MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1868.

THE NEWS. THE storming of Port Hudson by the army of Gen. Banks must now have parallel interest and importnice with the assault and siege of Vicksburg. Gen. Banks has gained a partial success, with a terrible loss of life to his adversary's and his own forces. The attack on Port Hudson commenced on the 27th, after the position had been closely invested by Gene-Tals Weitzel, Emory, Augur, Grover, Sherman, and Arnold-the last commanding the artillery-the whole under the command and in presence of Gen. Banks. The position, one of the strongest in The world, and desperately defended, has been par-tially conquered by the extraordinary perseverance and daring of the national forces; in the face of appalling danger; its fall was momentarily expected; and General Banks had express his earnest determination to gain it, and gain it speedily, however severe the trial. The incidents of the battle are rich in record of united and individual bravery. The enthusiasm of the national soldiers is described as wonderful, and their daring and resolution magnificent. The fierce valor of a negro regiment, which lost six hundred killed in a charge on the enemy's works, is forever signalized most desperately-contested actions of the war. A number of batteries were carried. Gen. Sherman was wounded, and brigade commanders Chapin and Nickerson believed to be killed. We have also an account of the heroic and affecting death of Colonel Cowles. The garrison of Port Hudson comprehended about 12,000, which, according to rebel papers, had been reinforced by Kirby Smith. Our losses so

a sad but not too dear a cost for victory. WELEARN of no new assault upon Vicksburg The city must be taken by reduction and gradual approach, and thereupon by assault, when the enemy has been wasted by the comparatively slow fever of siege. Gen. Grant, we are assured, is using every means, with earnestness and expedition, to compe a surrender or open the way to successful assault. The siege will not be a long one; Grant is being amply reinforced, and his army is fully capable of the work before it, and able to guard its rear There are sufficient forces, also, to meet any move ment which Johnston may make toward Memphis a suspicion which we find reiterated in the news General Blair has gone with a considerable force u the Yazoo river, on a reconnoissance, and importan news is expected from him. Rebel news from Rich mond reports that, in the assault on Vicksburg, Grant at one time used cotton bales for movabl breastworks, upon which Pemberton directed his largest guns, mowing down whole platoons of the national troops. By the gunboat assaults of Porter, the rebels report a loss of seventy men drowned in the sinking of a steamer. Confidence in Pemberton

far will amount to between two and four thousand-

is restored by his refusal to surrender. GENERAL HUNTER'S reputed retaliation letter to Jefferson Davis is of doubted authenticity. It is said that General Hunter never wrote it, certainly never printed it. On the other hand, it is called a spurious copy of a letter really written, but considerably modified after the first draft. Whether ahe letter is General Hunter's own official expres gion—though the style bears unquestionable marks of his manner, and though the letter contains sentiments very creditable to his character as a soldier —it is yet a question. The reported re moval of General Hunter is also registered among the doubts. It seems to be unquestionable, how ever, that there is a want of reciprocal understanding between the Departments of South and North Carolina concerning the exchange of troops, Hunter having sent Heckman's brigade to Foster to relieve Washington from voluntary generosity, which Foster does not return by sending back the brigade now that Hunter needs it. On the other hand, General Foster complains that a portion of his own command is kept by General Hunter. But it seems

clear that the latter's department most needs an THE vegue rumor of the recrossing of the Rannaof Seturday, has resolved into the more moderate but important fact that a reconnoissance in force, by the 2d division 6th Army Corps, was made across the river on the noon of the 5th instant, at Run. The crossing was resisted by the rebel sharpters, but our troops pushed across under a severe fire, and stormed the opposite rifle pits, which they took, with nearly a hundred prisoners. By road. The crossing was a surprise. During the night Lee sent back two corps, with General Longstreet, to reinforce his position in front. In the morning, it is said, the Fredericksburg troops moved ful in ascertaining the locality of the enemy's forces. We also notice the return of Col., Kilnatrick, who, since leaving Urbana, has gathered 500 horses and mules, 35 vehicles, and 250 contraband laborers. A LIEUTENANT of a Connecticut regiment, who has lately been released from prison in Richmond, Prentice New York Evening Post that Major called at the prison value of the Prison val had then come from an intervahad then come from an intervend said that he and J. P. Benjamin, and that both those more clared in the most solemn manner that the two Union officers held in Richmond as hostages for the two opics lately hanged by Burnside should be executed. They had been selected by lot, though the drawing had taken place without the knowledge of the prisoners, being done in the guard house. The officers upon whom the lot fell were Captain McKee, of the 14th Kentucky Regiment, and Lieutenant Sheppard, of a Missouri regiment.

In the Ohio Department, Gen. Burnside has issue.

and surrenders innumerable rights and advantages as a citizen, to defend his country, so the citizen uld, at least, be willing to make a slight sacrifice for the salvation of his country. We learn that Gen. Burnside is now rapidly building a military railroad out toward Danville, Ky., which, perhaps, should have been done long ago, so that the base of operations might have rested on Somerset, instead of Louisville and Cincinnati. A Cincinnati steamer is being fitted up as a jail for those who make bold expression of sympathy with treason. OPINIONS are expressed in diplomatic circles at Washington, that the reports of the capture of Puebla by the French were not only unfounded, but that the French sustained a repulse, and that Comonfort has reinforced Ortega. General Forey, according to French news, compares Puebla to the old Saragossa, and the Mexicans, with prophetic

taste, have christened their city Puebla de Zarapoza: We learn that the French General De Laumiere, who died in Mexico, from the effects of a wound in his head, received before Puebla, was a very distinguished officer. He made the campaign in the rimea, and was promoted to the rank of colonel, in March, 1856, as a reward for his services. He was at the head of the regiment of horse artillery of the Guard when appointed to the command of the artillery of the expeditionary corps to Mexico. He received the rank of general of brigade on the 12th of

pay and allowances now due and that may become due to him; to be cashiered; to be confined for a period of one year at such place as the Secretary of War shall direct, to be disqualified from holding any office of trust, honor, or emolument in the service of the United States, and the crime, name, and ment of delinquent to be published in at least three of the public papers of the State of New

REV. S. T. HUNTING, chaplain of the 27th Michigan Regiment, has been "dishonorably dismissed the service of the United States" by General Burnside, he "having strangely forgotten his clerical character, as well as his duties as an officer, by countenancing in his regiment resistance to a lawful the journals of the metropolis have so order of a superior officer, and having written a little regard for the obligations of veraetter to a civilian, in which he desires him to appeal to popular assemblages to support his presumptive and mutinous spirit."

THE rebel State Convention of Tennessee, for the nomination of candidates for Governor and members of Congress, on a general ticket, is called to meet at Windhester, Franklin county, on the 17th inst. Harris, the present Governor; Andrew Ewing, Richard McCann, and Samuel Anderson. Where the seat of Government will be located we have not

EUROPEAN news brings us statements of a large meeting in Sheffield for the recognition of the South and the departure of Mr. Mason for Paris on instant business of diplomacy. The rebel loan fluctuated greatly on the news of Jackson's death, and American securities had all advanced. The Poles had gained a victory, and another province was in in-

THE gunboat Cincinnati, lately sunk at Vicksburg, has had an unfortunate experience. In May, 1862, she was sunk at Fort Pillow; in January last was badly damaged at Arkansas Post, and now lies helpless under the rebel guns at Vicksburg. It is thought, however, she can be raised without much difficulty.
THE gunboats of the Potomac flotilla, now on the Rappahannock, under the command of Capt. Samuel McGaw, have lately made several expeditions, some of them with very important results. A few days since, several of the gunboats steamd up to the town of Tappahannock, where there was a strong rebel . cavalry picket, which was shelled out. Some of our

men were landed, and destroyed about 20,000 bushels of grain which was stored there. THE colored troops in the service, on every hand mentioned with praise by practical officers, are enumerated as follows: General Thomas' recruits, Banks. 3,000; in Kansas, 1,000; in South Carolina, 3,000; in North Carolina, 3,000; under General Rosecrans, 5,000; under ..General Schofield, 2,000 ; Massachusetts regin 1,200; in the District of Columbia, 800; total, 30,000. There are also 5,000 colored men in the navy. THE Legislature of California at its late session rassed an act requiring all teachers in the public schools to take the oath of allegiance, and another

excluding all traitors and alien enemies from courts of justice in civil cases. THE Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that entries at the custom house, either for consumption or warehousing, are subject to stamp duties. The law on this subject is not inc with the reciprocity treaty, which admits free of duty certain articles, the growth and production o itish colonies, into the United States.

The summary of the billiard tournament in New York is as follows: Kavanaugh has played four games and won four; Tieman has gained one out of four; Secreiter has played six and won three; Goldthwait four, and made two; Deery has four games played to one gained; Fox four to three, and Estephe Sye to one. The tournament will close next Thurs-

FOR some time lately Gov. Johnson, of Tennessee, has been conferring with the War Department to promote plans which he believes indispensable to the cause. Since this he has been at Louisville on urgent business connected with the equipment of troops, and more recently has been active in Tennessee to raise the required 25,000 troops for | cessful,

the redemption of the heroic eastern division of the State. Many Governors North have tendered him regiments and brigades, and he hopes to have his army soon completed. THERE is much speculation concerning the visit o Mr. Wood to President Lincoln. It is thought certain that the incurable politician repudiated the accounts of his treasonable speeches, and mollified his anti-patriotism. It is also said that Mr. Wood urged a cessation of hostilities, but did not produce he boasted evidence that the South wished to nego tiate on terms honorable to the North.

