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PER ANNUM, in advance.

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

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

GEO. GRIGG. . Nos. 219 and 221 CHURCH Alley. CHIPLEY, HAZARD. & HUTCHINSON; No. 112 CHESTNUT STREET, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, FOR THE SALE OF MULLADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.

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

WATCHES AND JEWELRY. WATCHES! WATCHES!

AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY. "GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

COMPANY'S SALESROOM \*GOUTHEAST CORNER EIGHTH AND CHESTNUT ST. I: B. MARTER,

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

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

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

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

We invite attention to the LADIES' WATCHES, elaborately finished, and thinner than any we have heretofore produced, with several improvements calen-ated to secure the greatest accurady of performance, and to prevent the usual accidents and derangements to which foreign watches are liable. my16-lm

WATCHES, UST RECRIVED PER STEAMER EUROPA. GOLD WATCHES, LADIES' SIZES, OF NEW STYLES.

MILVER ANORES AND CYLINDRES. GILT ANCRES AND CYLINDRES. PLATED ANCRES AND CYLINDRES For Sale at Low Rates to the Trade, by D. T. PRATT,

607 CHESTNUT STREET. FINE WATCH REPAIRING

VULCANITE JEWELRY.—JUST REceived, a handsome assortment of Chatelain and Vest Chains, Pina, Peneils, &c., and for sale at very low orices. G RUSSELL, ap25-tf 22 North SIXTH Street. J. C. FULLER, Importer and Wholesale Dealer in FINE WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

No. 712 CHESTNUT Street EMBRAGING

B. HOWARD & CO.'S FINE AMERICAN WATHES,
GOLD CHAINS, GOLD SPECTACLES, THIMBLES, FINE JEWELRY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

J. O. FULLER'S FINE GOLD PENS, THE BEST PEN IN USE, FOR SALE IN ALL SIZES. my22-3m FINE GILT COMBS

IN EVERY VARIETY. IMITATIONS OF PEARL AND CORAL. J. C. FULLER: No. 712 CHESTNUT Street.

WULCANITE RINGS. A full assortment, all sizes and styles. J. C. FULLER, No. 713 CHESTNUT Street. my22-3m

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

FARR & BROTHER, Importers, ap4

334 CHESTNUT Street, below Fourth.

CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS. OIL CLOTHS AND

WINDOW SHADES. CARRIAGE, TABLE, STAIR, AND FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, IN COTTON AND LINEN FABRICS;

QUALITY AND STYLE UNSURPASSED. WINDOW SHADES, COMPRISING EVERY VARIETY OF NEW AND ORI-GINAL DESIGNS, PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL. These goods will be sold to Dealers and Manufactured prices much below the present price of stock.

MANUFACTURER OF OIL CLOTHS AND WINDOW SHADES,

#29 ARCH Street, Philadelphia, and 49 GEDAR and 95 LIBERTY Streets, New York. my12-2m SEWING MACHINES. SEWING MACHINES.

THE "SLOAT" MACHINE, WITH GLASS PRESSEE FOOT, NEW STYLE HEMMER, BRAIDER,

THE TAGGART & FARR MACHINES. Agency-922 CHESTNUT Street.

PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, &c. TAMES S. EARLE & SON, MMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF LOOKING GLASSES. OIL PAINTINGS. ENGRAVINGS.

PORTRAIT, PICTURE, and PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS. EXTENSIVE LOOKING GLASS WAREROOMS AND GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, 816 CHESTNUT Street. Philadelphia.

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GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS. CURERS OF THE CELEBRATED "EXCELSIOR"

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

from the unpleasant taste of salt, and are pronounced by spicures superior to any now offered for sale. EYE AND EAR.—PROF. J. ISAACS, M. D., Coulist and Aurist, formerly of Leyden, Holland, now at No. 511. PINE Street, where persons afficied with diseases of the Eye and Ear will be sologatifically treated, and cured, if curable. Artificial Eyes insorted without pain. N. B.—No charge made for examination. PRICK PRESSES, DRAIN TILE,
and Clay Tempering Machines, and Brick makers
Tools.
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309 South FIFTH Street. Tools. myl9-1m

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE.

CLOTHES WRINGERS.

CLOTHES WRINGERS! CLOTHES

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

NOS. 1 AND 3 N. SIXTH STREET,

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FINE SHIRT AND WRAPPER DEPOT.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

AT MODERATE PRICES.

