## The Press

SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1863.

THE NEWS. WE have no news of special excitement from the army of Gen. Grant. The slege is progressing confidently, our guns planted within fifty yards of the rebel defences, the sappers and miners at work, the vast concert of artillery playing upon the beleaguered city, and the whole army earnest and devoted. Great damage, it is believed, has been effected by the national artillery. The rebels apparently have not an unlimited quantity of ammunition; captures of munitions and supplies are sional attempts of rebels to succor the garrison. Gen. Grant has received large reinforcements, and it is stated by an army correspondent that troops from the army of Gen. Banks were expected to join him on the 24th. Gen. Johnston was reported moving toward Jackson, but not in force ifficient to attack. The rumor that Johnston was advancing on Memphis, two hundred miles from with the idea of diverting Gen. Grant from the siege, bears its own contradiction. The way to Memphis is well defended by a competent force under Gen. Hurlbut.

WE HAVE, from correspondents in the Western papers, exposition of a conspiracy in Illinois, designed to resist the Government in the exercise of its lawful functions, and apparently in the interest of revolution. The conspiracy belongs to the Knights of the Golden Circle, a Western branch of a Southern party designed to league the Northwest with the South. In portions of Illinois malcontents have been secretly armed to resist the draft, en-couraged by the evil teachings of such newspapers as the Chicago Times. This insidious movement bears, we are told, the execution of the great loyal masses, and the soldiers at home and in the field. In the Department of the Cumberland, several attacks by the rebels have been gallantly repulsed near Triune, Tenn., with severe loss to the enemy. There seems to be some authenticity in the report that a portion of Bragg's army has left to join Johnston, The Atlanta Common arrival of Breckinridge in that city. The other day, a scout brought positive intelligence that troops bound for the Southwest had passed through Chattanooga. An advance by Rosecrans is expected. GENERAL BANKS' entire command, which in wested Port Hudson, numbered between twenty and twenty-five thousand. The rebel garrison is svpposed to be about five thousand strong. The defences of the place against a river attack are almost impregnable, from their mere position. Five or six forts would have to be taken on the

the place. But it was thought by good judges that no siege would be required, and the forts could be captured by an impetuous assault. IMMEDIATELY after his arrival at Erie on Tuesday, Governor Curtin received a despatch from the Secretary of War, directing him to form, by voluntary enlistments, fifteen regiments—ten infantry and five cavalry. It is understood the order was given with direct reference to guarding the State horder against the contingency of a raid, and thus assist the operations in Virginia.

In order that the sick and wounded of the army

sides from which the Federal forces advanced upon

on the Rappahannock may be benefited by the profits of legitimate trade with it the privileges of news dealing will be given to disabled soldiers, thus abolishing the extortionate monopoly of the ordinary news vendors. We also learn from General Hooker's army that a body of rebels had rested at GEN. ULLMAN, in the Gulf Department, has raised nearly four thousand recruits for the Corps d'Afrique. The recruits are still coming in rapidly. The new ountles travelled by the army of Gen. Banks will furnish, it is said, thousands of colored volunteers and before long the corps will be completed. THE Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce have

that it is of no military importance, could not be completed before the end of the war, and would likely produce sectional jealousies and disturb the harmony of the States.

THE amount of legal-tender treasury notes now in circulation is three hundred and eighty-one mil-lions. Between three and a half and four millions and notes are still out. Bonds were vesterday deposited for national banks at New Haven,

adouted a report opposing the scheme of enlarging

the Illinois and New York canals, on the ground

vention at Springfield, on the 17th inst., "for the purpose of deliberating upon the state of the coun-

male descendant of the regicide Goff had died in that city. Another branch of the family has been discovered in New York. A LARGE train of Mormons, bearing between seven and eight hundred in number, passed Buffalo a day or two ago, on the way westward. They were principally English and Welsh people.

COUNT ZIPPELIN, aid and member of the staff of the King of Wurtemburg, who came to this country. to see and learn military art, has joined Hooker's PROVOST MARSHAL GEN. NUGENT, of New York, will soon have enrolled 50,000 names for the draft. This enrolment in New York will be completed

about the 1st of next menth. received from FERNANDO WOOD, it is stated, arrange to not the ngton on the evening of June 4th, and had an interview with the President.

Retaliation. A few days since the telegraph informed us that a regiment of loyal negroes had been captured near Helena, Arkansas, by the notorious bushwhacker MARMADUKE, and that every one of the prisoners had been hung. Very few of us believed the story at the time, and it has not since been confirmed. But it was impossible to repress the shudder of horror with which we were thrilled, upon reflecting that there was a possibility that the statement was authentic. All of us may call to mind the fearful incidents of the first Manassas, when the sculls of Union soldiers were converted into drinking-cups and articles of ornament by a barbarous enemy. We were loth to believe that terrible story, when first it was printed; but since it has been only too well verified, we should not be astonished at any act of inhumanity of which the enemy might be guilty. It is greatly to be regretted that truth should require such pages to be written in the history of the war, We are not a revengeful or bloodthirsty people. We have waged this war not from choice but from necessity; and thas far, notwithstanding the insults that have been placed upon us, and the outrages that we have been compelled to bear, we have forborne to depart from the usages of civilized warfare, as practised by the nations of Europe. The hanging of MUMFORD, at New Orleans, was not an act of retaliation: it was not an exhibition of vengeance or malice; it was the enactment of a violated law, whose penalty was previously and publicly announced. The emancipation proclamation of President Lincoln was not retaliatory in intent, but a legitimate war measure, for which precedents may be found. So with the stone-blockade of Charleston harbor, and various measures of the Government, which its enemies have denounced as infractions of the military code. Mr. FER-NANDO WOOD, himself, will now admit that they were "necessary war measures," however he may have professed to regard them in the past. We have looked upon the war, from the beginning, as a painful but unavoidable necessity, and our aim has not been to destroy our enemy, but to prevent him from compassing our own destruction. Our cause is founded upon the first law of nature, self-preservation. Yet, for many months after the struggle had begun it was made a reproach to the Administration that it was too lenient, and in the language of Punch, that the war was "uncommonly civil." Such has been the past policy, and if in the future it should assume more of a retaliatory character, it will only be because we are driven to it. We hope that such may never be the case. Civil war embraces sufficient horrors of its own without needing the accession of barbarism.

brought to a close with the destruction of one or the other of the belligerents. In the blindness of their passion our enemies seem to have overlooked these facts. Their conduct from the beginning has been bacco Warehouse at Richmond, and the suf- force of fifteen regiments, of which five will ferings of Col. Concoran and Lieut. Har- be cavalry, designed, it is understood, as a RIS, and hundreds of others, have not been | defence for the State border in any continforgotten. We have not forgotten how pa- gency of raids. The Governor, we believe, triots have been hung in East Tennessee, has long desired to organize such a force; nor how Union refugees have been hunted and, now that he is authorized, will make with bloodhounds in Louisiana. These every effort to secure its early completion. things are not myths, but well-attested re- | We shall, therefore, before very long, have alities. They show that the crimes of rel in the field a valuable reserve torce, suffibellion and treason can so change the na- cient for State defence and convenient to the tures of men-whose moral principles from General Government, in case of need. We defective education or false social forms, know, from the lessons of the war, what have become warped—as to rob them of | would be the worth of such a standing assome of the noblest instincts of humanity. | surance of safety to both Government and The anxiety of the Richmond papers, some | State. So long as the border is poorly months ago, that the black flag should be raised, is but one of a series of atrocious propositions that the enemy have loved to LEE contemplated a new offensive moveentertain, even when they have timidly he ment northward; true or not, the rumor has States, or who shall organize them for satisfaction,

Control Tend State (Afficient State (Control Tender) and Control Tender (Control Tender) and Control Tender (Control Tender)

It will be a fearful day for our unhappy

country when retaliation becomes a feature

of the conflict, for it will then be impossible

to control its limits, and it can only be

military service, shall be deemed as inciting servile insurrection, and shall, if captured, be put to death, or be otherwise punished, at the discretion of the court." It is likewise further enacted, that all negroes who shall be engaged in war against the rebel States, or shall give aid or comfort to the cause of the Union. shall, when captured in the Confederate States, be delivered to the authorities of the State or States in which they shall be captured, to be dealt with according to the present or future laws of such State or States." These infamous resolutions were approved by JEFFERSON DAVIS on the first of May ast, and are therefore a law. The conduct of Mr. Davis in this matter has been well characterized, in a late letter signed by Major General HUNTER, as a piece of folly. But there are men in the North-some of them officers of the Government - who seem anxious for the inauguration of a retaliatory policy, without pausing to consider the necessary consequences of such a policy. Retaliation is essentially a confession of weakness: it is the spite of children, and neither belligerent can gain anything by its adoption. Being a republic not of brigands or guerillas, but of Christian soldiers, we cannot regard it with favor; and it is our earnest hope that its debasing results may never

ed ourselves to be led astray-like children, and tempted to pin our faith to a relic of barbaric ages. Mr. Bull Changes his Tone. It is only fair to state that ever since the wild outbreak of John Arthur Roebuck commonly known as Austria's "Dog Tearem"), the tone of the British Parliament has become greatly moderated. It seems as if John Bull, taking thought seriously. had been struck with the conviction that to quarrel with the United States, even to treat the United States with contumely and dislain, was what "wouldn't pay." In the House of Lords, on May 18th, when that noble blackleg, the Marquis of Clanrickarde, growled out a formal com- as the inhabitants of our tropical plantaplaint against the United States Prize Courts, tions, Wherever the negro has been whose action, he affirmed, was inconsistent with the law of nations. Earl Russell contended, with no small force, that the United States had not thrown aside the law of nations, had not interrupted British trade in neutral waters, and that not any case had

been, or could be, pointed out in which the proceedings of the United States Prize Courts were wrong. "These Courts," he said. "were proper tribunals, and, he believed, were impartial and desirous of doing assured he will be a better, happier, and ustice, while they deferred with respect to English decisions on maritime international law. It was a fact that many vessels went from Nassau to run the blockade of the Southern ports, and it could not be much complained of that the United States cruisers should be suspicious and vigilant." Lastly, he repudiated the reproach of sanctioning selfish and exclusive nation. Proud of her the fitting out and piracy of the Alabama, and counselled forbearance on both sides in

any differences which might arise between

England and the United States. Earl Russell, the Foreign Secretary his brilliant, audacious, and occasionally Earl of Derby, who would certainly be Prime Minister should the Palmerston Cabinet break up, and who has hitherto been rican affairs, virtually echoed Lord Russell.