It is not yet certain whether Gen. Gilmore will relieve Gen. Hunter in command near Charleston

the War Department. THE colored men of the District of Columbia held a mass meeting on Friday afternoon. Great enthusiasm prevailed. Speeches were made by Colonels Birney, Taylor, and Raymond. The colored troops for the first time marched through the streets of Washington, fully uniformed and equipped, preceded by a band. The colored soldiers were cheered on Pennsylvania avenue. HENRY WINTER DAVIS has accepted the Congressional nomination of the Third Maryland district in an earnest speech, pledged to the most en-tire support of the Administration and the war.

or that he has left Washington on special service of

Mr. Davis has now become the champion and leader of the now large emancipation paty in Maryland. His prospects for election are certain. MR. WALL, Senator from New Jersey, writes to the New York World that "the country is overwhelmingly for peace," This falsehood even the World positively contradicts, and states that the failure of the Democratic party is owing to suspitions of an anti-war platform. THE Ohio Democracy are by no means a unit in favor of Mr. Vallandigham for Governor. The

war Democracy are strongly opposed to his nomination, and their opposition is embittered by the fact that, in counties where the war Democracy is strong, the party of Vallandigham are trying to send touble delegations, and thus to crowd the Convention into nominating him. GENERAL SICKLES states that there are regiments enough in the field, but not enough men. Our regiments average about two hundred bayo-

nets, one-fourth of the number required. These two hundred will make better soldiers in six weeks of all the conscripts put in their ranks than the best drill officers could effect in six months with new re-THERE need be no apprehensions of the capture of Helena, Arkansas, by the rebels. Gen. Prentiss has a force at that post which will be quite sufficient to defend it against any army Price can muster. A KEARNY Cross has just been presented to Gen.

Meagher, by Major General Birney.
The annual meeting of I. O. Good Templars of Pennsylvania will take place, Wednesday next, at GENERALS EWELL and A. P. Hill have been made Lieutenant Generals in the Southern service, the former to command in place of Stonewall Jackson, at the dying request of the latter.

The term of service of nine New Jersey regiments expires during the present month. They are

mostly located in Virginia. Operations of Our Armies. As long as the cause of the rebellion seemed to be prospering its sympathizers in the North felt that they could afford to remain comparatively quiet, and to maintain at least a semblance of loyalty. The fact that they have at last thrown off the mask. and arrayed themselves in opposition to the Government, can have but one interpretation. They see that the crisis of the rebellion is almost at hand; they see that unless they can create a counter-revolution at the North, the Southern armies must be overthrown, and the cause of the Union triumph. The impression seems to be general, that momentous events, foreshadowing the final triumph, are soon to take place. The public mind is impatient for news of active opera-

tions and successful results, and mainly because of the belief that, in spite of appearances, the rebellion was never weaker than t present. what is known as Franklin's crossing, near Deep of the Potomac will shortly resume the most merits and demerits of every plan or offensive, in verification of Secretary STAN-Ton's promise. Certainly it is as effective now as it ever was, and we doubt whether the morale of the men has been seriously impaired by the ill success of the late movement. It is a very difficult thing to demoralize a well-fed, well-clothed, well-paid army of intelligent American soldiers, who are accustomed to read the newspapers, and understand as thoroughly the holy nature of the struggle they are engaged in as those who stay at home to be patriots in public loan, or disinterestedly to proffer theory. The army of Gen. LEE is much stronger now, according to all accounts, than

it was during the late battles. It has been einforced from Charleston and Newbern by successful, but the accumulation of the festly propositiousand men. It is manishould be considerably Gen. Hooker try and strict integrity. It was not one of though the evacual thereby become nepeninsula should at these points the evacual thereby become nepeninsula should at these points at these points are described by the evacual thereby become nepeninsula should be considerably become nepeninsula cessary. Then useless. Attached to are At HOOKER's command, they would Capable of immense service; and, there-In the Ohio Department, Gen. Burnshar arrests, and a new order, admirable for its sincent arrests, and ness. He directs the arrest with a new film of war the soidier forsakes home and family, time of war the soidier forsakes home and family, the control of the fore, it is to be hoped that the statement mand, may prove true. It is probable that the reported evacuation of Fredericksburg by the enemy and its occupation by our forces is altogether untrue; for, even should LEE be contemplating a forward movement with the view of attempting to get in our rear, it is most unlikely that he would leave the strong position on the south of the Rappahannock wholly undefended. He reavement.

cannot afford, desperate as his situation may be, to give up a certainty for an uncertainty. We know that his army is very largeperhaps much larger than General HOOKER's, and, therefore, thirty or even fifty thousand of his troops might be spared to hold the Fredericksburg position, while the main army was left free to operate as it chose. That such a programme will be carried out, if possible, we have little doubt, although the sensation despatches of the New York Herald, published more than two weeks since, that LEE's trains had been seen moving towards Culpeper, still await confirmation. At present, the opposing armies seem to COL. D'UTASSY has been sentenced to forfeit all | maintain the same positions which they have for weeks occupied; each has been strengthened numerically, so as to render it as efficient as it has ever been; and either may at any moment commence an aggressive movement. That it has already commenced with the passage of the Rappahannock by our forces, and the capture of Frederickshurg Heights, is unworthy of our credence, if only from the circumstance that the statement first appeared in the New York papers. It is to be regretted that little regard for the obligations of veracity as to be continually disseminating canards respecting army movements. With

one or two exceptions, the newspaper press of our city cannot be charged with such fabrications of news; and, indeed, as the New There are a number of aspirants for the office of York World very frankly and justly remarked a few days since, "the trustworthiness of Philadelphia war reports is fast passing into a proverb." From the Southwest we have news of considerable interest, which will bear a most favorable interpretation. There has evidently been a desperate struggle at Port Hudson, with much loss of life on both sides; but our forces still invest the town, and, evidently, have not the slightest notion of retiring. The characteristic determination of General Banks, and the noble daring of the 2d Louisiana Regiment of negroes, are most gratifying features of the struggle, and are a sufficient earnest that success will finally be achieved, even though the enemy have been reinforced, as the Richmond papers state. In the event of this statement being true, it is possible that Gen. BANKS, like Gen. Grant, may be compelled to resort to the tedious formalities of a regular siege; and should the co-operation of his army be necessary to Grant's success, a delay of and stock-raising districts, the depot at Mataweek or two may seriously interfere with the operations against Vicksburg. We have confidence, however, that both armies. whether they act separately or in concert, can maintain their present positions against any force the enemy can spare to bring against them; and should they do nothing more than maintain their positions they must soon starve out the beleaguered garrisons. Gen. Banks, however, seems resolved that there shall be as little postponement of the victory as possible, and the reports of Gen. GRANT'S operations, although detailing no very stirring movements, are of a similar tenor. The use of cotton bales as a method of approach, which PRICE found so successful in moving against Colonel MULLIGAN'S position at Lexington, seems to have been

repeated by General GRANT on Thursday

week. This is at least an indication that he

is determined to move upon the enemy's

works with all possible expedition, even

though unusual risks may have to be en-

countered. The dangers and fatigues that

have beset his campaign will but serve to make its completion more glorious and suc-

The Death of F. M. Drexel. We have already noticed, in our local columns, the accident which, on Friday last. led to the death of F. M. DREXEL, the wellknown banker of this city. The event is one, however, which merits more than a passing notice. The extinguishment of a valued life, which was the centre of so many important interests, and an illustration of so

much sterling excellence, is at any time and under any circumstances a grievous loss to a community. But when in the midst of health, vigor, and activity, death descends so swiftly, and the thread of life is snapped so suddenly, the mysterious and inexplicable character of the startling providence adds intensity to its ordinary sadness, and compels us to pause in the whirl of business, and recognize in our affairs the intervention of a Superior Power.