SHIRTS, WRAPPERS, AND STOCKS.

FINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY.

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

NOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

FURNITURE, &c.

CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-

MOORE & CAMPION,

No. 261 South SECOND Street

BILLIARD TABLES,

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

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

TAILOR.

HAS REMOVED FROM 1022 CHESTNUT STREET.

Where he presents to former patrons and the publi the advantages of a STOCK OF GOODS, equal if not su

and EDWARD P. KELLY, the two best Tailors of the city—at prices much lower than any other first-class esta-

Fine Clothing,

WANAMAKER & BROWN

Medium and Common

SOLD AT LOW PRICES

EDWARD P. KELLY'S,

14% South THIRD Street.

TOHN KELLY, JR.,

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

FOUR PREMIUMS AWARDED FOR

G. A. HOFFMANN,

Successor to W. W. KNIGHT.

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PATTERN SHIRT.

UNDERCLOTHING, &c

MANUFACTURER

WRAPPERS.

FRY & SMITH.
31 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
Philadelphia

TRY & SMITH



VOL. 6.—NO. 265.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1863. RETAIL DRY GOODS.

The Rebellion Record.

NO. 26 S. SECOND STREET.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
NO. 31 NORTH FOOLETH STREET,
Nearly opposite the Merchants' Hotel,
Where they have just opened with a large and entire new stock of good in their line, consisting, in part, of Brooms,
Buckets,
Buckets,
Tibs,
Wind Windowshades,
Churns,
Churns,
Churns,
Churns,
Churns,
Gurnsin Fixtures,
Baskets,
Brishes
Glocks
Weldowshades,
Clayte,
Great Horses,
Weldowshades,
Glocks Would call the attention of the LADIES to their We also keep an assortment of REFRIGERATORS WATER COOLERS, and PROVISION SAFES, all which we offer at the lowest markst prices.

EDWIN HALL & CO..

FINE DRESS GOODS, WIDE MANTLE SILKS. ORGANDIES AND JACONETS. GRENADINES AND BAREGES BLACK HERNANI, BLACK GRENADINE BAREGES. SUMMER SILKS, FOULARD SILKS, BLACK CORDED SILKS, PLAIN POULT DE SOIES,

WRINGERS!!
The undersigned have been appointed sole agents for the sale of the "EMPIRE CLOTHES WRINGER," the latest improved, cheapest, and most durable Wringer made: warrented in all cases. An examination will convince any person of their superiority over all others. Price \$5 and \$8. Persons living at a distance can have them forwarded by Express or otherwise, by remitting the price of the size they want.

ASP A liberal discount made to Agents and those who purchase to sell again. MODES AND BLUES TAMARTINES. MODES AND BLUES BAREGES. PLAIN PINK AND BLUE LAWNS. SILK CIRCULARS, WHITE BAREGE CIRCULARS. WHITE BAREGE SHAWLS, SUMMER SHAWLS.

> N. B. -A large lot of White and Black Shawl Barege RLACK SILK MANTLES.

SUMMER SHAWLS. BLACK DRESS GOODS. FANCY CASSIMERES. FINE CLOTHS. BOYS' WEAR, DOMESTIC GOODS BOYS' CLOTHING. COOPER & CONARD.

je6-t15 S. E. corner NINTH AND MARKET Sta UNTERS NEW STORE,
The ladie are respectfully invited to examine their well-selected stock of ted stock of MANTLES AND CLOAKS,

Consisting of Lace Shawls at \$2.50;
Lace Mantles from \$3.50 to \$25;
Lace Mantles from \$5 to \$10;
Silk Sacques from \$6 to \$20;
Gloth Circulars from \$6 to \$20;
Oloth Circulars from \$6 to \$10,
Also, Plain and Striped POPLINS, manufathe best materials, in the most stylish manner, Also, Plain and Suppose the best materials, in the most stynombe sole cheaper than CAN BE FOUND ELERWIERE. Lieg 6t] 3 of NORTH EIGHTH STREET

1024 CHESTNUT STREET

E. M. NEEDLES OFFERS FOR SALE

EMBROIDERIES, do LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS. &c VEILS, &c., &c. and respectfully invites an inspection of his

HE PARIS CLOAK AND MAN TILLA STORE, Northeast corner of EIGHTH and WALNUT, have opened with a LARGE STOCK OF SPRING GOODS,

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS. IVENS & CO., No. 23 South NINTH Street, have now on hand an extensive assortment of SPRING STYLES, of the finest qualities, at the LOWEST PRICES. Ladies, do not fail to give us a call.