tion, seeing that a large contraband trade it throws away its power of acting with was carried on in British vessels between the sufficient numbers, and is in danger of British West India islands and the Southern States. In the House of Commons, on May 19, Mr. EDWARD WARNER, member for Norwich (a briefless barrister and unread pamhbleteer), complained that a certain Mr. sul at Mobile, had ben acting British Con-Foreign Office in a summary manner. But the have been no British India." If England LAYARD, the Foreign Under-Secretary, (better known here by his successful omplo rations in Nineveh. ) declared that, as British ships of war were permitted to penetrate the blockade of the Southern ports for official duties, the Vesuvius had been allowed to go up to Mobile; that Mr. MAGEE "had shipped some specie from that port without giving notice for a month to Lord Lyons, who, as soon as he heard of it, telegraphed forbidding the transaction; but Mr. MAGEE alleged that, although the specie was shipfollow his banner, whether black or white, ped the same day, it was before he received slave or free. In the war for liberty there cannot be a just distinction of persons.

Lord Lyons' orders; and, although he was in constant communication with Lord Lyons. he never informed him of the fact until ten days after. This being the case, Government considered that Mr. MAGEE had not observed the conduct proper to the agent of a neutral State, and at once dismissed him before any complaint was made by the American Government." This alacrity in anticipating the complaint of our Government did not please the advocates of Rebellion. Sir James Fergusson, member for Ayrshire, (the same who ran the blockade into the South, came across our lines under a flag of truce, and basely forfeited his personal honor by bringing in his trunks, from rebeldom, a vast number of letters for Northern Copperheads, ) could not hold his tongue, and asked "whether the specie was not the interest due on the Alabama State bonds, and the property of British subjects; and, also, whether the other foreign consuls did not habitually do the same?" On the part of the British Government, it was replied by Mr. LAYARD, that "it was doubtful whether the money was this interest, or intended to purchase Confederate cruisers in England. He did not know whether this was the practice of other consuls; but, the Vesuvius having been admitted within the blockade on a distinct understanding, it was a point of honor that there should be no breach of that understanding." This was a manly,

It is obvious that, while England was free from any apprehension of an European war, (which the revolution in Poland and the tortuous policy of Napoleon may suddenly precipitate,) the British Ministry did not think it unbecoming or unfair to show its peculiar notions of "neutrality" by sympathizing as much as possible with the rebellious South. But, now that England may be compelled to drift into a war with Russia, she cannot afford to provoke the United States any further. We take this to be the solution of her recent change of tone. The late action of the Alabama, in burning or plundering British property found on board our merchantmen, may speedily compe-England to proceed against the Alabama as a pirate. We do not despair of yet hearing of Captain Semmes being convicted in

the English Admiralty Court as a buccaneer

outspoken declaration, and the British Cop-

perheads, finding that they were gaining

nothing by the conversation, dropped it at

and hung, as such, in front of Newgate The Reserve Frontier Guard. Gov. CURTIN has received from the Secretary of War directions to form a volunteer guarded, the temptation to invade i out to the rebels. But lately we heard that LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, June 5, 1863. It is announced that Major General John C. Fremont has been assigned to active service and directed to take charge of a department. The precise nature of his department has hardly been determined—but it will be his duty to organize and command the negro troops now being mustered into the Union army. While this appointment is therefore the practical beginning of a great experiment, it will do much to confirm the Administration in the confidence of a large portion of the people. I have no particular admiration for General Fremont, and certainly do not devote to him any of the hero-worship which is so enthusiastically practised by thousands of our most loyal friends; but, at the same time, I recognize him as a representative man. He is the embodiment of a great sentiment. That class of people whose loyalty is a matter of faith, and whose devotion to the Administration frequently erratic and critical, is nevertheless sincere and lastingthat class of men whose religion is a love of free institutions and a hatred of slavery. will accept this appointment as an assurance from the President of his continued attachment to freedom. Besides this. it shows the determination of the Adminisfall to our share. We are fighting the strugtration to test the negro race in the military gle of Union, of Law, and of Liberty. Let service of the Republic. I am glad that we t never be said of us that, with such a holy are about to solve this peculiar problem; for, cause, and with such a holy task, we sufferapart from the material aid to be obtained from so many strong men in the armies of the Union, I am anxious to see the negro tried by the severest and highest standard that can be applied to a tribe of men. We do not understand the negro. We know that he is docile, active, obedient, capable of continued and effective labor, affectionate, shrewd, and apt. The position of a slave supposes the death or the cyncope of the man's positive qualities, and when slavery extends from generation to generation,

through centuries, the creature becomes de graded and brutalized. This result has not been peculiar to the African slave, for we know that, when the blue-eyed Saxons were bondmen, they were as torpid and degraded given time and opportunity-in vour Northern cities, for instance—he has be come thrifty, intelligent, and peaceful and if not the equal of the cultivated and cherished white man, at least as far superior to his brethren in slavery, as the Anglo-Saxon to many of the tribes of Europe. We may not expect to see the negro occupying the position that his admirers seem to anticipate, but we feel more useful man. To dismiss the social aspect of the argument, there is a military reason why we should give the negro a fair trial. The race forms a considerable portion of our people, and we should, as a matter of prudence, make it efficient. This has been the policy of England—a most own prowess, disposed to make the English character the type of human courage and sagacity, she never enters into a war without using the savage and inferior races of This was the authorized language of her colonies as soldiers. Mr. Kinglake, in grotesque History of the Crimea dwell upon this policy in words which have great meaning to America. Speaking of Lord

Raglan's strange dislike to the rude and very violent and one-sided as respects Ame- brave "Bashi-Bazouks," Mr. Kinglake says: "It must be borne in mind that when He said that Lord CLANRICKARDE had some- an English Government undertakes to wage what rashly adopted the notion of the in- war in a country beyond the seas, without justice of the American prize-courts, and | doing all it can to get soldierly aid from the thought that this question should be ap- natives, it does not merely neglect a slight proached with good temper and modera- or collateral advantage. On the contrary, frittering away the nation's strength upon those (often ill-fated) schemes which go by the name of expeditions. Without our Portuguese soldiers there would have been no great Peninsula warno successful invasion of France. Without the native soldiery of Hindostan there would can accept the Sepoy, America can accept the negro-the necessity and the opportusuffered because Lord Raglan had a "pedantic dislike of wild troops;" it may be that we have suffered from the same cause. "England, above all other nations," says my authority. "was rich in men who knew how to make themselves the adored chiefs of Asiatic soldiers." We have in John C. Fremont the adored chief of the African. Let us welcome him, therefore, and all who

> WASHINGTON. Special Despatches to "The Press."

No Later News from Vicksburg. Washington, June 5.—Up to midnight no officia advices had been received from Vicksburg later than those of the 31st of May, but a few additional particulars give rather a more cheerful indication of Extracts from to-day's Richmond papers are represented by those who read the telegrams as containing nothing of special interest from any quarter Skirmishing in the Front.

The following telegram was received here this FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE, June A, 1863. To Lieut. Col. J. H. Taylor, Chief of Staff and A. A. G.: ]
All is quiet along our lines, and in front on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. This morning, at five o'clock, when the relief passed, our pickets were attacked on Sawyer's road by guerillas. Col. Gray at once started with about 120 men in search of then but could find nothing of them in the woods. He then went on to scout the whole country, and when he passed Frying Pan his rear guard was attacked by about 100 rebels, who were hidden in a thick wood. Col. Gray turned his column and charged wood. Col. Gray turned his column and charged the rebels, who fied in great haste through the woods. He followed them up to Aldle; from there returned via Dranesville. Our entire loss is three wounded, and some horses wounded. We captured their surgeon, Dr. Alexander.