In the events of his life, Mr. DREXEL furnished an example of diligence, enterprise, and integrity which our young men would do well to study. He was born in 1790, in the city of Dornbirn-Voraltberg, in Austria, and was educated at Milan, as a portrait painter. He removed thence to Paris, and in 1816 came to this country. He settled in Philadelphia, and in 1821 married a daughter of Anthony Hookey, of the same city. Here he assiduously practised his profession winning for himself a high reputation. While thus engaged an offer was made to him to go to Peru, and ornament the churches, which he accepted, and while visiting the States of South America he painted faithful likenesses of BOLIVAR and of his distinguished military compatriots. Returning to this country with considerable pecuniary means, he opened a banking house in Louisville, for a short

time, with J. M. FRANCISCUS; but as he preferred a larger sphere of action, he re-established himself in Philadelphia, and, in connection with his sons, A. J. and F. A. DREXEL, entered into the banknote and specie business. About twelve years since, although he was then sixty years of age, he went to California and opened the banking-house of DREXEL, SAT-TER, & CHURCH. This was a successful episode in his life. The business was highly remunerative; but, with that sagacity which marked all his movements, he voluntarily withdrew from it in time to avoid a financial revulsion which he saw was impending. The house which he established here still

exists; one of the wealthiest and firmest in the country, having passed, without faltering, through every crisis that has since befallen us. It has recently opened a branch n New York, under the name of READ, DREXEL, & Co., and one in Chicago, as J. W. DREXEL & Co. Of late years, the firm here and its branches abroad have been chiefly conducted by the sons of Mr. DREXEL, and we understand they'will continue the business as heretofore, without

In his personal habits Mr. DREXEL was plain, simple, frugal, and unostentatious. From his diversified experience he had acquired large stores of information, and a keen insight into human nature, which contributed greatly to his success. He was possessed of a strong, clear intellect, was diligent in business, and gifted with a re-It may be safely predicted that the Army | markable ability in piercing to the innerscheme which was submitted to him. Without thrusting himself ostentatiously before the public, he had nevertheless a deep regard for the public good, apart from any resulting emolument to himself. Our mining interests, real estate in the city, State improve-

ments, and productive and industrial developments generally, were largely benefited by his capital, and in any emergency of the State or Union he was, always ready to take the whole or any part of a his financial services to the Government. His great wealth was not the sudden result of speculation accidentally regarded rather as the legitimate sequence of years of persistent labor, guided by attentive thought, and regulated by a firm morality. His last moments were tranquil

and serene. Piously receiving from his spiritual adviser the sacraments of his church, and with a full consciousness of his condition, he departed in peace, leaving behind him a memory which those who know him best will cherish most. The commitnity is deprived of one of its most valued citizens, and, without intruding into the privacy of domestic grief, we may mingle our regrets with the sorrows of those to whom this general loss is a personal be-

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, June 6, 1863. If the campaign in the Southwest were merely confined to the capture of Vicksburg, we should look upon it with impatience. In the general mind it is customary to confound the capture of a city and the triumph of contending men with the material triumph that is to be gained. For my own part, whenever I think of Vicksburg, it is but as the type of a contest which involves the control of the whole Southwestern territory, and i, is not at all improbable that, before the end the army of Rosecrans will be actively cooperating with General Grant. I believe that Jefferson Davis made a prediction recently to the effect that the great battle of the war would be fought in the valley of the Yazoo. This, perhaps, was an apprehensive thought. There are so many interests involved in the Southwest that a Union victory will have the effect of dividing the Confederacy. The splendid success of Banks, which establishes the military problem of the capacity of the negro as a soldier, and the calm, cautious, and persistent gene-

ralship of Grant, will probably precipitate the very conflict which the President of the rebel Confederacy predicted. It is our true policy to meet this issue of arms. Already the advance of Grant is producing an excellent effect in Texas. By environing Vicksburg he has lifted the yoke from the Texans, and already we hear of organized opposition to the rebel rulers, in the shape of a movement to establish a separate republic. This may appear to be an opposition to Union as well as the rebellion, but it is really a half-way return to allegiance, for those who are now arraying the lone-star flag against the rebels will very soon replace it with our stars and stripes. Then we have the prospect of Louisiana returning to the Union as a free State, with the civil and political privileges of the other States, in the manner predicted by Mr. Seward in a conversation with Lord Lyons as late as December. The thinly-settled State of Arkansas, which is little more than a territory, cannot resist the example of Louisiana, while regenerated Missouri on the north will complete the chain. The loss of this territory to the rebellion would be more than the mere separation and estrangement of political communities,—it would be the loss of vast cornfields noros, and the great resources of the West. The Cotton States would be left to die from inanition, while the Mississippi would again become the great highway of the continent. These are some of the prizes involved in the coming contest on the Yazoo, and the victory will be final and overwhelming. It is not to be gained in a day, nor in many days, for the rebel Johnston is draining Mississippi and Alabama to strengthen his armies; while there are indications that Bragg is being weakened for the same purpose. I should be surprised if the campaign in the Southwest does not produce mighty results. It is not at all improbable thet the rebellion will pass away as rapidly as it came into being. Like an ice-bound lake or river which clings together for

months only to dissolve in a single morning,

we may soon see this strange and fearful

combination break up and dash to pieces on

the occasion of the first great victory-such

a victory as I hope soon to see on the banks

GOVERNOR HARDING, of Utah, it is rumored, will

OCCASIONAL.

of the Yazoo.

be removed.

WASHINGTON. Special Despatches to "The Press." WASHINGTON, June 7, 1863,

Appointment. Captain SIDNEY CLARK has been detailed for Asistant Provost Marshal General of Kansas, Ne braska, and Colorado. His headquarters is at The Mormons and the Indians. The statement which recently appeared in the newspapers charging the Mormons with assisting the Indians in a fight with the California voluni

teers, is contradicted by a prominent Mormon now here, who says he is cognizant of the facts. The article to which exception is taken was based on respectable authority, including Colonel Connon's

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Reconnoissance in Force across the Rappahannock—The Crossing near Deep Run—Rifle Pits Carried and One Hundred Prisoners Taken—Position of the Rebel Frisoners Taken—Fosition of the Reper Forces—Movements of General Longstreet —Success of the Reconnoissance—Spirit of the Army.
Washington, June 6.-[Special to New York Corps crossed the Rappahannock at noon yesterday, n pontoon bridges laid by a detachment of the enineer corps. The object was a reconn orce to ascertain the motives and position of the

The rebel sharpshooters made some opposition to the placing of the pontoons, but this was quickly overcome, although we lost one or two men in the rable skirmishing, and the rifle pits occupied by the rebel riflemen were finally carried, and some thirty or forty prisoners captured. Among the killed was Capt. Cross, of the 50th New

The rebels still hold Fredericksburg, Gen. Longstreet is there, and shows a strong front at the up-per fords of the Rappahannock. It is believed that per fords of the Rappahannock. It is believed that a large part of the rebel force has gone in the direction of Gordonsville, but with what intention can only be surmised. Our army is in good spirits, and ready for a move at an hour's notice, [Special to the New York Times.] Yesterday at noon, very unexpectedly to every-body, the engineer brigade was ordered to the Rappahannock with pontoon bridges, and ordered t proceed with the construction of two bridges across the river at the point known as Franklin's crossing,

clow the mouth of Deep run, and one mile below

Fredericksburg. The batteries from the 6th Corps,

under charge of Col. Tompkins, were likewise or dered to cover the engineers in their work, and Howe's division of infantry was ordered to the spot to support the engineers and push across as soon as The only rebel force visible was a double line of pickets, who lounged about very innocently, watching our operations closely. About 5 o'clock the enupon the rebels popped into the rifle pits and hegar picking off our men. Our artillery, twenty guns or more, immediately opened with shell, and for two hours kept up a vigorous cannonade, with little effect, however, upon the sharpshooters. It became necessary to storm the rifle pits, and at half past six o'clock the 26th New York, Col. Morrison, of Col. Grant's brigade, was ordered into the boats. They at once pushed across under a severe fire, and land ing on the opposite side, rushed upon the rifle pits

with cheers. The rebels vacated and ran. Our me instantly deployed as skirmishers, and in a short time some of the 62d Florida were brought in as prisoners. Other regiments of the Vermont brigade soon followed in boats until nearly the whole of two the engineers began the work on the bridges, and at Howes' division passed over. Our casualties were five killed and twenty-five wounded.
Our forces advanced cautiously across the plain, deploying skirmishers very handsomely, the right resting on Deep Run, and the left in the vicinity of the Bernard House. By dark they had reached the Bowling Green road, and posted pickets for the night, well out towards the foot of the timbered crests, in which the enemy have their strong en trenchments. The rebels were not discovered in force last night, though the prisoners state should soon meet them, if we kept on advancing This morning enough has been ascertained, to

locate the greater portion of the enemy's force Our crossing took the enemy greatly by surprise. During the night Gen. Lee marched two corps back from the vicinity of Salem Church to a position in front of our lines. Gen. Longstreet's corps has reinforced the troops in Fredericksburg, and slept there last night. This morning they moved in a southerly direction. By movement we have demonstrated to a certainty what became of the enemy, besides divining his purposes.

Our men behaved most gallantly, cheering as they crossed for the third time this historic river. The ement has thrilled the army with excitement and impatience RETURN OF KILPATRICK'S CAVALRY. June 6.—Colonel Kilpatrick's cavalry brigade arrived last evening, from Yorktown, via Urbana and the Northern Neck. Since leaving Urbana they the Northern Neck. Since leaving Uroma they have gathered 500 horses and mules, 35 vehicles; have gathered 500 horses and mules, 35 vehicles; helm, of the Baltimore Light Artillery, and a number of the rebel Signal Corps, were also taken prisoners and bought have soners, and brought here.

