bitter doom of an "oppressed antionality" under the basest of masters; a naked, bound, scourged "Cinderella of nations;" 'object—at the very best—of the world's contemptuous pity.

RUMOR OF JOHNSTON'S ADVANCE ON

CINCINNATI, June 5.—We have no later news from General Grant's or General Rosecrans' army. The report is current here to-day that the rebel General Joe Johnston, instead of marching on Grant's rear to relieve Pemberton, is advancing in force on Memphis. It comes in various shapes and is somewhat credited. TAS the shortest distance from Jackson to Memohis is two hundred and fifty miles, and Johnston and not help Pemberton by such a movement, this THE BOMBARDMENT—A CAPTURE.

CHICAGO, June 5.—A special despatch from the rear of Vicksburg, dated May 31st, says: The bombardment of Vicksburg continues. All our guns in position opened fire at midnight, and continued until daylight. The rapidity of the firing was unparalleled, and it is believed great damage was inflicted. Twelve rebels were captured at daylight yesterday while endeavoring to run our pickets and get into the city. Two hundred thousand percussion caps were found in their possession. One of the rebels, a boy, came out of the city ten days ago and took the osth of allegiance. He was then allowed to go to his home, five miles back. It is probable that he will be condemned as a spy.

Gen. Johnston is reported to be moving towards Jackson, but is not in sufficient force to attack us. THE BOMBARDMENT-A CAPTURE.

Our sappers and miners are progressing successfully with their work of gradual approach, and in some places have reached within a few yards of the rebel works. The rebel sharpshooters do not dare to fire; nor the men in the rifle-pits to show their heads above the works. Our loss in killed and wounded during the siege, which commenced on the 8th, will not exceed 1,800 or 2,000; the first accounts having been greatly exaggerated. The rebels may have to be starved out, but there need be no fears entertained of the capture of Vicksburg and its entire garrison.

THE WAR PRESE (PUBLISHED WEEKLY.) THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by

Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same te, \$1.50 per copy. hey afford very little more than the cook as Agents for Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for rford very little more than the cost of the pape THE WAR PRESE To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty. as extra copy of the Paper will be given.

A SOLDIER'S LETTER.
e following private letter from the colonel of the 11th Indiana has been published:

HOSPITAL, BATTLE PIELD NEAR VICKSBURG, (Miss.), Sunday, May 16 or 17, 1863.

My Dear Mother, Sister, and Brother: We had a terrible battle all day yesterday. I lost one one hundred and sixty odd men, and wound up by being handed a bullet through the left thigh myself. I capturee a battery in a hand-to-hand fight over the guns. My pillow is a splendid rebel tlag, fought for and captured by my gallant men.

Johnny fought like a young tiger; firedover eighty rounds. A rebel turned on him; both guns were empty; Jack loaded quickest; and shot him dead.

I fought with my revolver; was wounded as I grabbed my colors and rushed forward to rally my men, within twenty yards of thousands of my enemies. Six of the color guard fell at my feet almost. No greater fighting can be done. I will be well again in a couple of weeks; only a fiesh wound.

Jack is well. The boys are taking splendid care of me and all of us. The groans and screams of hundreds of the wounded all around me are awful. We are cleaning the rebels out again this morning.

I will soon write to you a good leng letter. "Hurthe 11th Indiana has been published: morning.

I will soon write to you a good, long letter. "Hurrah for the Union!" Love to you all and Alice.

Remember me to all: Your soldier boy,

DAN BACAULEY,

Colonel Commanding Tenth Indiana Regiment.

The New York Police Commissioners. Two or three columns in each of the New York papers are occupied by charges and specifications against the Police Commissioners by Mr. H. K. Blauvelt. The commissioners are required by Governor Seymour to make answer to the charges. These concern the matter of "arbitrary arrests." e pecially, along with a number of other imputed misdemeanors. Out of the host of allegations, we

extract a few:

Arresting persons arbitrarily, without legal process or other valid authority, in violation of section 11, title 6, chapter 1, part 4, of the Revised Statutes, by which it is made a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment, if "any sheriff or other officer, or any person pretending to be an officer, shall, under the pretence or color of any process or other legal authority, arrest any person, or detain him against his will," "without due and legal process, or other valid authority," and omitting to take persons 20 arrested before a magistrate, in violation of section 30 of chapter 259 of the laws of 1850, which requires that "every member of the police force who shall arrest a person without a warrant, shall immediately and without delay, upon such arrest, convey in person such offender before the nearest magistrate, that he may be dealt with according to law."

To this there are thirteen specifications. To this there are thirteen specifications. SECOND CHARGE.

SECOND CHARGE.

Using the public buildings in their charge and control as such commissioners, and permitting the same to be used, for the foreible and unlawful confinement of persons as prisoners who were not held on any legal process or valid charge, and denying to such persons any and all information as to the cause of their confinement. Specification-the case of Mrs. Brinsmade.

Permitting ladies to be treated by members of the Metropolitan police force in a manner inconsistent with the respect due to their sex and with their naural modesty, and injurious to the feelings and cha-acter of those who were wantonly and cruelly sub-ected to such treatment.

First Specification.—That the said commissioners remitted Mrs. Isabel M. Brinsmade, a lady about wenty years of age, to be unlawfully held in ous-ody by members of the Metropolitan police force, rom about the 26th of September, 1862, to the 3d of November, 1862, at the police station-house in West Criti-seventh atreet, in the city of New York, a November, 1862, at the police station-house in West Forty-seventh street, in the city of New York, a building in charge of the said commissioners, and under their control, which building was occupied by a large number of men and not by any other woman, at which place she was attended and waited upon only by men, and was also subjected to the improper importunities of one or more men in the employ of the War Department at Washington, who visited her and sought to induce a compliance with their desires by means of the power which was exercised over her liberty, during which time her friends were not allowed to see her, and she was prevented from any communication with them, all of which was in violation of law and decency.