J. STAHL, Major. J. STAHL, Major.

Orders from Headquarters. A recent order issued from Headquarters, Army of the Potomac, provides that all sutlers or persons liable to the provisions of the internal revenue law. must, within ten days from the 2d instant, exhibit to the Provost Marshal General receipts for the payment of all taxes due from them. In default of which the Provost Marshal General will seize and sell the property of such delinquents, and pay the proceeds into the United States Treasury, to satisfy the first claims of the Government. It may not be generally known that all the army. orders, circulars, blank forms, envelopes, &c., for the Army of the Potomac are printed at headquarters, two small portable presses and a sufficiency of type, occupying very small space, being provided for the purpose. A two horse wagon, when necessary, removes the entire establishment. This department of the Adjutant General's office is under charge of Lieutenant Brown (of the late 23d New-York Volunteers), an excellent printer. Five assistants at

Colonel Cradelbaugh. Among the wounded at Vicksburg is Colonel CRADELBAUGH, of the 114th Ohio Volunteers. He was a delegate in the late House of Representative from Nevada, and made the startling expose of the Mormon outrages. He is very widely known as the judge in Utah whose efforts to bring the perpetrators of the Mountain Meadow massacre and other revolting murders to punishment were thwarted by President Buchanan's refusing to allow the assist ance of the United States troops. It is believed the Colonel is not seriously wounded, though no par-

Official Change. Among the official changes which have recently been made in the Department of Washington, is the transfer of Captain FRANK H. BARROLL from the Subsistence Department at Alexandria to the charge of a branch of the Provest Marshal General's office in Washington. Naval Orders. Acting Master JAMES TAYLOR is ordered to the

ter S. C. GRAY is to command the store ship Fugitive Slave Case. JOHN JOLLIFFE, late counsel for a negro boy claimed by a citizen of Maryland, having been indicted for rescuing that fugitive slave from his mas ter, te-day gave security for his appearance when required. TOHN DRAN, the other counsel, similarly ndieted, is temporarily absent from Washington.

Fortress Monroe. FORTRESS MONROE. June 4.- Two large brick buildings, on the corner of Washington and Wide-Water streets, Norfolk, were destroyed by fire last night. They were used as Government storehouses All the property belonging to the Government except about two thousand dollars' worth, was nemoved. The fire was no doubt the work of an incendiary. The flag-of truce steamer State of Maine, in charge of Captain John E. Mulford, flag-of-truce officer for

entertain, even when they have timidly hesistated to carry them into effect. The rebel

Sitated to carry them into effect. The rebel

Congress, at its last session, adopted a number of retaliatory resolutions, declaring, among other things, that "every white commissioned officer, who shall command negroes in arms against the Confederate States, or who shall organize them for satisfaction.

ment northward; true or not, the rumor has its warning. The example of Pennsylvania this department, left for City Point this morning. She took up two hundred rebel prisoners. The ateamship S. R. Spaulding, Captain Howe, asled for Newbern, N. C., this morning. The steamer City of Hudson arrived from New York this morning, and has resumed her trips between this place and Norfolk.

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THE LATEST FROM VICKSBURG The Bombardment Continued on

Monday. CONFLAGRATION IN THE CITY. Grant's Numbers and Position Impregnable. PROSPECTS CHEERING CAIRO, June 5.—The despatch-boat General Lyon, rom Vicksburg, which she left on Monday night, he arrived.

The firing was kept up all of Monday. Gen. Sherman's troops, on the right wing, could be seen in motion.

When the General Lyon left, at midnight, a conlagration was going on in the city. Some supposed that our shells had set the buildings on fire, and others conjectured that the rebels were destroying their supplies preparatory to surrender. ral Grant's numbers and position will be absolutely impregnable in a few days. Particulars cannot be given, but they are of the most cheering character. As the steamers Chancellor and Atlantic, loaded with troops, were near Island No. 62, on Wedner day, they were fired on by guerillas from the Missis sippi shore; one captain, and two privates were

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND. Rebel Attacks Repulsed at Franklin and Triunc-Heavy Loss of the Rebels.

NASHVILLE, June 5.—The news from Franklin p to two o'clock P. M. to-day is that Colonel Baird. manding the garrison, was attacked by 1,200 rebel cavalry yesterday, driving his forces back into their entrenohments. They rallied, however, and repulsed the enemy with heavy loss to the latter. Simultaneously an attack was made on our forces at Triune, but the assailants were repulsed with the loss of 200 men, 400 horses, and a lot of camp and garrison equipage. General Granger has ordered all the houses of illame to be vacated by the 8th instant, causing great excitement among the fancy.

Six hundred and seventy-nine Federal soldiers arrived in the city this morning, representing one hundred and fourteen regiments. They will be sent to their respective commands.

Louisville. Louisville, June 5 .- Special Agent Gallagher, acting U. S. Depository, yesterday received from the Treasurer of the United States five millions of ollars, of which \$1,500,000 have been distributed to the paymasters for our troops in Tennessee.

Considerable quantities of blooded stock, and quite a number of visitors, are arriving to participate in the Woodlawn races, which commence her on Monday next, and promise to be a brillian Arrival of the Steamer Northern Light-

New York, June 5.—The steamer Northern Light, from Aspinwall on the 27th, has arrived at this port.
The British steamer Tribune had arrived at Panama, from Mexico, with two and a half million dollars or Europe. The United States ships Lancaster and St. Marys The United States ships Lancaster and St. Marys are at Panama.

There is no news of importance from South or Central America.

Personal America.

Personal St. 200,000 in treasure, is in from San Francisco. She brings late news from Mexico by way of Acapulco, to the effect that the French have met with another severe defeat at Puebla, and were again repulsed, General Comonfort, with eighteen thousand men, having added his forces to the defenders of the place. I give this as a rumor; you may have confirmation of it by way of Havana.

The State Legislature now in session here has passed a decree prohibiting French troops or ammunition from being, passed across the Isthmus to Mexico, owing to the report that a large force of

Mexico, owing to the report that a large force of French soldiers were to be sent by this route to Aca-California, Sandwich Islands, and Oregon. SAIN FRANCISCO, June 3.—The steamship St.
Louis sailed this morning for Panama, carrying the
mails and 150 passengers, and \$766,000 in treasure
for England, \$184,000 for New York; also, 437 bales
of goods for New York.
Honolulu dates to the 16th have been received.
The ship Don Quixote touched on April 23 and
sailed again for Hong Kong the 25th. The ship
Katah sailed for Hong Kong on May 10.
A circular has been issued by the Hawaiian authorities providing for the proper valuation of goods
imported from the United States into the islands, mported from the United States into the islands according to the invoices, and made out at gold or currency prices, the object being to collect duties only on the gold value of goods at the ports whence they were exported.

The subscribers to the monument to Captain Cook propose to make it take the form of a light-house at the entrance of Honolulu harbor.

California. SAN FRANCISCO, June 5.—A case was deciled in he Police Court of this city that the conductes and

drivers of the street cars, in preventing a plored man from riding, were guilty of assault and betery. The case will be appealed to the Supreme Court.

For some year par lips Flood, for Callao.

For some year par lips Flood, for Callao. For some years that two the Farrsone Isands, on the Pacific, thirty miles west of San Franlisco, for the purpose of collecting birds' eggs, which are valuable. Squatterism and bloodshed have occasionally ensued. On the 4th inst. a regular/battle with fire-arms occurred. The defenders of the islands (Americans) lost one man, killed. The assallants (Italians), who were very numerous had five wounded, some mortally. The ringleaders have been arrested, and warrants have been issued to the other attacking parties. NEW YORK CITY. [Special Correspondence of The Press.]

New York, June 5, 183.

THE PEACE PARTY of the day having consummated its City "Cowen-tion" without opposition, is making arrangements for a State Convention of the same nature, a the carliest day practicable. Originally organized by the Mozart wing of the Democracy, of which the infamous Fernando Wood is spoils master and dic-tator, it is fast rallying under its cowardly, treicher-ous, and disgraceful flag of truce, the rowdy nasses of Tammany, and may now be said to include the sum and substance of the whole recreant Demogracy. The treasonable tricksters who figure as leaders to this shameless hoisting of the white feather have torn the mask completely away from the Goron of plotting sedition which has so long been endeavoring to poison the minds of the people with the sigaroated bane of "War Democracy," and the country is at length enabled to discern the true character of the heartless crew who have been able to find no more severe name for the Southern brigandithan "our wayward sisters," and no better phrese to characterize the butchery by rebels of thousands of loyal volunteers than "irregular opposition to the Government." It is a blessing that these skulking enemies of all that is loyal and true should be revealed, at least, in all their treachery of soul; and it is eminently fitting that their Lucifer should be the same Fernando Wood who abjectly applogized to the traitor Toombs for the detention in this city of muskets intended to be turned against the oyal hearts of the North by Georgian rebels, and who sought to induce New York to join the South in desertion of the Union. Northern treason it no longer a masked battery, but openly exposes such guns as it possesses, and boldly turns them against the United States Government. The State of New York and that of New Jersey are in its hands and any future attempts to make military arrests or en-

force a draft in either can only succeed after anesta-blishment of martial law. To still more closely identify the Peace party with the rebels of the South, its supporters appropriate the name of a slain ebel for their leader, and hail Fernando Wood a the "Stonewall Jackson" of the Democracy!
THE CENSORSHIP. The entire editorial fraternity of the city are growing more and more excited over the censorship of their telegraphic correspondence from Washington, and a "Circular" to the following effect is circuand a "Circular" to the following effect is circulating in the newspaper offices this afternoon:

"CIRCULAR TO EDITORS.—The subject of the nature, extent, and rightful limitations (if any) of the liberty of public journalists to criticise the acts of those charged with the conduct of the Government in a time of war and civil convulsion having assumed a very imminent and practical importance, the attendance of one representative from each journal issued in our city is requested, at a meeting for deliberation and the expression of opinion to convene at the Astor House, at noon, on Monday, the 8th inst." The above is signed by the editors of the Tribune, THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS, who have made themselves forever obnoxious t rebel spies, Southern sympathizers, &c., are the subjects of particular attention from one Henry K. Blauvelt, who prefers fifteen charges against them to Governor Seymour, and implores that supple dignitary to expel the commissioners from office. These charges affirm that the commissioners "con-trol the elections," that they do not treat arrested traitors with proper respect, and that they do every-thing but what a virtuous and peace-loving Democracy would have them do. This is the second time

a factional attempt has been made to induce Sey.

mour to expel the commissioners, and as it is a
party move by the party temporarily in the asparty move by the party temporarily in the aslevel new details. The room was occupied by Margaret Bucklevel new details. The room was occupied by Margaret Bucklevel new details. The room was occupied by Margaret Bucklevel new details. cendency, it may prove successful. The case Mrs. Brinsmade, the female rebel from New Or-leans, is rehashed in one of the charges. THE FALL OF PUEBLA s at last accepted as a fact by all classes of the community, and general regret is expressed at the success of the high-handed French invasion. The news appears to be thoroughly authoritative, and fully confirms the report I gave to The Press some two days ago, as brought to this city by a counte of Courier of this city is very loud in its Gallic crowing over the "brilliant capture," and does not refrain from certain insolent comments upon the manner in which the news is received by America ANOTHER HABEAS CORPUS DIFFICULTY has sprung up in the case, of a young man named of being a rebel spy from Alabama. There ar bundant grounds for supposing him to be an emis sary in the employ of the rebel government, though, of course, he tells a plausible story about being a "refugee" from Dixie. He is in charge of the military authorities, and now the inevitable writ of kabeas corpus is petitioned for, with a view to annoying and embarrassing the Government as much as THE LONDON FIREMEN'S TOURNAMENT, to take place in the city of London about the first of July, will be attended by a delegation from the Manhattan Engine Company, of this city, who pro-

pose to enter their steamer for the prize. Steamers.

STUIVESANT.

only will be admitted for competition.

CHICAGO.

Meeting of the Christian Association. (Special Despatch to The Press.)
CHICAGO, June 5.—A very large and intelligent meeting is now being held under the auspices of the Christian Association Convention. At eight o'cloc he hall was filled. Mr. George H. Stuart, of Phila delphia, took the chair. The exercises began by the singing of the hymn, "All hail the power of Jesus" name." An earnest address was made by Mr. Stuart, in which he showed the wide-spread beneficence and utility of Christian Associations They had encouraged our brave soldiers in the field to Christian duty in the midst of warfare oled the brow of the fevered; mitigated the pange of the wounded, and soothed the bed of the dying Mr. Stuart related many remarkable instances of celf-sacrificing devotion and returning gratitude hich had come under his notice. Many cloquen addresses were made by other members of the Christian Commission, but the address of Bishop Simpson was of more than usual force, point, and good feeling, and was especially eloquent in its patriotism. He referred with enthusiasm to the bors of the Commission among the army, and was certain that God would say, "Well done

Baltimore Union Convention. war and conquering a peace. New Music.

diately over his store, in which is to be found a good and constant supply of the best instruments.

> THE CITY. The Thermometer.

The Thermometer.

JUNE 5, 1862.

6A. M... 12 M... 3 P. M.
61. ... 22 M... 3 P. M.
63. ... 78. ... 78

WIND.

NE. ... N. by E. ... NNE ... SE. ... SE. ... SE UNION LEAGUE MEETING IN THE TENTH
WARD.—A public meeting of the loyal citizens of
the Tenth ward was last night held at the new hall
of the National Union League, northeast corner of
Broad and Race streets. The hour of meeting was
eight o'clock: Henry C. Howell, Esq., was president, and Wm. R. Leeds, Esq., scoretary. Before
the hour of commencement the room was full; before the meeting was fairly begun, the hall, the
staircase, the entrance, were jammed. The meeting
was addressed by Ex-Governor Pollock, Hon. Chas.
O'Neill, Philip S. White, Esq., Wm. B. Mann, Esq.,
and Wm. S. Pierce, Esq. The meeting was as intelligent as it was enthusiastic; the character of the
speckers being more than enough to vouch for teligent as it was enthusiastic; the character of the speakers being more than enough to vouch for both. The Hon. Charles O'Neill was listened to with devout attention, and his sentiments were responded to with genuine applause. This judicious and impressive speaker was, on this occasion, no less impressive and judicious than on former occasion. He alluded to the causes of the rebellion, and the causes which would extirpate the rebels. He alled upon all men exercishers to use exercise. and the causes which would extirate the rebells. He salled upon all men everywhere to use every instrument which God had put into their hearts and brains, and bodies, in order to trample under foot theinsolence of the traitor and the usurpation of the vile. Ex-Governor Pollock spoke in a similar strain, and his natural and inevitable grace of mannei and delivery. The suffocatingly-crowded room, and the repeated and prolonged applause, almost prebuded the possibility of hearing by those who sufered under the misfortune of being at the side of the room occupied by the orators of the evening. The want of space absolutely prevents a lengthened report of the speeches of these as of the other gentimen. The spirit and the force of each, however, we commensurate with the force and spirit of the asembly. Not one present but must have felt that it was good for him to be there, and that by so act-

DEFERED.—The next monthly display of the Horti-ultural Society, which takes place at the hall, Broad and Walnut streets, on Tuesday evening, bromises to be one of the finest of the season. The propose to make it take the form of a light-house at the entrance of Honolulu harbor.

San Francisco, June 4—The Republican politicians are in a flutter in regard to the nominations for State officers. The delegates to the Republican State Convention, chosen at the primary election at Sacramento, who were supposed to be in favor of Gov. Starford for the next Governor, have suddenly bolted him and will go for Mr. Dow, the present cellector of the port of San Francisco.

The election for delegates to the Republican Convention in San Francisco county takes place on the 10th.

State Convention will meet at Ornamental Foliage Plants, 6 plants in not over 10 inch pots.

Owing to the mining excitement in California and Utah, the people of Oregon and Idaho are much disappointed at the season of mining adventures.

New mining districts contine to be discovered. The last is located near Lake Bigler, on the eastern slope of the western summit of the Sierra Nivada mountains.

Hanging Baskets of Palass 1 Plants in not over 10 in pots points of plants in not over 8 in.

Variegated Foliage Plants, 6 plants in not over 8 in.

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Variegated Foliage Plants, 6 plants in not over 9 in.

Variegated Foliage Plants, 6 plants in not over 9 in.

Variegated Foliage Plants, 6 plants in not

Roses, Hybrid Perpetual, 12 cut flowers, 12 varieties...
Any other class, 12
By brid Perpetual, 6
By Amateurs
Any other class, 6 cut flowers, 6 varieties, by amateurs. Roses, collection named varieties. Fuschias, 6 plants, 6 var., in not over 10-inch pots... RELIEF OF RETURNED SOLDIERS .- On

RELIEF OF RETURNED SOLDIERS.—On Thursday, evening, 4th instant, a moeting of citizens of the Eighteenth ward was held, to concert measures for the relief and employment of discharged and disabled soldiers; M. John Clouds presided. He explained the objects of the meeting, and asked the earnest co-operation of all present. An eloquent prayer was made by the Rev. Mr. Alday, who petitioned earnestly for the success of the Union arms, and the crushing of rebellion by the Union arms, and the crushing of rebellion by the Union arms, and the crushing of rebellion by the Union arms, and the crushing of rebellion by the Union arms, and the crushing of rebellion by the Union arms, and the crushing of rebellion by the Union arms, and the crushing of rebellion by the Childs, Mr. Abram P. Eyre proceeded to explain how the meeting originated. In the course of his remarks he gave vent to the disloyal sentiment, that the contest now reging could be settled only by compromise. Great excitement ensued, and Mr. Eyre was compelled, amidst denunciations and threats, to leave the building. During the excitement and his hasty retreat from the building he lost his hat. Order having been restored and the meeting harmonized, addresses were made by the Rev. Mr. Alday and Mr. Chries Paist, a blind gentleman, and a motion for the appointment of a committee to organize a permanent relief association was passed. A collection was taken up, and thermeeting adjourned. The citizens of the Eighteenth ward are uncompromisingly loyal, and promptly and sternly rebuked every expression of treason in their midst. Richard Vaux, Ebeq, had also been advertised to speak, and was present at the organization of the stand, however, he was not to be found.

FINE ARTS.—Messrs. Gillette & Scott. FINE ARTS.-Messrs. Gillette & Scott.

auctioneers, No. 619 Chestnut street, have on exhibition, at their salesrooms, a very fine collection of oil paintings (from the American Art Gallery, New York), to be sold by catalogue at 8 o'clock this evening. York), to be sold by catalogue at a control evening.