NEW YORK, June 6.—Reliable advices received here this evening state that there is no truth in the statement of the evacuation of Fredericksburg by General Lee's army, and the occupation of that place by our forces.

WASHINGTON, June 6, Midnight.—Whatever my have been the condition of affairs on either side of the Rappahannock for the last two days, it is known that our army to-night was on this side of the rive.

THE STH ILLINOIS AND COL. MORROW'S A member of the 8th Illinois writes as follows to the Washington Chronicle: SIR: In your issue of the 30th May your corre, spondent notices what he terms an expedition of the Northern Neck, under Col. Morrow, including in it the 8th Illinois Cavalry; "an expedition," your correspondent says, "for the purpose of rebuilding Mattox bridge," which had been destroyed by the rebels so as to cut off some of our vedettes below. by the rebels so as to cut off some of our vedettes below.

Now, the facts in the case are that the 8th Illinois Cavalry had no part in Col. Morrow's expedition this regiment having started four days earlier—of the 17th inst.—having been down to the Chesapeake thoroughly scouting every county on the Northern Neck, bringing back between three and four hundred horses, eight hundred contrabands, and fifty-one prisoners, including a captain of the 8th Virginia Cavalry. They also destroyed and broke up smiggling establishments and stores in Lanasater and Northumberland counties. All of this your correspondent accredits to Col. Morrow.

He is, at the same time, guilty of the inconsistency of mentioning Leesville as the furthest point reached by the Colonel's troops, and yet claiming that Colonel Morrow captured a host of prisoners, smurglers, some sixty to eighty miles further down the Neck. When the Eighth Illinois had marched seventy-five or one hundred miles on their return, they for the first time saw Colonel Morrow's troops, though then only stragglers. Colored M. was moving back rapidly, at their approach, towards King George Court House, where the major part of his command already was, his column being able to move with greater celerity than the cavalry, as they had only one prisoner, the colonel of the Fifteenth Viginia cavalry, no contrabands, and no horses. The cavalry regiment, on the contrary, had to await the movements of a heavy train of prisoners, contrabands, horses, and mules.

A splendid dash by a squadron of the Third In-

of a heavy train of prisoners, contrabands, horses, and mules.

A splendid dash by a squadron of the Third Indiana cavalry across the Rappahannock, at Urbana, is not mentioned in the article, though that squadron burned rebel stores and smuggling stores at the point. ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

The Fight at Franklin NASHVILLE, June 6.—The fight at Franklin on the 4th instant was between four brigades of rebels under Forrest and our forces. The latter held the rebels at bay until the removal of the Federal store when our reinforcements came up and drove the rebels beyond the town. On the morning of the 5th the rebels were ascer tained to have re-entered the town.

After a severe fight, which took place in the streets, Col. Faulkner, of the 7th Kentucky Cavalry, again drove the enemy some miles beyond the to and captured fifty of them.

Colonel Faulkner was badly wounded, and was brought here last night. Col. Wickliffe Cooper, of the 4th Kentucky Cavalry, was injured by a hor falling on him.

All is quiet at Franklin to-day. EXPEDITION TO LIBERTY-MUTINY IN BRAGG'S ARMY.
MURFREESBORO', June 7.—Colonel Wilder has returned from another highly successful expedition of his mounted infantry to Liberty. He broke up a and of guerillas, capturing all their horses and sixty-two prisoners Deserters represent that the Mississippi troops in Bragg's army are in a state of mutiny. The 41st Regiment, Col. Tucker, have been under a heavy guard for several days.

Portions of Breckinridge's and McKown's divi-

sions, reported as having gone to Mississippi, are Heavy firing has been heard in the direction of New Military Department—Locomotive Explosion.

CINCINNATI, June 7.—Indiana and Michigan pave been formed into a military district, and Gen. O. B. Wilcox is to be in command. A locomotive exploded at Nicholasville, Kentucky, yesterday, killing five soldiers and wounding

ST. LOUIS, June 6.—The New York delegation to the Chicago Canal Convention arrived here last night, by a special train. On the invitation of the city and State authorities they will have a public reception at the Court House this afternoon. Every effort is being made to give them a warm reception. June 6, 9 P. M.—The delegation were formally received by the State and city authorities, at the Ceurt House, this afternoon. Mr. Henry T. Blow delivered the welcome address, which was responded to by General Walbridge, on behalf of the delegation. Addresses were also made by Governor King, S. B. Ruggles, Governor Gamble, and others.

Governor Gamble, speaking in reference to the projected canal, said that Missouri recognized the importance of the movement, and desired to sacrifice everything for the Union—an institution which belongs to Missouri and connects her with the South. He called upon all to use their influence, not merely to open the canal, but to give the people a true impression of the abiding loyalty of Missouri to the Union, and her determination to consecrate her all to it. The Canal Convention. to it.

The visitors have been seeing the sights of the city, and on Monday will make an excursion to the Iron Mountain.

Fernando Wood. BALTIMORE, Tune 6.—Fernando Wood passed through this city this morning, on his return from his visit to Washington.

He received an unfastering reception from some New York soldiers, who were on guard at the Camedon street dépôt, who loudly denounced him, using such epithets as "Copperhead." and "traitor," and taking particular pains to inform him they were from New York.

Wood went on his way rejoicing. THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG. DESPERATE STRAIT OF THE ENEMY.

FORAGE AND AMMUNITION NEARLY GONE. PROGRESS OF THE SIEGE CINCINNATI, June 7.—The Adams Express Com pany have advices from their superintendent at Memphis to the 3d instant.

cinnati on Friday. A bearer of despatches from Pemberton to Johnston was captured on Thursday. The despatch reads: "Forage all gone; men on quarter rations; can hold out ten days." On Friday Gen. Grant ordered every gun in po-

not known. startling importance. Secretary Usher has returned from the West.

THE FIRE IN VICKSBURG-ONE SIDE OF WASHINGTON SQUARE DESTROYED. CAIRO, June 7 -A steamer from the Yazoo has arrived with dates to Wednesday last. The rebels have burned the upper works of the gunboat Cin-

Washington Square was destroyed.

Arkansas.

The guerillas are extremely enterprising, and extend their operations to a point almost within sight of Helena.

of Helena.
CINCINNATI, June 6.—Our advices from Vicksburg are to June 2d, but they contain no particular news. General Grant is able to press the siege and take care of Johnston, who is posted still at Jackson. His reported march on Memphis is not confirmed. and are playing vigorously on them and the town. On the 1st inst. the rebels shot three hundred horses

REINFORCEMENTS. REINFORCEMENTS.

The St. Louis papers, of the 3d, give a list of five steamers, which have left points on the upper Mississippi, within the last week, with reinforcements for General Grant. Over a dozen other steamers are to leave immediately with troops.

The Government evidently comprehends the necessity of reinforcing the gallant army now assailing Vicksburg. cessity of reinforcing the ganaly alm, in yieksburg.

A letter from Columbus (Kentucky), to the Milwaukee Ngws, 30th ult., announces that the 27th and 28th regiments of infantry, and the 2d Illinois and 4th Missouri cavalry, were under orders to leave at once for Vicksburg.

The Outrage in Berks County. READING, June 6.—The enroller of Brecknock township, Berks county who is a member of the Society of Friends, and named Joseph Dickerson, was attacked at his residence on Thursday night. The dwelling was much damaged. On Friday he received notice that "his grave had been dug," and on that night three shots were fired at his sister's house. This morning he came to Reading and resigned his commission.

caused by the partial burning of the galley of a bark off Almond street wharf. The vessel was loaded with coal oil. The damage was not asce o a late hour. The Second Louisiana. MAY 27TH, 1863. Dark as the clouds of even, Ranked in the western heaven. Waiting the breath that lifts All the dread mass, and drifts Tempest and falling brand Over a ruined land ;-So still and orderly,

Arm to arm, knee to knee, Waiting the great event, Stands the black regiment. Down the long dusky line Teeth gleam and eyeballs shine; And the bright bayonet, Bristling and firmly set, Flashed with a purpose grand, Long ere the sharp command Of the fierce rolling drum Told them their time had come. Told them what work was sent

For the black regiment. "Now," the flag-sergeant cried, "Though death and hell betide," Let the whole nation see If we are fit to be Free in this land; or bound Down, like the whining hound-Bound with red stripes' pain In our old chains again !" Oh! what a shout there went From the black regiment!

"Charge!" Trump and drum awoke Onward the bondmen broke; Bayonet and sabre-stroke Vainly opposed their rush. Through the wild battle's crush, With but one thought affush, Driving their lords like chaff. In the gun's mouths they laugh; Or at the slippery brands Leaping with open hands, Down they tear man and horse, Down in their awful course: Trampling with bloody heel Over the crashing steel, All their eyes forward bent, Rushed the black regiment. "Freedom!" their battle-cry-"Freedom! or leave to die!" Ah! and they meant the word,

Boorn the black regiment !

GEORGE H. BOKER.