BOYS', MISSES', AND CHILDREN'S, CLOAKS, &c.,
IN ENDLESS VARIETY,
AT LOW PRICES. AT LOW PRICES,
No. 137 South BIGHTH Street,
Three doors above Walnut. BARGAINS FROM AUCTION. One lot of Black and White Plaids at 25 cents, worth 73-a decided bargain. One lot of large-figure Grenadines at 45 cents, worth

2% cents.

2% cents.

One let of Lawns, fast colors, 18%.
One let of Bleached Muslins at 18%.
One let of Bleached Muslins at 18%.
One let of Gingham Lawns at 37%, worth 44.

OPEN THIS MORNING, at

JOHN H. STOKES,

166 DRESS GOODS AT REDUCED
PRICES.—H. STEEL & SON.
No. 713 and 715 North TENTH Street,
are now closing out the balance of their stock of
Poli de Chevres, all Wool Delaines, Poplins,
Challies, Delaines, Mozambiques, Taffele d'Elés,
French Lawns, French. English, and American Chintzes,
Bareges, Silk Tissues, Silk Grenadiges,
Fancy Silks, and all kinds of
Summer Dress Goods, at extremely low prices,
SUMMER SHAWLS AT REDUCED PRICES.
BABGAINS UN BLACK SILKS.
CHOICE STYLES PACIFIC LAWNS at 184c.
1 lot 2 yards square Table Cloths, Snow Drop and
Damask, all Linen, at \$1.50.

The state of the state of the state of the following named Dry Goods.

Pacific Lawns, at 18% cents; Pacific Prints, at 18% cents; Good Prints, at 15 and 18 cents; one lot of Chenia Mozambiques, 20 cents; several styles Mozambiques, 25; several styles Mozambiques, 31 and 37%; two lots of double witth, 37%; fine quality Plaid Antietams, 37%; one lot of Plaid Mohairs, 37% cents.

M. B. Williamsville, Wamssutta, and other popular makes of Muslins, always for sale at the lowest prices sold by any other storekeeper.

THIN DRESS GOODS. 20 and 25 cent Lawns.
25 cent Challies and Mozambiques.
Drab solid-color Mozambiques.
Camels' hair black Bareges.
MODE WOOL DELAINES. MODE WOOL DELAINES.
A cheap auction lot, 44 cents.
Black Wool Delaines, 50 and 50 cents.
Lupin's double-width black Delaines.
Mohair Checks and Plaids, in colors.
Black and white Mohair Checks, 25 cents.
Black and white Mohair Checks, 25 cents.
Black and white Shawls for \$3.50.
Grenadine Shawls for \$3.50.
White Barges Shawls.
Thin Mantles, with Dresses to match.
BLACK SILK MANTLES.
Handsome black Taffeta Mantles.
FANCY CASSIMERES.
Several new patterns.

Several new patterns.
Novel styles for young men.
A mammoth stock, at moderate prices.
COOPER & CONARD,
je5-tf S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Streets

PELTS.

WOOLEN YARNS-30,000 lbs., 20 to 30 cents; superior makes

COTTON YARNS. 40,000 ibs. Nos. 10 to 20, in warp, bundle, and cop.; best standard makes.

N. B.-Yarns at cost of production day of purchasing.

ALEX. WHILLDIN & SONS, 18 NORTH FRONT STREET.

THE BEST AND LARGEST STOCK

FAMILIES AND HOTELS DESIRING

AMILIES AND HOLES DESIGNED

a really choice and delicate HAM, should ask for
the F. WHITTAKER, SONS & C.).'s, St. Louis, sugarcured. They have no superior in any market. For sale
by all the principal grocers, and wholesale only by their
agents.

my29-fmwlm

322 WALNUT Street.

625. GOLDTHORP & CO., 625.

625. GOLD FROM:

Tassels, Cords, Fringes, Curtains, and Furnitare dimps, Curtain Loops, Contre Tassels.

Picture and Photograph Tassels, Blind Trimmings.

Military and Dress Trimmings, Ribbons, Neck Ties, etc., etc., No. 625 MAZKET Skreet, Philadelphis.