Since they have been arranged for examination, the room has been thronged, and all go away feeling that the time consumed in examining them has been well spent. The catalogue embraces works by some of the most eminent artists of the country, among whom are Roesen, Paul Ritter, Seymour, Ross, Lossing, Campbell, and others.

The collection, as a whole, is the best ever offered for competition in this city. Go and examine them, and mark your catalogue previous to the sale.

SHOCKING A CCIDENT TO A WELL-KNOWN SHOCKING ACCIDENT TO A WELL-KNOWN SHOCKING ACCIDENT TO A WELL-KNOWN CITIZEN.—Yesterday afternoon Mr. Francis M. Drexel, a prominent and well-known citizen, met with a frightful accident at Seventeenth and Willow streets. Mr. Drexel was in the Reading cars, on his return from Pottsville, and when at the locality named, attempted to jump off while the train was in motion. He missed his footing, and fell under the wheels, which passed over his legs, severing one of them from his body, and mangling the other. He was picked up in a dying condition, and conveyed to his residence, at Nineteenth street and Rittenhouse Square, where he expired at quarter past ten o'clock last greating. and Rittenhouse Square, where he expired at quar-ter past ten o'clock last evening. Mr. Drexel was one of the oldest brokers in this city, and was well known and respected among all the financial men of the country.

STEAMSHIP CONTINENTAL.—This fine Philadelphia-built steamship has, we learn, arrived at New Orleans, making the trip from New York in seven days and eleven hours. This is a great victory in point of speed, over the two rivals, the steamship Columbia, and the steamship Morning Star. The last named left New York on Friday, May 15th, at 3 °Clock in the afternoon. At the same hour, on the day following, the Morning Star started from the same port. The Continental started at one o'clock on the 16th of May. The Morning Star crossed the bar at New Orleans at 3.8 A. M., on May 28d. The Columbia crossed at 4 P. M., on the same day; the Continental crossed at 11.30 on same day. Thus, it will be seen that the Philadelphia vessel has gained a victory over the other two, beating the Morning Star sixteen hours, and the Columbia two hours. MOUNT MORIAH CEMETERY.—The annual MIOUNT MORIAH CEMETERY: — I HE SHIMLES meeting of the corporators of this institution was held yeaterday. The report of the Board of Managers exhibits a very flourishing state of affairs and prosperous condition.

The increase in the number of lotholders, during last year, was 557, and the total number of lotholders The increase in the number of lotholders, during lest year, was 557, and the total number of lotholders now is 3,933. The number of interments last year was 550; the number of soldiers buried 108, in ground donated for that purpose. The number of monuments and tombs now erected is 617. The area of the ground is 154 acres, being by far the largest cemetery in the neighborhood of this city, and its lots are rapidly being taken up and improved by our most respectable citizens. FIRE AND ARREST.—About 11 o'clock

ley, a miserable inebriate. At the request of the neighbors she was taken into custody by the police, because it was supposed that she had fired the place. It was ascertained, however, that some children were playing with matches, and set fire to a window curtain. The mother was taken before Alderman McMullin, who committed her under the vagrant act. The children were provided with something to eat. This morning they will be sent to one of the homes for friendless children. TROOPS GOING THROUGH BOTH WAYS.—
Within the last twenty-four hours three New Jersey regiments passed through the city on their return, having served their time out. They were fed at both the refreshment saloons.

Last evening the 14th Massachusetts Regulars arrived and were fed at the Cooper-Shop. The band of musicians that accompanied the regiment performed several patriotic airs. It was an excellent performance. The officers visited the Fair now being held in the upper saloon of the Cooper-Shop, and expressed themselves highly delighted with the pleasant scene. SALE OF FIVE TWENTIES .- Jay Cooke, the general subscription agent, reports the sale yesterday of \$1,275,000 five-twenties, at the various agencies in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, and the West. The local subscriptions throughout the West are very large, and there is soarcely a town or village which is not represented in the subscriptions to this popular loan. A letter from Madison, Indians, received yesterday, enclosed a subscription of \$200,000.

scarcely a town or village which is not represented in the subscriptions to this popular loan. A letter from Madison, Indians, received yesterday, enclosed a subscription of \$200,000.

FALSE ALARM.—Last evening, just before eight o'clock, a couple of boys pulled Fire Alarm box, No. 65, in the upper, part of the city. There was no fire. The young scamps were arrested by the police and detained for a hearing-before Mayor Henry.

Henry. Henry. The sections in the state of the section of

ACCIDENT.—A lad named Benjamin Rey-ACCIDENT.—A lad unmed benjamin key-nolds, aged 14 years, was r.'un over by a car on the Girard avenue Passenger Rankway on Thursday eve-ning. He was riding on the platform, and was pushed off by a man. The front wheel passed over one of his feet, injuring it so bad, what amputation will be necessary. The sufferer was conveyed to his home in Warnock street, above Gira and avenue.

FIRE LAST EVENING .- About half past seven o'clock last evening the tin-shop of Henry Butterworth, situated in Haydock street, below Front, took fire from a kettle of fat boiling over, and was damaged to the extent of two hundred dol-ars. THE STREE AMONG THE RAILROAD DEL-vers.—The old drivers of the Arch-street Passenger Railroad still decline to work, as they have not re-ceived the advance of wages demanded. Those now driving the ears are mainly substitutes. FOUNDLING.—A male infant, about two months old, was found on Thursday night upon the steps of a house in Plymouth street, west of Nineteenth. It was sent to the almshouse.

good and faithful Stuart." BALTIMONE, June 5,-The Union Convention this vening nominated the Hon. Henry Winter Davis for Representative of the Third Congressional district. He was serenaded and made a speech, in which he said he should, if elected, support the entire policy of the Administration. There should, he said, be no side issues. It was time for Maryland to speak out boldly. He supported emancipa-tion, and was for the vigorous prosecution of the

T. F. Gould: (Seventh and Chestnut streets) sends is a variety of new music; some of it published by imself, and the remainder by O. Ditson & Co. Boson—a house that has done a great deal to raise the haracter of the musical compositions which are endered to the public. A new collection of piano orte pieces, called "Rose Buds," arranged by William J. Lemon, contains some brilliant gems. Other composers of the music before us are Geo. Barker, Redler, Albert Jungman, J. W. Hobbs, A. Zed-, C. Kölling, William Kuhe, Theodore Pesten, and A. de Bubna. The "Souvenir d'Amitie" polka, by M. de Bubna, is destined to be heard in thousands of parlors, in a week or two. Mr. Gould, who does a considerable trade in pianos, has just fitted up a beautiful saloon, imme-

Union League Meeting in the Tenth

Jay Cooke & Co. quote Governmen United States Sixes, 1881.... United States 7 3-10 Notes Certificates of Indebtedness... Quartermasters' Vouchers... Sales 5-20s yesterday, \$1,275,000. revious. ns. Cwt. 68,442-15 32,527-01 19,475-62 50,590-03 43,277-10 9,121-06 25,064-12 22,988-14 14,159-07 52,695-11 23,321 01

. 2.136 14 ...16,003 The following are the comparative receipts of the The New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company has just issued its report for 1862, showing net earnings of \$652,124, against \$679,881 in 1881, and \$670,721 in 1860.

69,500 over same time last year.

The New York *Evening Post* of to-day says: Money is easy, and the demand is moderate at 6 per cent. on call. In exceptional cases the rates vary from 5 o7 per cent, and we observe that some heavy loans at baye been volunterily repaid by first-class brokers, the lenders accepting their money reluctantly, becaus of the uncertainty of finding an equally eligible temporary investment. of the uncertainty of finding an equally eligible temporary investment.

The business of the Stock Exchange has been light, and the interest has centred chiefly in Pittsburg, Erie, and Michigan Southern. Border State bonds are steady, Railroad bonds are firm, and Government securities are strong; registered 1881 are wanted at 104, and 1881 conpons are firmly held at 103½, with every prospect of a further advance.

"A considerable amount of foreign capital is being invested in our national securities, but most of the orders from abroad specify such old, well known securities as the sixes of 1807 and 1898, or the fives of 1850, 1871, and 1574. As these bonds are now fliny held by investors, and as the sixes of 1881 are also scarce, the current is now setting towards the new five-tyeonies, which, being comparatively cheaper, have already absorbed large balances. and contribute to keep down the price of extent the receipts for five-tyeonies to the control large balances.

change.

The receipts for five-twenties at the Sub Treasury today are very large. Those of yesterday amounted to
\$259,720, while the subscriptions through Mr. Jay.
Cooke, and the various sub-agents who are in our chief
cities promoting the success of the loan, are also increasing. organing of the control of the contr The following table shows the principal movement he market as compared with the latest quotations esterday evening: 

larlem preferred Mich. So. gnar. Ilinois Central. 'ittsburg Gold is dull at 146%@146%, and, as there is less disposition to purchase on speculation, the transactions are smaller than usual.

Exchange is dull at 159@169%. Philada, Stock Exchange Sales, June 5.