Not as with us 'tis heard, Not a mere party-shout: They gave their spirits out: Trusted the end to God. And on the gory sod Rolled in triumphant blood. Glad to strike one free blow, Whether for weal or woe; Glad to breathe one tree breath, Though on the lips of death. Praying-alas! in vain!-That they might fall again. So they could once more see That burst to liberty! This was what "freedom" lent To the black regiment. Hundreds on hundreds fell: But they are resting well; Scourges and shackles strong Never shall do them wrong. O, to the living few, Soldiers, be just and true! Hail them as conrades tried : Fight with them side by side: Never, in field or tent,

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA. Official Report of General Foster-Colonel Richter Jones' Expedition to Gum Richter Swamp. WASHINGTON, June 7 .- The following report has

The rebels burned the wreck of the gunboat Cin-

sition to throw shell into Vicksburg. In one hour 3,600 were safely lodged in the city. The effect is Washington, June 7 .- The Government to night received official despatches from Vicksburg to the 3d inst. The telegram, while stating that the siege was continued, makes no mention of events of

The fire in Vicksburg on Monday night was caused by the explosion of our shells. One whole side of The planting of the slege guns is progressing, and it was the intention to open along the whole line on Our lines have been drawn in so close that in

meny places the armies are within speaking dis-Chicago, June 6.—A special despatch from Chick-asaw Bayou, dated June 1st, says:
There is no important change to report. General Logan, has planted heavy siege guns within one hundred yards of the rebel works, and has construct hundred yards of the rebel works, and has constructed a covered way from behind the high hill, through which the gunners pass to and fro with little danger.

A bearer of despatches from Pemberton to Johnston left the rebel lines on Thursday last, and coming directly to Gen. Grant's headquarters, communicated the contents to Gen. Grant.

It is reported from Helena, Arkansas, that the country between White river and St. Francis is partolled by guerills bands, numbering from six hundred to seven hundren men, under Dobbins.

General Price has removed his entire force from General Price has removed his entire force from Little Rock to Fort Smith, leaving behind but a

Our siege guns are close up to the enemy's works.

Returned Regiments.

New YORK, June 6.—The 37th and 33th Regiments have reached home. They will have a grand reception on Monday. reception on monday.

Trantron, June 6.—The 25th New Jersey Regiment, 700 strong, arrived at Trenton to-day from Suffolk, Va., tkeir term of service having expired. Sixteen regiments in all from this State will leave the service during the next month.

Under date of June 3, General Burnside has expressed the following, excellent alike in sentiment and argument:

The general commanding directs that General N. C. MoLean, provost marshal general, at once institute an investigation into the cases of all citizen-prisoners now confined in this department, and in all such cases as do not clearly show premeditated disloyalty on the part of the accused, or when a desire is manifest to atone for past faults by future good conduct, the prisoners will be released on taking the oath of allegiance and giving bonds for a strict observance thereof. The general commanding is convinced that a large majority of the men arrested have been misled by dishonest and designing politicians, and he prefers to strike at the sources of the evil, and allow those who have been led astray to return to their loyalty and allegiance, if they have seen the folly and sin of opposing the Government.

The United States, in attiving to put down a rebellion unparalleled in history, requires that every man, at home or in the field, shall each in his sphere be enlisted in the cause. The necessity demands a sacrifice from all. In responding to this call, the devotion of the citizen soldier stands foremost, and his sacrifice is the greatest. He gives up all that is dear to the citizen—his home, his freedom of speech and action, the prospect of gain, and often gives his life. He exacts no conditions, but surrenders himself wholly to his country, as represented by the constituted authorities placed over him.

But while he thus yields up his civic rights so entirely to his efforts, and looks forward to the time when, the authority of the Government restored, he shall again exercise the rights he has patriotically laid down.

While the duties of a citizen are of a more peaceful and less exacting character, he is none the less a soldier, and it becomes him to appreciate the grandships; it merely asks that he shall imitate the loyal examples of the soldier in the field, so far as to a soldier, and it becomes

Arrival of the Hammonia. Gov. Johnson at Nashville.

Gov. Johnson at Nashville.

In his recent visit to Nashville, Gov. Johnson, we are informed, received a perfect ovation. In response to this cordial welcome, Gov. Johnson said he had no speech to make at this time. He would merely tender his sincere thanks to citizens and soldiers for the kind reception they had given him. As he said, when he came more than a year ago, he returned to them with the clive branch of weare he properly the Constitution and the laws. You who have prospered and been happy under the Constitution and the laws of your country ought to submit now, and be happy once more. ["God bless Gov. Johnson!" shouted some one, possessed of a clear, ringing voice. "Amen!" called out another.] I am come to ameliorate the condition of my fellow citizens. [Cheers.] I have a responsible duty to perform to you, and to my country, and, God willing, that duty will be faithfully performed, as far as my humble ability extends. Bid I ever deceive you! [Never, never.] Never, nor do I wish or intend to do so now. I wish to retain that confidence. Shall I have it? [Yes, you shall!]—I will not faster you. I will not deceive you. This is my adopted State; in it are all that I hold dearly. Here are my wife and family, my property, my all; and I desire to free the State from treason and rebellion. Be true to yourselves, to your country, and to her laws, and all will be well.

THE FAIR AT CONCERT HALL.—The fair for the benefit of sick and wounded soldiers that is to be held at Concert Hall will be as crowded and brilliant an affair as any which has yet occurred. The ladies who have charge of the proceeding and the articles which decorate the tables are such as will render the scene one of the utmost brilliancy and variety, and will be a matter of pleasure to all parties. FIRE.—The alarm of fire last evening was

Later by the Steamship America – Stone-wall Jackson's Death Considered in Lon-don – Southern Recognition Meeting – Mason Left for Paris – State of Europe, &c. New York, June 7.—The new steamship Ameri-ca, from Bremen 24th ult., via Southampton 27th has arrived. has arrived.

The Hammonia sailed thirty-six hours previously.

The Europa arrived out on the 25th ult.

The rebel loan fluctuated greatly on the news of Stonewall Jackson's death. The reports of a probable armistice and of the prospects of European offers of mediation between the North and the South was again revived in London.

The Times says of Gen. Hooker's address: "If The Times says of Gen. Hooker's address: "If this document were received without authentication, it might pass for a hoax." The article ridicules the Union commander and his style.

American securities had all advanced. Virginia 68, ½; Illinois Central, ordinary shares, 4½; Michigan Central, 3; New York Central, 1; Pennsylaania Railroad, 1st mortgage, 2½.

Consols are quoted at 93%093%. For money the charge for advances on the stock exchange were 3½ 0.4 % cent.

A great meeting was held at Sheffled on the recognition of the South. The Mayor presided; ten thousand persons were present, and a resolution was agreed upon to memorialize the Government.

The Times says Mr. Mason left London on Tuesday for Paris, and increased strength is imparted to the rumors of a probability of French mediation.

FRANCE.

FRANCE.
The French rentes were 63f, 40c.
The Emperor will visit the Chalons camp shortly.
The agricultural prospects of France are magnifient. cent.

The Italian Parliament was opened by the King, whose speech refers a little to polities, and makes no allusion to Rome or Venice. The Parliament is earnestly recommended to agree to a financial consolidation. Orssesa, on the Dnieper, has been occupied by the Pollsh insurgents. The insurgents have gained a victory at Birze. Kamnieopotolsk is in open insurrection. The Russian troops have been ordered to proceed thither by forced marches.

EUROPE.

The apprehensions entertained at Durazzo of a landing in Albania by the Italian volunteers is increased by the Italian squadron off the Albanian coast. coast.

Advices from principalities state that General
Tarr and aids had arrived at Bucharest to meet
Prince Conza on his return from Maldavia. The Japanese Empire at present is travelling under a political and social revolution, which renders that country excessively dangerous to foreigners. Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, MBy 26.—Cotton opened firmer, with sales for two days of 12,000 bales, including 6,000 to speculators and exporters, closing flat with a downward tendency. The quotations unchanged.

The Manchester market is firm:

BREADSTUPPS.—The market is steady; Flour unchanged; Wheat in improved demand; good red winter American advanced 1@2d; Corn 29s 9d@31s 5d. Provisions dull and unchanged, except Lard, which has declined 6d.
PRODUCE.—The Produce market is steady and unchanged. The London Corn market unchanged. LARGE SALE SUPERIOR FURNITURE.—Attention is requested to the large sale of furniture, mirrors, carpets, &c., at No. 1402 Walnut street, to morrow, Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock. See Thomas & Sons' advertisement.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF CHOICE FRENCH Goods, &c.—The early particular attention of dealers is requested to the choice attractive assortment of French, Swiss, German, and British dry goods, aun umbrellas, &c., embracing about 750 packages and lots of fancy and staple articles in silks, worsteds, ns, and woolens, to be peremptorily old by catalogue, on four months' credit, comme ing this morning at precisely ten o'clock, to be con-tinued all day and part of the evening, without intermission, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, No. 232 and 234 Market street. Public Entertainments.