PICKLES-250 DOZ HALF GALLON

assorted and plain Pickles;
400 doz quart assorted and plain Pickles;
506 doz pint assorted and plain Pickles;
50 doz gallon assorted and plain Pickles.
7 sale by RIOMS & WILLIAMS.
107 South WATER Street.

THE BEST AND LARGEST STO

Of our own importation and manufacture.

IMPORTED CIGARS JUST RECEIVED.

60,000 DE CABANA4.

30,000 REGALIA BRITANNICA.

20,000 IMPERIAL.

10,000 IMPERIAL.

50,000 CONCHA-CABINET.

30,000 CONCHA-CABINET.

30,000 LUBAS.

10.000 DEL MONO.

30,000 EL MONO.

30,000 FIGARO BRITANNICA.

50,000 LONDRES BIRDS.

30,000 FIGARO BRITANNICA.

50,000 FIGARO BRITANNICA.

50,000 FIGARO BRITANNICA.

50,000 FIGARO BRITANNICA.

50,000 FOCAHONTAS.

Also, a large assortment of

30,000
Also, a large assortment of DOMESTIC CIGARS,
TOBACCO,

40,000 lbs. FLEECE, TUB, PULLED,

1,000 DRY WESTERN.

BLACK CASS. PANTS, \$5.50,

GAS FIXTURES, &c. 517 ARCH STREET. C. A. VANKIRK & CO. CHANDELIERS AND OTHER GAS FIXTURES.

FANOY GOODS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS. ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO., PHILADELPHIA. WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS, MANUFACTURERS OF WHITE LEAD AND ZING PAINTS, PUTTY, &c.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS. Sealers and consumers supplied at VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

mh12-8m HARDWARE AND CUTLERY. HARDWARE. CLOSING OUT AT OLD PRICES,

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ALL KINDS OF GOODS. 437 MARKET and 416 COMMERCE Streets. M A CKEREL, HERRING, SHAD, 2,500 bbls Mass. Nos. 1, 3, and 8 Mackerel, late caught fat fish, in assorted packages.

2,000 bbls. New Eastport, Fortune Bay, and Hallfax Herring. Herring.
2,500 hoxes Lubec, Scaled, and No. 1 Herring.
150 bbis. new Mass Shad.
250 boxes Herkimer County Cheese, &c.
In store and for sale by MURPHY & KOONS,
jal4-tf No. 140 North WHARVES.

The Stock of a WHOLESALE HOUSE, comprising

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1863. The Academy of the Fine Arts.

leal was expected from him, and he has fulfilled, THIRD NOTICE 1 and even surpassed that expectation. Many histo-SOUTHEAST GALLERY. ries of the war will be written, but every writer must draw largely on the "Rebellion Record" for There is a picture which occupies quite a prominent position in the Southeast Gallery, and which facts, rumors of the time, and documents. The fifth volume, just completed, (published by Mr. Putnam, has attracted and chained the observation of every visitor. This picture is No. 31, by Mr. A. H. Rischie, New York,) continues the Diary of Events from May to October, 1882, while the Bocuments and Narits subject being "Fitting out Moses for the Fair." The spirit of the Vicar of Wakefield so pervades this ratives spread from General Butler's proclamation charming scene that it would be a pardonable solecism ounce it a portraiture. Oliver Goldsmith would take pleasure in looking upon it, and pronounce praise upon it with all the heartiness with which, if he liked it not, his candor would impel him to declare himself. The paragraphs appended to the name of the picture in the catalogue serve as an index to it. Moses, whom no word seems better fitted to describe than the epithet homespun, is the central figure. His sisters, on either side of him, are mighty busy "fitting him out for the fair"-trimming his hair, brushing his buckles, and cocking his hat with pins. Moses, even in this domestic scene, seems to have a esentiment that he is not precisely the discreet boy who can buy and sell to good advantage that his mother believes him to be, and that his father is willing to be reduced into thinking he may each volume, with the Index. The sixth volume be. He looks as though he could be put every will embrace the period between October 10, 1862, moment to the blush by Miss Wilhelmina Skeggs, and June, 1863. We have stready informed our and as though the lesson which he ought to lear readers that Mr. C. T. Evans, New York, has issued from the coming indiscretion of exchanging a colt proposals for publishing 100 large paper copies of this for a gross of green speciacles (with silver rims and work, on fine paper, for those who desire to illusshagreen cases) would hardly save him from its repetition. He and his sisters bear to one another that trate it. The agent for this publication in this State family resemblance which, it will be remembered, the Vicar has reverted to. They all share the traits of generosity, credulity, simplicity, and inoffensive-ness. The just expression of these traits, the atti-tudes and employments of the principal figures, the apartment itself, which looks something between a