Phila 6s old... 105 1054 Catawissa R Con '7% 8
Do new... 1084 1084 Do prid... 23% 24
Alls co 6s R... 65 1084 Do prid... 23% 24
Penna 6s... 1.02 103
Reading R... 53% 65% 65% Harrisburg R. 67% ... 72
Do bds '70. 106% 107
Penna R... 67 67% Do scrip... 45% 45% Do prid... 128 149 Do prid... 128 149 Do bds... 128 1 Weekly Review of the Philad's, Markets,

There is no new feature in the produce market, and business generally continues dull. Breadstuffs are neglected, and four, wheat, rye, and corn are rather lower. Coal is very active, and prices are lookrather lower. Coal is very active, and prices are looking up. Candles are without change. Coffee continues very scarce and dull. Sugar and nolasses are firm at previous rates. Fish are firmly held. There is more doing in foreign fruit; in domestic no change to notice. Iron continues very dull. There is a fair business doing in lumber at full prices. Naval stores are better. Oils of all kinds are dull, and prices rather lower. There is a limited demand without change in prices. There is a moderate demand for Clover Seed: Timothy

the process of the contraction o

from \$5.75@6 for superdue, \$6.25@6.75 for extras, \$6.50 @7.50 for extra family, and, \$7.75@6.70 % bbl for supergrands, according to quality. By a Flour is offered \$8.50 cm and \$1.50 cm an and mate are nominally unchanged, but there is e following are the receipts of flour and grain at t is during the past week:

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5, 1863.
The position of uncertainty assumed by our forces in the rear of Vicksburg, and the fears of our ultimate sucthe rear of Vicksburg, and the fears of our ultimate success in reducing the rebel stronghold, has had the effect of checking the epeculation in stocks, but has had very little influence upon the receipts by the agent for the five-twenty loans. The fact has become settled, that the war must be carried on; that it will require money to do so; that the Government must raise such money, and it must come from the pockets of the people.

The Government also recognizes such facts, but gives The Government also recognizes such facts, but gives to the people a choice of securities. It says if you will COAL.—The market continues very active; and dealers generally bave advanced their prices; large sales are making for shipment and home mee.

COFFEE is dull, but firm; small sales of Rio at 30@ 51%c, and Laguayra at 33c; the stock is very light.

COTTON.—There is very little doing in the way of sales, but prices have advanced; sales reach about 100 bales at 33@f5c ? Ib for Middlings.

DRUGS AND DYES.—There is very little doing; small sales of Bleaching Powders making at 4c; Blue Vitriol at 14c; indigo is held firmly; the stock is very light.

FEATHERS are dull and range from 46 to 49 cents.

FISH.—There are very few Mackerel coming forward, and they are held with increased firmness; sales in lots from store at 136 to 520 for medium and extra large No. 1s; 510.56211.50 for No. 2s; \$5.50@ for medium, and \$5.50@70 for large No. 2s; \$5.50@ for medium, and here, and new are held at 6%. Pickled Herring are getting scarce and range from \$2.00@50 ?P bly, and 30@40c P box for smoked.

FRUIT.—Supplies of foreign have been coming forward more freely, and two cargoes of Oranges and Lemons have been disposed of from the wharf, part at \$3.50.50 ?P box and part on private terms. Raisins are scarce and held firmly. In domestic fruit there is not enough doing to establish quotations.

FREIGHTS are rather firmer, both to foreign and coastwise ports. Among the engagements to Liverpool were I,000 bbls Flour at 2s 6d, and a vessel with Coal Oil at 7s 6d; a brig was taken for Cork, and orders at about the same figures. To London no engagement has been reported; San Francisco freights are nominal; small vessels suitable for the West Indies are scarce and the same figures. To London no engagement goods, and \$2.75 to \$3.50 for Pig and Mannfactured Iron.

GINSENG.—There is wery little here; we quote crude at 90c. and clarified at \$1 P B.

HEMP is very quiet, their being but little stock here out of the hands of the manufacture in, and the sales have only been in a small way at \$3.60.50 for 100 ms.

REIGHTS are rather firmer.

SEEDS.—The take the bonds of the United States at a fair rate of i take the bonds of the United States at a fair rate of in-terest, well and good; if not, it is in my power, as it is likewise my necessity, to flood our country with paper issues; for money, by some means, I must have. Will you subscribe to my bonds, or must I force my promises to pay upon you? Will you give from your store, and bring messfely out of danger and necessity? I will sur-ment the loans and some at hen awant of interest in gold. port the loans, and secure the payment of interest in gold, by taxes, internal revenue, and custom-house arrange-

ments. Will you give a portion of your wealth into my keeping for a few years to enable me to save the country from destruction? If you listen to my appeal, and profit by it, all will he well; but if you refuse, I will be forced to issues which, in time, it may exceed my ability to redeem. It is for you to decide between my words and my bonds! onds!

The necessity, then, for converting legal-tender note into Government bonds is very great, for if the bonds prove not good the notes will certainly be worthless. as a matter of safety alone, this conversion is a privilege which our forefathers of the Revolution never enjoyed. This was the failure then; let it not be now. The world will be found to have grown in wisdom financial. world will be found to have grown in wisdom financial; ly if the people support the public servants sufficiently to suppress the greatest robellion of any age or clime.

Gold was rather steady to day at 140@145%, closing at 146%. Money looking easy, without change in rates. Government securities steady.

The Stock market was moderately active, with but little change in prices: State fives advanced to 103: City little change in prices; State fives advanced to 103; City sixes were steady; Reading sixes, 1870, were steady at 106%, the convertibles rose 1; Pennsylvania Rallroad 2d mortgages sold at 108; 25 was bid for North Pennsylvania Rallroad sixes, 117 for the tens; 111 for Elmira servers.

THE MONEY MARKET.

importation of \$40 acks Marshall's fine, which was consigned to a dealer.

SEEDS.—The market is fairly supplied with Cloverseed, and prime lots command \$5.5025.75 bushel. In Timothy and Flaxseed there is not enough doing to fix quotations; the latter is worth \$2.502 bush.

SPIRITS.—Foreign continues dull but firm: a cargo of Brandy is going into store. N. E. Rum is steady at 556.66c. Whicky is held less firmly; sales of 1.00 bbts Pennsylvia and Ohio at 456454c, small lots at 56, and the store of the store o vens; Schuylkill Navigation sixes, 1852, sold at 83%; Union Canal sixes were steady at 25; Donaldson Im-Provement sevens rose 1/4.

Reading Railroad shares rose 1/4; Huntingdon and Broad Top rose %; Camden and Atlantic preferred %; Long Island %; Pennsylvania %; Elmira preferred sold 1703 Hand A; Fennsylvana M; Elmira preferred sold at 53½; Little Schuylkill at 50½; Camden and Amboy 170: Philadelphia and Erie at 26; Catawissa was inactive, 7½ bid, 23½ for the preferred; Is was bid for Morth Pennsylvania. Passenger railways were active; Seventeenth and Nincteenth rose ½; Arch street ½; Tenth and Eleventh 1/4; 29 was bid for Girard; 57 for Tenth and Eleventh %: 29 was bid for Olirary, or for Chestnut and Walnut.

Schuylkill Navigation preferred was active and steady at 27@27%, the common sold at 13%@13%; Union Canal preferred, sold at 4%; Lehigh scrip at 45%; Morris Canal Bold at 70; Wyoming at 24; City Bank sold at 49%; Mechanics at 27%; Philadelphia at 122%; Northern Bank of Kantacky at 101%. The market closed steady—833,—

old and new crop New Orleans, from \$7@488, mostly cash.

NAVAL STORES are more active, and prices are better; sales of Spirits of Turpentine at \$3,50@3 55 B gallon; and Rosin, which is scarce, at \$24@28 B bbl. Nothing doing in Ter and Pitch to alter quotations.

Oll.—Linseed is dull and lower; small sales at \$1.25@1 30. In Fish Oils these is very little doing, lard oil ranges from 8to 87c for summer and winter. Nothing doing in Palm or Olive Oil.

COAL OIL is rather firmer: about 3,000 bbls sold in lots at 25@26 for crude; 43@450 for refined in bond, and \$25@25c for crude; 43@450 for refined in bond, and \$25@25c for crude; 43@450 for refined in bond, and \$25@25c for crude; 43@450 for refined and refined \$25@25c for crude; 43@450 for refined and refined \$25@25c for crude; 45@450 for serious and refined \$25@25c for crude; 45@450 for serious and refined \$25@25c for crude; 45@450 for serious and refined \$25@25c for crude; 45@450 for refined and refined \$25@25c for crude; 45@450 for refined and refined \$25@25c for crude; 45@450 for refined 4.610 bbls.

SUGAC.—Two has been more inquiry, and at the close holders put up their quotations \$25@45c fb; \$25@50 for 50 bbds \$25@50 for bbds \$25.50 for bbds \$25.50 for bbds \$25. Drexel & Co. quote Government securities, &c., as prexei & Co. quote Govern follows:
United States Bonds, 1881...
Certificates of Indebtedness...
United States 7 3-10 Notes...
Quariermasters' Vouchers...
Orders for Certificates of Indebted Gold... TEAS.—Greens are held with more firmness, in consequence of the destruction of a cargo by piratels.

TOBACCO.—Leaf is dull and drooping, but manufactured is seen and commands full rates.