NEW CHESTNUT-STREET THEATRE. -The extravaganz Pocahontas" has been played at this estab recanontss has been played at this establishment for six nights with success. It is to be repeated to-night and to morrow night. The houses have been very full during the past week. The applause has been very plentiful. There is one "Trolean" song which Mrs. Wood sings, and which every night receives a double energy. We are tree to covered. encore. We are free to confess that Mrs. Wood is a very charming singer and actress. Her almond shaped eyes flash brilliantly and melt tenderly. Her deliciously-toned and sweet tuned voice, archly interpret the meaning of each melodious passage. Her eyes are her best features.

They are beautiful. Added to the rest of her not irregu-They are beautiful. Added to the rest of her not irregular features, they produce an eminently pleasing effect. Her complexion is delicate and pure; her form proportionate and graceful. She throws herself into the character she performs. We can think of no other expression that can so aptly describe the gusto with which she goes through with it. She enjoys her part so much that that leasens thereby the enjoyment of her audience. The same objection, though in a greater degree applies to her that applies to Mies Wells The latter, a striling stock actress, just oversteps the limit, which Mrs. Wood, a flashing star, inexcusably transgresses. Slie treats her audiences imperthently. She which area wood, a hashing star, inexcusably trans-presses. Slie freats her audiences impertinently. She is entirely too free with them. Her admirable qualities persuade them to tolerate this familiarity. She laughs upon the stage with a quite at home ease. She interpo-lates words not in the text. She even audibly prompts when it is unnecessary. We have not the slightest doub that all this is the result of pure good nature and exuberance of spirits. Still they are flaws in her performance, They are spots in the sun, motes in the eye. She can

be by turns arch. demure. wayward, plaintive, extrava gant, uproarious, and docile. She has much more merit than failing. Her audiences and their enthusiasm testify to this. The "Fair One with the Golden Locks" gave a to this. The "Fair One with the Golden Locks" gave a full scope to her capabilities. She made the most of it. "Pocahontas" presents not perhaps so wide a range, but a sufficient one to prove universally entertaining. Of the play itself there is not much to say. It is probably the best effort of the author. It abounds with bad puns, and worse jokes. The best witticism is when Powhatan says to poor loquations John Smith, "You must die early, so you can't dilate." Bad jokes and pointless puns are inevitable in extravaganzas, and all the better for being so. The principal characters in the present representation are well sustained; so are the inferior ones. Mr. Davidge is excessively amusing as Povohatan I. Mr. Chapman in his role was as entertaining as it would allow him to be. Everybody visible in the representation of the piece seemed to be anxious for its success. Each dance and every chorus was executed with unusual spirit and effect. It might, indeed, be suggested that the young ladies who take the less important roles might take pains to render themselves a trifte better looking. We regret they do not form a gallery of beauty. The scenery, the dresses, the stage management, are good, and the piece presents much and the stage management, are good, and the piece presents more than the stage management, are good, and the piece presents more than the stage management, are good. been received at headquarters of the Army of the United States:

HRADQUARTERS 18TH ARMY CORPS, NETBERN, N. C., June 2, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck, General in Chief United States Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: Referring to my brief reports of May 22d, I have the honor to report that, learning from Colonel-J. Richter Jones, commanding outposts, that he deemed it possible to capture the enemy's eutpost regiments at Gum Swamps; eight miles from Kinston, I ordered Colonel Lee's brigade, consisting of the 5th, 25th, and 46th Massachusetts Regiments, and three pieces of Ross' Battery and a battalion of cavalry to report to him.

Colonel Jones ordered the fifth, twenty-fifth, and forty-sixth, with the artillery and cavalry, under the command of Col. Pierson, Flith Massachusetts, to advance up the railroad and Jover roads, to attack the enemy's works in front, while the fifty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers and the twenty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers, under the immediate command of Colonel Jones, took a path through the swamp to reach the rear of the enemy's position.

The main column, under Col. Pierson, met the been received at headquarters of the Army of the

scenery, the dresses, the stage management, are good, and the piece proceeds smoothly. After its termination, to morrow evening, "Jenny Lind," "The Pride of the Market," etc., will be produced. These are old favorites with Mrs. Wood—at least old favorites with the management of the mediate command of Colonel Jones, took a path through the swamp to reach the rear of the enemy's position.

The main column, under Col. Pierson, met the enemy's pickets at daybreak of the 22d, and, driving them in, commenced an attack on the front. Col. Jones, with his command, owing to the character of the road they had taken, and the men having to go by single file, did not arrive at the desired place until nine A. M.

On arriving in the rear of the enemy's position, Colonel Jones deployed such batteries of his command as could be used to advantage, opened fire, and advanced. The enemy then fired a few desultory volleys, then broke and fied in great confusion, taking to the swamps, and escaping by paths known only to themselves. On hearing the firing of Colonel Jones' command, Colonel Pierson advanced his command and entered the works in front. After securing the prisoners (165) and spolls, destroying the enemy's works, and resting his men, Colonel Jones made a demonstration and show of advance on Kinston. At dusk, the same evening, his pickets were driven in, and he found himself attacked by the enemy in force, and with artillery. He, in obedience to orders, at once retired, followed by the enemy, and reached our outpost line without loss.

Col. Lee's brigade were put on cars in waiting, and returned to their camps.

The enemy, inotified of the success of Col. Jones, and obeing strongly reinforced from Goldsboro, reattiscked our out-post line on the afternoon of the 23d. I sent out a supporting farce to Col. Jones, and the enemy were repulsed at every point; but with great loss to us and the service in the death of Col. Jones, who was shot through the heart as he was leading, on two companies of his regiment to dislodge the enemy from a position he had taken up. public which applaud them. The versattle actress who has been the chief charm for several weeks, will continue to present attractions throughout this. She has been so successful throughout her engagement that it is scarcely necessary to predict a continuance of such good fortune.

WALNUT-STREET THEATRE.—The second and last week of the "Old, Original, and Only" Campbell Minstrels, is announced. This troupe has been deservedly successful during the last week. Its members are very en

tertaining, and the performances are as chaste as the management is efficient. The "Clog dancers," comedy trio and quintette, have proved attractive. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. THE MONEY MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8, 1863.

Gold opened weak this morning at 1.45% falling off to 1.44%, when a rally was effected and it advanced to 1.45%, at which figure it closed, the various rumors from the Mississippi and the Rappahaunock causing considerable fluctuations. Money continues without change, the market being easy at moderate rates. The subscriptions to the five-twenty idan continue undiminished, yesterday's and Thursday's convergious mount. ished, yesterday's and Thursday's conversions amounting to over two million five hundred thousand. To-day, at So'clock, the footings figured a million three hundred thousand.

The decease of Francis M. Drexel, Esq., the leading member of the banking house of Drexel & Co., caused a discontinuance of all business except the necessary duties of paying drafts and receiving payment of notes

By the death of Col. Jones a most brave, zealous,

this department.

I have the honor to enclose a list of casualties, and

list of prisoners and articles captured.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your bedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,

bedient servant, J. G. FOSTER,
Major General Commanding.
List of prisoners, etc., captured in the late expedition to Gum Swamp, Colonel J. Richter Jones commanding: 165 prisoners, 28 horses, 3 ambulances and 2 baggage wagons, teams, one 12 pound howitter with limber, 80 muskets and equipments, 11,000

unds of ammunition. Casualties—Two killed, five wounded, and one

DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO.

General Burnside's New Order.

and argument:

Under date of June 3, General Burnside has ex-

ressed the following, excellent alike in sentiment

At the Stock Board, matters were dull with some fall ng off in prices of the speculative fancies. Schuylkill Navigation sold down to 13, the preferred to 25%. Phicadelphia and Erie to 25%. Reading to 55. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 67. North Pennsylvania at 154@ 4. Minebill 65%, Arch street Passenger at 27. Race and Vine at 12. Girard College at 29%. Seventeenth and Nineteenth at 13%. Second and Third at 80. Corn Ex-change Bark at 34%. Philadelphia at 122%. Bohemian Mining at 81/4. State Fives were steady at 103. Union Canal Sixes at 25. Philadelphia and Eric Sixes at 106. Cleveland and Mahoning sevens at 108. Susquehann

Canal sold at 15%.

The following abstract of company reports shows the coal tonnage for the week and season as compared with Companies. Week Season Season Inc'se Dec'se | Reading Research | Reading Reading Research | Reading Read

Total ...... 245,960 3.309,660 2,693,753 806,918 193,882 The importation of dry goods into the port of New ork, for the week ending June 4, 1863, was as follows Total..... Withdrawn from Warehouse. \$204,716 Total.. Entered for Warehousing.

\$194,992 stored the loan-agent system as it existed before the re-cent change. Every banker and bank cashier throughout the country is prepared to receive subscriptions to the 5-20 bonds.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company earned for May \$314,000, being an increase of fifty per cent. The cash collected amounts to \$111,000, the land sales \$221,000, and the bonds cancelled to \$53,000. The traffic of the Hudson River Railroad for eight months, ending with May, foots up \$2,676,809, against \$1,910,052 for the same period in its last financial year, months, ending with may, 100ts up \$2,505,809, against \$1,900.622 for the same period in its last financial year, an increase of \$765,757.