and city is Mr. J. K. Simons, 33 South Sixth street, who can supply either edition regularly. The taste for novel-reading must be on the increase idging from the number of new works in the markitchen and a parlor, and the disposition of the artiet. There are some good reprints; too, such a The Vicar of Wakefield" in The Hand and Pocket cles it contains, faithfully remind one that the members of the Wakefield family are endeavoring to be Library, published by Dick & Fitzgerald, and the on an equality with their betters. From the figure 'Tale of Two Cities," in two volumes, with Darof the Vicar at the door, and the expression of his ey's illustrations, in the Household edition of face, we are led to believe that he is just the man to Dickens' Works, now publishing by Sheldon & Co. Every respectable person, we suppose, reads the imdiscern that Fortune seems determined to humble his family, and to moralize upon misfortunes being mortal Vicar of Wakefield at least twice in every year; a story full of improbabilities; but breathing often more painful than real calamities. The fruga fare spread upon the table to the right, the sprigs of so much good nature, good feeling, and good sense that every one loves it, as every one loved its im flowers decorating the less inelegant small round pulsive author, Oliver Goldsmith, Something in table opposite, the cupboard invested with kitchen paraphernalia, the flower-pot in the window, betray the same cast of mind, but born in a happier time s Charles Dickens: We do not much relish his attention to detail, and render the effect very truthful and pleasing. The picture is not a perfect one; but the subject is one that so takes hold of story of the French Revolution, with its accumula tion of melodramatic horrors, but how few of the the sympathies, and the endeavor of the artist is in present day have written any thing even nearly as the main so successful, that perhaps it would be good as his "Tale of Two Cities," of peace in Longood as his." Tale of Two Utiles," of peace in London, of the guillotine in Paris.

Of the Dickens school, and with ability to stand in the rank immediately after him (with Miss Mulock, Miss Evans, Mrs. Wood, Miss Beadhypercritical to dwell upon errors so slight as hardly to admit their being dwelt upon. No. 30 is the portrait of Dr. Coggswell, by Mr. Thos. Hicks. The position of the figure is that which a student might rest in. The intellectual, benevolent don, Mrs. Gaskell, Mrs. Oliphant, Wilkie Collins Charles Reade, Henry Kingsley, and others, of great character of the man unmistakably expresses itself. in his features. Perhaps more attention has been talent and popularity,) is George Augustus Sala, employed in the representation of the book-case and who, in a very powerful but scarcely well-conducted the books than such merit, an entirely lower order. novel, called "The Seven Sons of Mammon," showed

of talent being successful in such trivial and meagre ability which led us to expect something better than he has given us in "The Strange Adventures of Capendeavors. We are sorry to say that they were so. well done that they were admired at least as much tain Dangerous; who was a Soldier, a Pirate Merchant, a Spy, a Slave among the Moors, a Baas the man, by one or two of that class which could never have become asquainted with either the one shaw in the service of the Great Turk, and died, at or the other. Nos. 29 and 34 appear to be companion last, in his own House in Hanover Square." It is modestly put forth as "A Narrative, in plain Engportraits, by Huntingdon. The ladies whom they represent would, in looking upon them, feel as comlish, attempted by George Augustus Sala," and orimagazine, from which it is reprinted by T. O. H. P. Burnham, publisher, in Boston. It is impossible to beautiful ladies. In execution, they are elaborate. The pure flesh-tintings are reproduced very pleasing deny that this story is well told; but the hero is a terrible rapscallion, a mauvais sujet of the darkest ly. In looking upon them, one feels that the portrait must be as faithful as the piece of painting No. 32, "Olive Trees at Tivoli," is by Miss S. Clarke. The picturesque vicinity of Tivoli furnishes some pesuliar specimens of a peculiar growth of trees—Olives of Tivoli. This peculiarity is singularly well produced in the painting by Priss S. Clarke. The wierd, almost fantastic figure of the trunk and limbs; the contour and character of soil whence they spring; the condiions which affect the growth of a cluster of them,