OL.—There is rather more doing, and prices are unsettled, with small sales at 60@95c, nett. The new clip will open high. The following is the statement of coal transported over the Hazleton Railroad for the week ending May 30, 1863:

New York Markets. June 5.
Asses are quiet and steady at \$8 for Pots, and \$9.621/2
for Pearls. for Pearls.

BREADSTIFFS.—The market for State and Western Plour is dull, and 5 cents lower.

The alles are 7,800 blots at \$5.15@5 30 for superfine State.

\$5.6 @6 20 for extra do; \$5.30@5.10 for superfine Michigan, Indiana, Iowa. Ohio, etc., \$5.50@6.15 for extra do; including shipping brands of round-hoop Ohio at \$6.16@6.26, and trade brands do at \$6.50%7.50.

Southern Plour is quiet and in favor of the buyer; sales 600 bbls at \$6.56@7.10 for superfine Baltimore, and \$7.15.

@9.30 for extra do. 338,282 01 361,603 02 - 21,181 07 218,547 05 239,731 12 Ganadian Flour is dull and 5 cents lower; sales 560 bbis at \$5.55@6.05 for common, and \$6.20@7.75 for good 119,734 16 121,871 10 to choice extra.

Rye Floor is inactive and selling at \$3.76@5.25 for the range of fine and superfine.

Corn Meal is in moderate demand and steady; we quote Jersey at \$4.25; Brandywine \$4.55; Caloric \$4.50; Puncheons \$22. Jersey at \$4.25; Brandywine \$4.55; Caloric \$4.50; Punchens \$22.

Wheat is less active, and one cent lower. The sales are 45.00 bushels, at \$1.2[0]. 135 for Chicago spring; \$1.33[0]. 44 for Milwaukee Club; \$1.45@.1.48 for amber Jowa; \$1.48@.1.54 for winter red Western; and \$1.55@.1.55 for amber Michigan.

Rye is dull at \$10[1].

Barley is inactive and entirely nominal.
Onts are quiet and dull, at 75@82 for Canada, Western, and State.

Corn is one cant lower with less daing. Theseles are \$33,232.19 31,993.03 \$1,240.16

and State.

Corn is one cent lower, with less doing. The sales are
55.(100 bushels, at 77@79c for old mixed Western, and
72@79c for new do.

Beans are selling at \$3.35 for mediums, and \$3.45@
3.50 for Marrowfats.

Pens are dull at \$1.10 for Canada.

Chronix.—By auction 1.543 Bags, damaged, sold at
33.60 %c. 33 63%c.

GOPPER.—American ingot is quiet and firm at 31c.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits Turrentine are firmer, with sales at \$3.50. Rosins are higher, and quoted at \$36@

35 for common to fine No. 1.

GUNNY BAGS are quiet, with sales of 50 bales on private terms.

GUNNY CLOTH is dull and nominal at 15c.

FIRE CRACKERS.—We notice sales of 500 boxes No. 1

Canton at \$1.55, and 9,000 boxes do on private terms.

Not cancello. The former were sold to go to New York on private terms. HOPS are dull, and sell only in a small way at 20@24c. LUMBER.—There is a firm demand for all descriptions; sales of yellow pine sap Boards at \$20@22 % M feet; white pine at \$20@24; Scantling at \$16@11; and Laths from \$1.40@1.0 % M. There are but few Pickets here, and prices of Shingles have not changed for some time past.

past.

MOLASSES.—The market has been quiet, and among
the sales are a cargo of Trinidad, at about 45c. and some
old and new crop New Orleans, from 37@48c, mostly

into store.
TALLOW is dull; small sales city-rendered at 1114@1114c, and country at 1014@1014c F ib.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
GEORGE N. TATHAM,
WM. L. REHN
BENJ. MARSHALL,
COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

LETTER BAGS AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, PHILADELPHIA. Schr Greenland, Evans ..... Schr Horace E Brown, Rice. . Steamer Whirlwind ..... Steamer Whirlwind. St. Thomas, June 8
MAIL FOR THE ATLANTIC SQUADRONS.—The United
States strumer Massachusetts will sail on Saturday, 6th
inst, for the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, communicating with vessels off Wilmington. N.C.; and will
take letters and packages for officers and men if sent to
the Navy Yard before that day.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, June 6, 1863.

stopol, Savin, 3 days from New York, in balist to JE Bazley & Co. Bark Martha (Norw), Evenson, from Antwerp March in ballsat to captain. Brig C M Carver, Pendleton, 15 days from Black River, Bark Martha (Norw), Evenson, from Antwerp March 25 in ballast to captain.

Brix O M Carver, Fendleton, Edays from Black River, Ja with logwood, &c. to D N Wetzlar & Co.

Briz C Hao C Wen, Fettingill; 4 days from New York, in Black River, Fettingill; 4 days from New York, in Black River, Fettingill; 4 days from New York, in Black River, States of the last to captain.

Schr Mechanic, Dolbow, I day from Odessa, Del, with corn to Jas L Bewley & Co.

Schr Mary, Rickards, I' day from Camen, Del, with whent to Jas L Bewley & Co.

Schr John, Whithy, Honderson, I day from Odessa, Mechanic, Dolbow, I day from Odessa, Del, with Jas L Bewley & Co.
Mary, Rickards, I' day from Camen, Del, with to Jas L Bewley & Co.
John Whitby, Henderson, I day from Odessa, it wheat to Jas L Bewley & Co.
H Barratt, Denby, I day from Smyrna, Del, with Jas Barratt & Son.
Wm George, Conover, I day from Smyrna, Del, rut to Jas Barratt & Son.
Planter, Fowler, I day from Leipsic, Del, with J. E Palmer.

Schr Planter, Fowler, I day from Leipsic, Del, with grain to J. E. Palmer.

Schr Kate Kallahan. Hagen, from Fortress Monroe, Schr Kate Kallahan. Hagen, from Fortress Monroe, Schr Mary & Elizabeth, Cordery, from Providence, Schr J. S Weldin, Springstead, from Port Royal.

Schr N B T Thompson, Endieolt, from Beaufort, Schr A lex Young, Young from Port Royal, Schr A lex Young, Young from Port Royal, Schr Minerva, Brooks, from Pawtucket.

Schr Minerva, Brooks, from Pawtucket.

Schr Minerva, Brooks, from Pawtucket.

Schr Moore, Ingersoll, from Bridgeport.

Schr W m P Cox, Houck, from Medford.

Schr W m P Cox, Houck, from Medford.

Schr M well, Henderson, from Boston.

Schr M neal, Henderson, from Boston.

Schr Many & Blen, Case, from Greenport.

Schr W ne P Cox, Houck, from Medford.

Schr Mary & Henderson, from Boston.

Schr Mary & Henderson, from Messen.

Schr M neal, Henderson, from Messen.

Schr M neal, Mary & Hours from New York, with mdse to W M Baird & Co.

Steamer David Utley, Phillips, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to W M Baird & Co.

Steamer Alida, Robinson, 24 hours from New York, with mdse 70 W P Clyde. BELOW. Bark Lady Milnes, Cowan, from Liverpool.

CLEABED. Bark Victoria (Br), Christian, Barbadoos, Thomas Bark Victoria (Br.), Unitsuan, Barbaggos, Fridmas Wattson & Sons. Bark Sea Eagle, Howes Port Spain, Hark St Marys, Bryant, Jamaica, J E Bazley & Co. Ketch Commerce, Barnes, Mayaguez, J. Mason & Co. Brig Belle of the Bay, Bolger, New Orleans, Work-man & Co. nan & Co. Brig San Antonio, Jackson, New Orleans, Tyler, Stone & Go.
Brig. Verandah, Stevenson, Londonderry, B Tayler
& Co.
Schr G Kilborn, Norwood, Boston, Penna Coal Oil Co.
Schr N B T Thompson, Endicott, Boston, Hunter, Norton & Co.
Schr G M Neal, Henderson, Boston, Castner, Stickney
& Wellinston. & Wellington, Schr JS Weldin, Springstead Boston, ER Sawyer & Co. Schr Minerva, Brooks, Pawtucket, do Schr Mary & Elizabeth, Cordery, Providence, R H Powell.
Schr. P. A. Sanders, Somers, Marblehead, Blakiston, Graff & G.
Schr. Wm Loper, Robinson, Lynn, do
Schr. Wm P. Cox., Honek, Medford, do
Schr. C. Moore, Ingersoll, Chelsea, Sinnickson & Glover,
Schr. Mary Bilen, Case, Nanlucket, I. Audenried & CoSchr. Kate Kallahan, Hagen, Alexandria, Tyler, Stone & Co.
Schr Skepton, Corkrin, Alexandria, do
Schr Skepton, Corkrin, Alexandria, Moble, Caldwell
Co.
Schr R & Taylor, Taylor, Alexandria, A G Cattell & Co.
Steamer R Willing, Dade, Baltimore, A Groves, Jr.
Str Beverly, Perce, New York, W P Clyde

(Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.) LEWES. Del., June 4 (Correspondence of the ranagement axcusings, LEWES, Del. June 4.

The ship Sebastopol, from New York, passed up yesterday afternoon. The steamer Decatur and schris Elvenset, Marietta Hand. Alex Law, Charmer, Mary Jane, and H. Rutter, loaded with hay, straw, and grain, for Wushington, passed to sea Jast evening. About thirty schriscame to barbor tast night, and remain up to this time-7% A.M. Wind NE; weather clear.