The New York Evening Poot of to-day says:

This morning's business has been light, manifesting a general suspense and continued indisposition either to buy or to sell. Hence most of the tensactions were at quotations unfavorable to such weak holders as were compelled to realize, and the bears succeeded in putting down prices from \$4.0 \fo \fo \fo \text{Term}.

Harlem, Hudson River and Rock Island were favored county in the succeeding the same succeeding in the same last and carpitions anomalies. First, moneyal very singular and carpitions anomalies. First, moneyal very singular demand on miscellaneous stocks at 7 per cent carpities at 5 per cent; thirdly, certain first-das honses can horrow all they want at \$650,000,000 for the same lenders are freely offering to advance on Government securities at 5 per cent; thirdly, certain first-das honses can horrow all they want at \$650,000 for most kinds of scennities, and, lastly, the merchants who are now receiving their remittances, and have been used to buy mercantile bills, find none offering, and are glad to lend their surplus funds at low interest to the leading brokers.

The demand for the five-twenties continues, and Mr. Carco has made excellent arrangements for the conventince of those subscribers who prefer to pay their money directly into the Sub-Treasuoy, and to receive the certificates which bear interest payable in gold from the date of deposit,

The foreign demand for these and our other national sourities continues to diminish remittances abroad and depress the price of exchange, which is selling this

material poison that would enervate and decimate his soldiers.

The general commanding desires to again call the attention of all officers, provost marshals, and others in authority, to the necessity of great care in the making of arrests, which should in all instances be founded on full affidavits sustaining distinct charges, except where the exigencies of the case demand instant action. Carelessness in this respect is only less censurable than negligence in the detection and punishment of crime.

With the exercise of scrupulous care and sound discretion on the part of officers, and a candid consideration on the part of all citizens, of the relations of the cople and the army to each other as above set forth, the general commanding is full of hope that mutual co-operation in putting down the rebellion will become more hearty and effective, the necessity for arrests will be diminished, opposition to the Government, and hurtful criticism of its measures, be removed. securities continues to diminish continues alroad and to depress the price of exchange, which is selling this morning at 15%, 6153.

Gold opened this morning at 15%, and on the news from Fredericksburg and the Mississippi fell to 144% Philada. Stock Exchangé Sales, June 6.

| OSING PRICES | Bia | OSING PRICES | OSING PRIC

| Do | New | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 |

Philadelphia Markets. FLOUR.—There is very little demand for export of nome use; sales comprise about 500 bbls good Ohio extra amily at \$7.25, and 300 bbls choice do at \$7.50 % bbl. The retailers and bakers are buying moderately at from \$5.75@6 for superfine, \$6.25@6.75 for extras, \$6.75@7.75 for extra family, and \$2.69 \$ bbl for fancy brands according to quality. Eye Flour is offered at \$5 \$ bbl. Corn Meal is selling at \$4.25 for Brandywine, and \$4 \$1. Corn Meal is selling at \$4:25 for Brandywine, and \$4 \(\frac{3}{2}\) bbl for Pennsylvania Meal.

GRAIN.—Wheat continues very dull, and prices have again declined. Sales reach about 14 (00) buthels at from \$1.500.1sic for prime Western and Pennsylvania reds, and \$1.600.1 to \$7 bushel for white. Rye is in demand at \$1 \(\frac{3}{2}\) bushel for Pennsylvania Corn is wanted, about 2000 bushels prime yellow sold at \$6c \(\frac{3}{2}\) bushel, not a small to of white at \$8c. Oats are firm with sales of about 5000 bushels Pennsylvania at 74\(\frac{3}{2}\)76c weight. Weight

BARK.—First No. I Quereitron is quiet at \$35 Bton.
COTTON.—The market is firm, and prices rather
better, but there is very little doing in the way of sales.
Middlings are quoted at 55956 B b.
GROUERIES.—Coffee is very scarce: we quote Rio at
\$\mathbb{G}\mathbb{G}\mathbb{O}\mathbb{G}\mathbb{O}\mathbb{O}\mathbb{O}\mathbb{G}\mathbb{O}\math

p. 1b.

PROVISIONS—There is no change to notice in prices or demand; we quote Mess Pork at \$11.20014.50 % bbl. Lard is dull, at 10000%c % 1b for barrels and tierces. Butter is in demand, at full prices.

WHISKY—Small sales of bbls are making at 45001%c, and drudge 43%c % gallon.

The following are the receipts of Flour and Grain at his port to-day:

1.950 bbls New York Markets, June 6. New York Markets, June 6.

Ashes are steady, at \$8 for pots and \$9.62% for pearls.
Beradstures.—The market for State and Western
Flour is dull, and 5 cents lower.
The sales are 6.800 bbls, at \$5 10@5.25 for superfine
State; \$5.80@5.95 for exter do: \$6.15@5.35 for superfine
Michigan, Indiana, Iowa, hio, etc., \$5.30@6.10 for extra do—iculaing shipping brands of round hoop Olio
at \$6 10@6.25, and trade brands do at \$6.30@7 50.

Southern Flour is all and lower; sales 500 bbt at
\$6.60@7.10 for superfine Baltimore, and \$7.15@3.35 for
syra do. extra do.

Canadian Flour is inactive and 5 cents lower, sales 500
bbls at \$5 80@6.10 for common, and \$6, 15@7.75 for good bbls at \$5 80@6.10 for common, and \$6.15@7.75 for good to choice extra.

Rye Flour is quiet and steady at \$3.75@5.25 for the range of the and superfine.

Corn Bleal is unchanged. We note Jersey at \$4.25.

Brandy wine \$4.55, Caloric \$4.50, Punchéons \$42.

Wheat is dull and I cent lower. The sales are 40,000 bus at \$1.20@1.42 for Chicago spring, \$1.30@1.43 for Milwankie club, \$1.46@1.47 for amber lown, \$1.47@1.53 for winter red Western, and \$1.54@1.67 for spring State.

Rye is dull at \$ @1.01.

Barley is dull and nominal.

Outs are dull at 78@81e for Canada, Western, and State. Corn is one cent lower, with a moderate business; the sales are 65,000 bushels at 76@78c for old mixed. Western and 71@75c for new also: Whissky is firmer, with sales of 500 bbls at 44k@4c

and city at 1136. Sales include 95 hhds prime Eastern and city at 1136. Bors.—The market is dull with small sales at 18@23c. SEBDS.—We notice sales of 750 bushels rough flax at \$2.45. PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE GEORGE N. TATHAM, WM. L. REHN BENJ. MARSHALL, COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH. LETTER BAGS AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, PHILADELPHIA

SUN RISES...... 431—SUN SETS. ..... Bark Lady Milne, Cowan, 50 days from Liverpool, with noise to John R Penrose, 50 days from Liverpool, with noise to John R Penrose, 70 days from Key West, in ballast to captain. Thompson, 7 days from Key West, in ballast to captain of days from Trinidad de Guba, with sugar and noiseses to S& W Welsh—vessel to EA Souder, & Co.

Drig Cyclone, Bunker, 7 days from Matanza, with sugar and noiseses to John Mason & Co. 1st inst, lat 22 46, long, 77 22, exchanged longisted with brig. Desmark, of New York, steering NE.

Brig S T Smith, Smith, 7 days from Port Royal, in ballast to J E Bazley & Co.

Brig George Ames, Nichols, from Boston.

Schr Challenge, (Br) Leblanc, 9 days from Charlottetown, PEI, with eats to Yan Horn, Woodworth & Co.
Schr Onward, Higgins, 10 days from Boston, in ballast to captain.

Schr Challenge, (Br) Leblanc, 9 days from Instinct ocaptain.

Schr Chief, Townsend, 2 days from Instine River, with mst to captain, Schröding Webback, Tom Indian Blyer, in Indian Schröding, Townsead, 2 days from Indian Blyer, with rain is J W Bacon.
Schr Ionic, Colburn, 4 days from Lourel, Del, with unber to J W Bacon.
Schr Do I, Sturgis, Narris, 6 days from Baston, with lumber to J W Eacon.

Schr D L Sturgis, Norris, 6days from Boston, with

mdse to Growell Ecollins.

Schr Trainewerth, Passons, 4 days from Salisbury,

Md. with lumber to F W Bacon.

Schr Joseph Houter, Pons, 4 days from Laurel, Del,

with lumber to J W Bacon.

Schr Arcularius, Jackson, 8 days from Boston, with

mdse to captain.

Schr Grecian, Dew. 3 days from New York, with mdse

to captain. o captain. Schr T Benedict, Risley, 5 days from Haddam, with tone to captain. Schr Ceres, Meredith, 4 days from Lynn, in ballast to captain.

Schr Lucy, Spence, 1 day from Brandywine, Del, with.

corn meal to R M Lea.

Schr E W Gardner, Somers, 4 days from Port Royal, to-

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, June 8, 1863.