SIXTH CHARGE. Using the power of the Metropolitas police, and permitting the same to be used to corree persons within the jurisdiction of the State of New York, and under its protection, and compet them as a condition of their release from an illegal imprisonment to take an oath which they could not lawfully be required to take, and which take was in contravention of the rights. interests, ugmry, and honor of the rights. interests, ugmry, and honor of the rights. Interests, ugmry, and honor of the rights. That the said commissioners caused or permitted Augustus H. Benning, on the 18th of August, 1862, at the police headquarters, corner of Broome and Elm streets, in the city of New York—the said Benning being then and there unlawfully held as a prisoner—to be compelled, by the use of the police power confided to the said commissioners, to take, as a condition of his release, an oath to support, protect, and defend, and bear true faith, allegiance and loyalty to, not only the Union and the Constitution of the United States, but also to the Government thereof, notwithstanding any ordinance, resolution or law of the State of New York to the contrary.

Vork to the contrary.

THIRTEENTH CHARGETECTIONS and to tropoliter citizens in their political action.

First Specification.—That the said commissioners caused or permitted John A. Kennedy to issue and publish on the lat day of November, 1882, a certain paper, known as "General Order No. 324;" signed by the said Kennedy; as such superintendent, by which said paper the captains of police for the several precincts in the Metropolitan police districts were directed to station a man at the polls in each election district during the general election held on the 4th day of November last, "from the opening to the closing thereof," who should "carefully note each and every person" offering to vote at such polls whose name appeared "on the exemption books as excused from draft by any commissioner on the ground of being an alien or non-resident," the pretended object of said paper being to deter citizens from voting by connecting in their minds the exercise of that right with the draft which was then expected to be made for the military service of the United States.

The charges are some fifteen in number, with a wilderness of specifications.

Mysterious Poisoning on Shipboard. In New York, on the 4th, the case of John M Griffin and Thomas Lees, indicted for murder by poison of Captain Israel Bunce, came up before the U. S. Circuit Court.

Mr. Andrews, Assistant United States District Attorney, stated the case for the prosecution, from which it appears that the bark Betsy Williams, 400 tons, lett New York July 16, 1862, on a voyage to Havana, with an assorted cargo. Captain Coffee was then her master; the first mate's name was Burke, and the prisoner, Griffin, was second mate. At Havana Burke was dismissed and the defendant was promoted to his place. Captain Coffee took sick after the discharge of the cargo, and went on shore and died. Captain Wood, from another vessel, then in that harbor, was appointed to the Betsy Williams; but while lying in the harbor Captain Wood also became suddenly ill; he was taken on shore at Remedios, and died there. The defendant Griffin went on shore and applied to the American consul to be appointed captain; but he did not succeed, and Captain Israel Bunce was appointed to the command of the bark. It is for the murder of this third captain that the prisoner is now on trial. Three days after Captain Bunce took command of the vessel, and while lying in the, bay he was taken sick, went on shore, and also died, and was buried in the cemetery at Remedios. In consequence of rumors the American tonsul directed the body to begexhumed, and a post-mortem examination to be made. This was done, and the contents of the stomach were sealed up in a jar and transmitted to Boston, where they were analyzed by Dr. C. T. Jackson. The prisoner, as counsel stated, was often heard to say that he ought to be the captain; that the consul should have appointed him, and that he would be captain on the voyage home. There was on board a bottle of sulphate of copper, and Griffin, the prisoner, was seen to rub some of that on the inside of tumblers out of which Captain Bunce was in the habit of drinking. He was also seen to pour blue vitriol into tumblers, and when asked what he was doing that for, he said there was grease on t oison of Captain Israel Bunce, came up before the

Letter from Charles Sumner to the Chi-cago Canal Convention. portunity with which I am favored by your invita tion, and content myself with reading the report of your powerful and well-organized meeting at Chi-

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 2, 1863.

DRAR SIR: I received a letter to-day enclosing the check of Jay Cooke & Co., of Philadelphia, on Jay Cooke & Co., of Washington, for siq hundred and sixty dollars, which the writer offers to the United States "as a slight token of his appreciation of the value of the Government and as a personal contribution without any other return than the satisfaction of dotog his duty towards its success against the rebellion."

The letter is signed "A War Democrat," and I have no clue whatever to the real name of the writer. The designation, however, is enough. It marks him as one of that great multitude of Demograts who believe that Democraty is best proved by sustaining those temporarily entrusted with the administration of affairs in their efforts to maintain democratic institutions and popular government against the attempt to establish a slaveholding oligarchy on the ruins of the American Union. Among such Democrats any man may be proud to carroll himself.

The contribution of the "War Democrat" of Philadelphia has been placed in the Treasury. May the acts of such patriots at home, and the heroic deeds of our brave soldlers and sallors on land and sea, inspire in all exerciang public functions the liveliest sense of obligation to exert every faculty and every energy for the speedlest possible termination of the war by the most economical and the most vigorous employment of all the vast resources of men or money so liberally furnished by a generous and patriotic people.

Yours very truly accretant of Philadelphia has been placed in the Treasury. Triotic people.

Yours, very truly,
Secretary of the Treasury.

JAY COOKE, Esq., Subscription Agent, Phila.