(Correspondence of The Press.)

(Correspondence of The Press.) The following boats from the Union Canal passed into the Schnylkill Canal to-day, bound to Philadelphia, laden and consigned as follows:

D W Bennett, Gen Lane, and Elias, lumber to Malone & Trainer; Warrior Ridge and B B Purcell, grain to A G Cattell & Co; J Brown, lumber to John Craig; General Hooker, do to Samuel Bolton; H F Durrell, do to captain. (Correspondence of the Press.).

"HAYARDE GRACE, June 4.

The steamer Wyoming left here this morning with the following beats in tow. la\_en and consigned as follows: Patterson & Lippincott, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincett; Ann Elizado to Day, Saber & Co. Maggie, do to Daylor,

The gas

Marine News. CAPE RACE, June 5. -- The steamer North Ame-ican, from Quebec for Liverpool, passed here last evening.

New York, June 5.—The steamer Northern Light, from Aspinwall, with the California mails and specie, arrived this afternoon.

New York, June 5.—Arrived, ship Roger A. Hiera, from Liverpool.

CITY ITEMS.

PATENT PARAFFINE VARNISH .-- We invite attention to the advertisement in another column of our paper to-day, over the signature of George S. Page & Bro., respecting the efforts that have been made to palm an imitation upon the public. to the detriment of the celebrated "Patent Pavaffine Varnish," manufactured by the above firm, and sold in this city exclusively by their authorized agents, Messrs. Hulburt & Co., No. 240 Arch street. We have taken pains to examine the Paraffine Varnish, and inquire from reliable authority as to its nerits, and find that its reputation as a durable, uick-d tring, brilliant, and economical application or imparting a glossy black coating on wood or ron, is unequalled by any other varnish in use. Messrs. L'alburt & Co. No., 240 Arch street, are well known in this community as honorable and retable merch ants, and we congratulate Messrs. Page & Brother up. on having placed their invaluable paarticle in such excellent hands. Their stock of the Paraffine V arnish now on hand is large, so that they are enable d to supply all orders for it with comptness and clespate GRAND FLOR AL FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SOLDIERS. —On Monday afternoon, the 8th instant, a grand Fl oral Fair for the benefit of the sick and wounded so, diers will open at Concert Hall, Chestnut street, above Twelfth, to continue open one week. Among the Board of Counsellors who have lent the weight of their names to insure the success of this humane , and praiseworthy enterprise are the Hon. Mayor of our sity and a large number of our most wealthy and influential citi have no doubt the Fair will be in all respects worthy of its noble object, and that our people will respond

to this agreeable appeal for the sick and wounded soldiers with characteristic promptness and liberality. PHOTOGRAPHY, as a science, owes more for the perfection to which it has been brought to the house of Messrs. Broadbent & Co., (now Wenderoth & Taylor,) Nos. 912, 914, and 916 Chestnut street, than to any other firm in this country, perhaps in the world. Being artists themselves, they have had the sagacity and skill to bring all the helps of science to bear upon the perfection of this in-valuable art. The consequence is, that to-day their pictures, of all sizes and in every style, are quoted in all the large cities, both here and in Europe, as the finest specimens of Photography, in its various departments, that have ever been produced. THE NEW IRON-CLADS.—Fifteen new

keels, all of new light-draught armored vessels, are now laid in different parts of the country, and in a few weeks the frames will be up. Those vessels which may be finished in six months will be paid for at the rate of \$395,030 each, and those in nine months, \$380,000. Efforts are made by private parties to import iron for miscellaneous purposes, in order to use all home stuff on the vessels. In five weeks, it is announced; the Department will decide as to which class of ocean vessels it will build. The Department has already decided that the supply of coal for these vessels, when finished, shall be furnished entirely by Mr. W. W. Alter, of this city, from his great yard. Ninth street, above Poplar this arrangement.

BEAUTIFUL EXHIBITION OF FRUITS .-Mr. A. L. Vansant, all day yesterday, displayed in front of his confectionery establishment, Ninth and Chestnut streets, a rich array of dwarf grape vines, in fruit, and hundreds of our citizens halted to admire the immense purple clusters suspended from the delicate stems. We advise alliwho can, to see this beautiful display, before it is removed. Mr. Vansant's stock of French and American Confec-tions is also unsurpassed in this country. FINE SUMMER CONFECTIONS.-Messrs. E. G. Whitman & Co., No. 318 Chestnut street, next or to Adams & Co.'s Express, have now ready their choice Summer Confections, embracing,

besides a great variety of the most luxuriant articles in their line, a number of delicious preparations that are highly popular for their medici These gentlemen use only the purest materials in made in this country, which they sell at prices no higher than are usually charged for goods much inferior in quality. They are enabled to do this from department of our trade and manufactures. A POPULAR EMPORIUM OF ART.—The admirers of the beautiful in art will find much to gratify their taste and fancy at the popular Photographic Gallery of Mr. F. A. O. Knipe, No. 906 Arch street, above Ninth. The specimens of copies from fine engravings which Mr. Knipe has executed are,

beyond question, the most perfect that have yet been made. His reputation for plain, untouched photographs, especially in the larger sizes, is also securing for him an immense patronage. SUMMER CLOTHING AT MODERATE PRICES. -Messrs. C. Somers & Son, No. 625 Chestnut street, micesis. O. Somers & Son, No. 625 Chestnut street, under Jayne's Hall, are now surprising their numerous customers by their astonishingly moderate prices for first-class ready-made clothing, as compared with the prices charged by other manufacturers. Their styles of Clothing, moreover, are unsurpassed by any other establishment in the country, the chief reason of their moderate prices being found in the fact, that they are their reason. in the fact that they are their own importers, and have long since determined on selling at the smallest possible advance. All who patronize this house, whether judges of goods or not, may rely upon get-

ting the full value of their money. A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF BOYS' STRAW HATS, Caps, and Jockeys are now closing out at Wood & Cary's, No. 725 Chestnut street, at reduced prices. A FINE STOCK OF GENTLEMEN'S FUR-NISHING GOODS, including the most comfortable and best-fitting Shirt of the age, will be found at George Grant's, No. 610 Chestnut street FOR MILITARY FURNISHING GOODS OF

every description, suitable for Army and Navy offi-cers, go to Charles Oakford & Son's, under the Conti-MESSRS. WOOD & CARY, No. 725 Chestnut street, have now in store an elegant line of Ladies' Walking Hats, both white and colored, of the most beautiful styles.

SEASONABLE HATS AND CAPS FOR GEN-TLEMEN AND YOUTH.—An elegant stock of these at Oakford & Son's, under the Continental Hotel, at moderate prices. SMOKED AND SPICED SALMON.—Messrs.

Davis & Richards (successors to the late C. H. Mattson), dealers in fine family groceries, Arch and Tenth streets, have just received a fresh supply of smoked Salmon, large and handsome, together with the finest quality of Spiced Salmon, a very delicate article for A PERFECT SEWING MACHINE for manucturing purposes (No. 9) at forty-five dollars, of

the fullest capacity, and very rapid, at Grover & Baker's, 730 Chestnut street. A RARE BUSINESS CHANCE!-NEWS-PAPER ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE. - See advertisement under "Special Notices!" Speedy application may be advantageous. CERTIFICATE OF CURE.—READ! READ! READ!—This certifies that I was, for the space of eighteen years, afflicted with bad fils, was unable to sit down with comfort, and whenever I appeared in ladies, and the affliction continued until mortifica set in, when I was recommended by a friend to try Charles Stokes & Co.'s one-price, under the Continental, when one suit of black clothes completely cured me. (Signed.) DE JONES. SPADES TRUMPS.—Spades are trumps with Gen. Grant about this time. That energetic commander, finding that the rebel works about Vickeburg were not to be taken by direct assault, has taken to digging, and he is securing himself with great zeal, in some instances using their tin with trenchers. Such soldiers deserve success and they will be rewarded with a restored Union, a vindicated flag, and universal free trade at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestaut street, above Sixth. NATURE is a great believer in compensations. Those to whom she sends wealth, she saddles with law-suits and dyspepsia. The poor never indulge in wookcock, but they have a style of appe salmon, and that is quite as well. And it is also

within their power to enjoy the luxury af a hand-

Clothing establishment of Granville Stokes, No.

some suit of summer garments from the econ

WINDOW-Window Window Window ... Brown Shades. Shades. 1.5 Olive Olive Gilt Gilt Gilt Shades. Shades. Shades. Shades, 1408 Chestny t street. 1408 Chest nut street. 1408 Che stnut street. FURNITURE SLYPS, or loose covers, the most fashionable, cu't and made by practical (male or female) artists. Hollands, chintzes, and linens,

for slips, always on hand, at low prices. W. Henry Patten's West-Find Upholstery Store, 1408 Chestnut TEN DOLLARS REWARD IF THE INDIAN HERB DOC. TOR from Canada fails to describe disease and tell his patients the nature of their com or illo ess, without receiving any information from Lio charge for advice or consultation. No. 333 Chestnut street, below Fourth. je2-6t\* A STATE OF THE STA