glasly appeared in Temple Ber, a popular English magazine, from which its reprised by T. O. H. E. Burnham, publisher, in Boston. It is impossible to deny that this story is well tool jub tut he now the control of the story that the story is well tool jub tut he now the control of the story that he was story in the story that the story is the story in the story is the story in the are set before the eye in a style characteristic of what they represent. At times the coloring is too harsh or dispirited : as a rule it is correct. The comits first claim to attractiveness. Next to this is It presents a beautifully soft sky. The stream is glittering and liquid-looking, an epithet which cannot always be bestowed upon the most pains taking endeavors in this direction. Mr. T. Morau has excelled in this style of painting, his strength and sweetness being commensurate. No. 35, "Moonlight on the price of the painting of the painti treated it is. The scene is such as one might observe from the deck of a steamboat, reaching the city at an hour of the evening neither very late nor very yet it does not, on that account, lose the beauty mering beams' commingling with the unagitated water is faithfully preserved. The indescribable color of moonlit air, land, and water, wrapped in with sulign but not storming clouds, and the subdued harshness of the black wharves, furnish a curiously pleasing union of reality and romance every one who has seen this picture has probably, remarked upon, It is a question whether everybody has been pleased with it. Perhaps it is too natural to charm each and all. There is about it a sort of "greenishness" pleases only when we contrast the scene with similar and Madge Wildfire at the Church Porch of Car-

lisle," by Mr. P. F. Rothermel. This production has before been referred to. The grotesque and uncouth character of Madge is represented with force, but scarcely with sufficient strength. She is not grotesque enough; is too masculine in form and feature. Jeannite is by far the best of the two. The strength and the sweetness of the girls' character are hinted at and expressed as much as they can be in the situation chosen. This picture has been much and justly admired. No. 38, "I'ruit," by Victor Arnold, is a nice little siece of workmanship. The raisins, almonds, oranges, grapes, bananas, walnuts, wine, are colored with some of the freshness and minuteness of perfect enough to make the mouth water. No. 39 is an unnecessary subject aptly drawn. It is "Rother mel's Studio," and the artist is Mr. O. L. Fussell. No. 49, by Mr. R. H. Reed, represents, "Rebecca and Abraham's Servant at the Well." The scene, the faces, figures, expressions, and attitudes, of course depicture the artist's idea of them. The pature of the subject would have drawn attention to a much less respectable production. We do no think these are what they should be, or that they correspond to those images conceived by men of genius, and sympathized in by men of common un lerstandings. The scenic accessories are the best parts of the picture. They possess a high degree of truthfulness. The disposition of light and shadow is likewise faithful. In the two figures, however,

which furnish the subject of the picture, there is a certain degree of constraint and awkwardness which a gentleman now a little on the shady side of fifty, thor, of several learned and successful politicodetracts greatly from the beauty which would otherwise be found, as it would be expected in such a subject. Nos. 42, 43, and 44 are landscapes. No. 42 is by Mr. H. W. Robbins. There is within it a natural, storical works, and, also, since 1849, one of the ofessors of law in the College of France. Few. reigners, are so well acqueinted with our char-reigners, and manners, history and institutions. He as, written the "Political History of the United-tates, from 1620 to 1789;" also, "On-the Social think must have been familiar to the spot. No. 43, secluded spot, which seems actually choked up with foliage. The scene is as pleasing as it is melancholy.

A recluse might spend his life there, and a misanthrope a week. It would be a very agreeable spot wherein to drown one's self, or short one's best or short one wherein to drown one's self, or shoot one's brains success in Paris, chiefly because it showed, in a lively out. The foliage, darkly luxuriant, is traced with; manner, the difference between the real freedom of

herein to drown one's acid, a very question and wherein to drown one's acid, or shot ones acid, or shot ones acid, or shot ones are seven and the contracted privileges of French place is caticely preserved. No. 41 is by J. F. Kenstein possible of the contraction of the part of the uame contrasts sweetly and almost mournfully with a fered a share in a newspaper. He runs for street-expressions of the masculine visage. The listure is as beautifully executed as it is conceived. Nos. 47 and 48 are portraits, the former of "the lateladmiral Read," by J. R. Lambdin. They are executed with that artist's characteristic fidelity and fored. No. 51, "In the Highlands of Scotland," is by an amateur. There is sufficient in this nicture to wis analysts. real Paris, finds himself medically treated as a mad-There is sufficient in this picture to win and retain man, and finally is consigned to a lunatic asylum! attention. The foam-flecked torrent, the jurple-The book, a little prosy where it runs into long diatinged heather, the crumbling bridge, coustered trees, logue or digression, yet is full of truth as well as vivacity. It is difficult to realize the fact that its brilliant author knows America only by reading DENSIONS.—\$100 BOUNTY AND the turbulent sky, and the murky blue distance, are