Schr E W Galdner, Somers, 4 days from Port Royal, to-capiain.
Schr Sarah Clark, Griffin, from Salera.
Schr Bonoer, Talpey, from Boston.
Schr Bonow Flake. Dickerson, from Boston.
Schr Bonow Flake. Dickerson, from Boston.
Schr J A Broomsil, Douglass, from Boston.
Schr Bliza & Rebecca, Price, from Boston.
Schr Bliza & Rebecca, Price, from Boston.
Schr Bayd Smith, Williams, from Providence.
Schr Bayd Smith, Williams, from Providence.
Schr Ralw, York, from Stonington.
Schr Vashti sharp, Sharp, from Meanticetown.
Steamer Ruggles, McDermot, 24 hours from New York,
with mdse to W P Clyde.
Steamer Novelty, Shaw, 24 hours from York, with
mdse to W M Baird & Co.
Steamer S G Walker, Rogers, 24 hours from N York,
with mdseto W M Baird & Co.

Steamship Norman, Baker, Boston, H Winsor.
Bark Thos Dallett, Duncan, Lagnayra, Dallett & Son.
Bark SD Ryerson, Patten, Liverpool, E A Souder & Co.
Brig W M Dodge, Anderson, Pernambuco, John Mason & Co.
Brig Geo Ames, Nichols, Boston, W H Johns & Co.
Brig Geo Ames, Nichols, Boston, W H Johns & Co.
Lechman. uchman. Brig Ella Reed, Jarman. N Orleans, D 8 Steison & Co. Schr Wm L Springs, Adams, Port Royal, Schr Greenland, Evans, Havana, G W Bernadou & Bro! Schr (Snow Flake, Dickerson, Boston, Sinnickson & Joyer / dover.

Schr S J Broomall, Douglass, Boston,
Go Scdr Three Sisiers, Creighton, Washington, do
Sch. Onward, Higgins, Providence,
Schr D Smith, Williams, Boston, R Hare Powell,
Schr Eliza & Rebecca, Price, Boston, Cain, Hacker &
Took. Schr S Ciark, Griffin, Danversport, J Milnes & Co. Schr Pioneer, Tapley, Portland, Hammett, Van Duser Schr Proneer, Tapley, Portland, Hammett, Van Dusen & Lochman, Schr J E Pratt, Pratt, Providence, L Andenried & Co. BSchr B Law, York, Salem, Blakiston, Graff & Co. E Schr Pursuit, Creighten, Washington, do Schr V Sharp, Salem, J B Henry, Schr Ceres, Meredith, Lynn, C A Heckscher & Co. Schr Resone, Bacon, Fall Riyer, Noble, Galdwell & Co. Schr Rade, Wind, Carary, Beanfort, Curtis & Knight, & Schr D W Eldridge, Smith. Port Royal, captain. Schr United, Wilson, Alexandria, A G Cattoll & Co. Schr Specie. Smith, do Gardy, Gardy

Co. Str J S Shriver, Dennis. Bultimore. A Groves, Jr. Str S Seymour, Room, Alexandria, T Webster, Jr. Str Buffalo, Mooney, New York, W P Clyde.

(Correspondence of The Press.)

READING, June 4.

The following boats from the Union Canal passed into the Schwikill Canal to-day, bound to Philadelphis, laden and consigned as follows:
Lebanon Valiey and Sellers & Dietrich, grain to Humphreys, Hoffman & Wright; Dr Wm Moore, do to captain; Witman & Courad, do do; America, coo to captain; Gay Boy, lumber to J H Deysher; Gen McClellan, lumber, and Arabella Smith, shingles to Jones & Sons; Miminiope, lumber to Norcrote & Sheets; Elwyod, boards to H Louchs; A Man, pigiron to W Schull & Son. (Correspondence of the Press.)

HAVRE DE GRACE, June 5.

The steamer Wyoming left here this morning with the following hoats in tow, laden and consigned as follows: I Odd Fellow. lumber to J Craix: W C Napp, do to Petterson & Lippincott. Sierra Aliz. do to Chester: Harvey & Showers, do to Wolverton; Isalah Kroesen, flour to order.

MEMORANDA.

Bark Whistler, Benuett, hence, at Aspinwall 19th uk.

Brig Rolling Wave. Collins hence, at Aspinwall 18th uif.

Brig Concord, Smith, hence, at Aspinwall 23d uit. CITY ITEMS. FINE QUALITY BISCUIT.—The proprietors of the popular old Grocery stand of C. H. Mattson, Arch and Tenth streets, have now in store, just received, genuine English Cracknels; also, Bond's

Boston Milk Biscuit, and Bennett's Water, Bran, and Butter Biscuit, to which we invite the attention of our readers. OUR LADY READERS will find a rich display of new styles Lace and Fancy Bonnets at the popular Millinery manufactory and importing house of Messrs. Wood & Cary, No. 725 Chestnut street. SWORDS, SASHES, BELTS, EPAULETS, and all other articles necessary for the outfit of army and navy officers, will be found in best style at Oakford & Sons', under the Continental Hotel.

For Smirts that are at once a thing of comfort and a luxuriant article of dress, patronise the Gents' Furnishing Establishment of Mr. George Grant, No. 610 Chestnut street. FRENCH FLOWERS AND RIPPONS -Messrs. Wood & Cary, No. 725 Chestnut street, have now in store a superb assortment of French Flowers and Ribbons, at moderate prices.

OAKFORD & Sons' elegant new style WORMS, AND HOW TO TREAT THEM .-This profound subject at present is agitating our entire community. Some suggest let them "smell brimatone;" others, coax the birds to eat them, and still others (they being measuring worms), to sell them by the quart; but we would suggest to the Mayor and Council to introduce fish into the squares, as we remember when a boy having heard that fish were very fond of worms. To be sure the worms perch on the trees, but then we believe there are perch suckers, to gather around the base of the trees in front of the State House, that ought not reject the "Diet of Worms." (This joke is of-fish-all.) If the Mayor will adopt these suggestions we will present him with a "Linen Duster" made at Chas. Stokes & Co.'s celebrated one-price, under the Con-

An Index to Character.—A shrewd philosopher once observed that he could fell the character of a man or woman by the style of his or her dress. There can be no hope of care or thrift in one who goes in dilapidated garments; slovenliness in attire is a certain indication of indolence and a lack of order; overdress marks dandyism and a want of earnest qualities; extravagance of apparel indicates unthrift and waste; a shabby character is reflected in shabby garments; while the golden mean is hit by those who exhibit the good taste to procure their outfits at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestaut street, Economizing Strength.—Scarcely any hing is more important than to expend our physical strength, so as to accomplish the greatest results practicable. It is by enabling us to do this that labor-saving machines multiply human power, and promote immeasurably human progress and happiess. The sewing machine sets ten stitches sooner than the human hand can set one, and makes them better than the hand. But the same economy of our strength that requires the purchase and use of sewing machines by all who have the means, re-quires also a just discrimination and selection in purchasing between even good machines. One ma-chine will tire and consume the operator's strength

twice as much in accomplishing a given amount of work as another of the same cost. The shuttle or lock-stich sewing machines heretofore approved and extensively used, require nearly double the out-lay of strength in their use which the new and less complicated shuttle or lock-stitch machine, just produced by Mr. Grover, of the Grover & Baker S. M. Co., requires in doing the same work. "OWE NO MAN ANYTHING," was the inqunction of a certain apostle, but we prefer the motto of John Randolph, "pay as you go." We must owe men all the courtesies and kindnesses which belong to grace and humanity; and all men should acknowledge themselves indebted to Gran-ville Stokes, Merchant Tailor, No. 609 Chestnut street, for the many new styles of summer clothing To THE EDITOR OF THE PRESS:-I have

had my attention called to the first article of your "City Items," in your edition of the 6th instant, which is a prelude to another advertisement in your columns, (till forbid) by George S. Page & Bro., New York, and some unknown party at Smith's wharf, Baltimore, reflecting upon my honor and integrity. I therefore request you, as the article is said to to be based "upon reliable authority" and sain to to be pased "upon rencode autority" and "inquiries" which gave some trouble, to insert this notice as publicly, and refer your readers and the patrons of my successors, J. N. McMullin & Co., 151 South Front street, to their advertisement, as an exhibit of the real deception practised upon you and endeavored to be played upon the public by these " honest pages." Roselawn, Pa., 6 mo. 7th, 1863. WINDOW

Window . Window Window Shades. Shades. Shades. Olive Olive PATTEN Olive Olive Shades. Shades.~ Shades. Shades. Gilt Gilt Gilt 1403 Shades. Shades. Shades Shades. 1408 Chestnut street. 1408 Chestnut street. 1408 Chestnut street. 1408 Chestnut street. most fashionable, cut and made by practical (male

FURNITURE SLIPS, or loose covers, the r female) artists. Hollands, chintzes, and linens, No. 333 Chestnut street, below Fourth. je2-6t\*

for slips, always on hand, at low prices. W. Henry Patten's West-End Upholstery Store, 1408 Chestnut TEN DOLLARS REWARD IF THE INDIAN HERB DOCTOR from Canada fails to describe disease and tell his patients the nature of their complaints illness, without receiving any informs No charge for advice or consultation