PAY procured and collected for Soldiers, Sailors, and the relatives of such as are deceased, at reasonable and satisfactory rates. Soldiers who have served two years, and all soldiers who have been discharged by rears, and all soldiers who have been discharged by rears, and all soldiers who have been discharged by reason of wounds received in battle, are now entitled to the flow bounty; and the latter, also, to a pension.

S. Haseltine, and No. 50, "Landscape," by W. Whilther the flow bounty; and the latter, also, to a pension.

The unputent taxy, and the marky; same distance, are vacity. It is difficult to realize the fact that its brilliant author knows America only by reading wacity. It is difficult to realize the fact that its difficult to reali tredge. These scenes must have been viewed under somewhat peculiar circumstances to produce the effect here reproduced. The glare and harshness Very different from each and all of the preceding yolumes is "Lilian," published by Ticknor & Fields. Boston: -It is a story of travel as well as of love and about them are certainly unpleasant, and are no heart suffering. Many points in it lead us to believe that we see the "fine Italian hand" of a highly-to art. No. 59, "Italian Veturina," by E. L. Henry, is a slightly successful attempt. It has a very jumbled, mixed-up appearance; the coloring has very few natural tints. The effect to the sweet time when she has just passed the narrowers the successful attempt. The subject to the sweet time when she has just passed the narrowers to the sweet time when she has just passed the narrowers. produced is confused. The subject is a good row is thous which divides the Child from the Maione, and more judiciously worked out would be very | den. The lovers of romance will rejoice in this lovepleasing. The "View on the Pennypack," (No. 57) story-for that it is, though the conclusion is not by E. D. Lewis, is very pleasing. The reflections in the stream are perhaps too vivid. The transparent finale though it be, after a mystery which is not explained. (Philadelphia : J. B. Lippincott & Co. and water, the old house, the overtopping trees, are painted with a beautiful fidelity to nature. RESH SALAD OIL—50 CASES VIR.

GIN OIL OF AIX. quarts and pints:

100 cases Baci allupi & Possel File brand, qts and pts:

20 cases Bc, ilue brand, quarts.

RHODES & WILLIAMS, For sale by RHODES & WILLIAMS, so many are now daily visiting with pleasure.

Water, the old house, the overcopping trees, are painted. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. and T. B. Peterson & Brothers.)

Miss Sewell, author of "Amy Herbert" and some other serious tales, has just produced "A Glimpse of the World," republished by Messrs. Appleton

New York. It is her best work, by far. The scene shifts from England to Continental Europe, and back again, and a tone of good society pervades the Among the numerous publications to which the war has given birth, none has been so thoroughly satisfactory, none more consistently conducted in accordance with the promises in its prospectus, than the "Rebellion Record." It was natural that Mr. Frank Moore, author of the "Plary of the American Power and the state of the "Plary of the American Power and the state of the Tolume. There are numerous characters and many It is difficult to decide whether Biss Sewell skeishes character or imagines incidents best. The book has a serious tone, but does not an Revolution," should have hit upon a comewhat belong to the stupid class of "religious zovels." imilar idea as regards the present strife. A great Myra Cameron, the heroine, is a sweet, winning, well-principled gentlewoman, and her adventure and trials chiefly fill the book. (Philadelphia: W. P. Hazard.) Lastly, there is a handsome volume for children, called "The Fairy Book," containing thirty-five fairy tales—such as most of us have read ere we enered into our teens—selected by Miss Mulock, who has sometimes pruned away diffuse or doubtful lan-

guage, and thereby improved the stories. The book is neatly printed, illustrated, and bound, and is precisely what children can enjoy and should possess. (May 1, 1862,) on the occupation of New Orleans down October in the same year. There are fifty pages (Philadelphia: Lippincott & Co. and Peterson & of Poetry, Rumors, and Incidents, from The Press, and other journals, which form the pleasan light reading of the volume. The index is a model Governor Curtin at Erie. one-clear and copious, filling sixteen three-solumned pages of small type. The volume contains 784 large octavo pages, and, besides a map of the Battle of Fair Oaks, has fourteen portraits engraved ERIE. June 4, 1863. Governor Curtin's reception in this place, on the dinstant, was cordial and enthusiastic in the highon steel, representing Generals Joseph Hooker, est degree. A committee of citizens met him at Lewis Wallace, E. A. Hitchcock, S. W. Crawford, Cleveland, and a large crowd of friends and ad-George H. Thomas, J. S. Wadsworth, W. S. Han mirers awaited his arrival here. A procession was immediately formed, under the direction of William cock, Robert H. Milroy, D. B. Birney, E. D. Keyes; Commodores Theodore Balley and W. D. Porter, and Commander Boggs. In future, the Diary of Events will be given in the last monthly part of

L. Scott, Esq., a war Democrat, and headed by Michl's band, he was escorted from the railroad depot to Brown's Hotel, where John P. Vincent, Esq. velcomed him to the city in an appropriate speech, to which he made a reply characterized by even more than his usual eloquence. In the afternoon, the children of the various schools, numberi nearly one thousand, were gathered in the East park, and the Governor invited to appear before them. He promptly complied, and delivered an address remarkable for its appropriateness of thought and beauty and force of expression. Wholly unparand patriotic in tone, and replete with wholesome adults assembled on the occasio

tisan in spirit and sentiment, it was yet loftily loyal advice to the rising generation. It produced a deep impression upon the minds both of the children and The Governor again spoke in the evening, in reponse to a call from the congregated masses, giving a hopeful review of the progress of the war, and inculcating sentiments of loyalty to the Constitution and Government; administering, en passant, a deserved rebuke to home traitors and sympathizers with treason. He took his departure for Meadville yesterday morning, arriving there in the evening, and was again honored with a public reception

Speech of B. H. Brewster, Esq. We have received a copy of the proceedings of the great Union meeting that took place in New York on the anniversary of the fall of Fort Sumpter. Among the speeches reported, we find that of Mr. B. H. Brewster, of this city, which we take the liberty of reprinting. We do this partly because the New York press failed to do our eloquent townsman adequate justice; more particularly as there are many things which he, as a Democrat, says that may be of interest and value to our citizens who pay be of interest and the payer of the same fatth:

Fellow Offizens: With some misgivings, I have consented to come here. It is my wish so to act in the important the consented to come here. consented to come here. It is my wish so to act in all my public demonstrations upon the important subject that has called you here, and which agitates the minds of all men in America, that I may not blunt the measure of my usefulness by over-action. For I have not come out from my privacy to make myself the advocate of a party, or by zealous declamation to urge the promotion of any one. Nothing but a sense of duty has stimulated me to come from the quiet of my study into such vast throngs of anxious and excited men. [Cheers.]. From my earliest youth I have been connected with the Demoratic party—identified with its principles, and associated mental party—identified with its principles. organization, kinsmen of mine have held its highest honors and been its firmest advocates. All this has bound me to it with hooks of steel. In the darkest hours of its adversity I have never lost my faith in it or its leaders.

as an imperial Cress.

This occasion will not permit many words. This is, my testimony, and I trust others of my political persuasion will think with me, and act with me, for our country, our whole country, and nothing but our country, (Great applause.); And I say to yos, that the Northern man who will give his sympathy to Southern men who call him a. dog and a coward, is worse than a dog, and deserves to be spit upon. [Great applause.] And now, gentlemen, I go, for prosecuting this war, "nigger or no nigger." I go. fift. McGetth'? "go on I have a trada-and if wado their devilish independence won't be worth a straw. [Great laughter and applause.];

Female Lecturers. number left the church with the impression that, had the gentleman's patriotism been stronger, he would not have delivered such a discourse—sermon we will not call it. We had heard doubts expressed of the reverend gentleman's loyalty, but we never thought he would prepare a discourse, as some believe he did, merely to say batter things against our

patriotic female lecturers.

The gentleman is the pastor of the church at Broad and Sansom. Should loyal ladies attend the ministrations of such a preacher?
I am, air, very respectfully, yours,
June 8, 1863.
BENJAMIN. The American Question in Europe. The American Question in Europe.

Intervention. — Very singular rumors were again circulated yesterday with respect to the ultimate prospects of the American war. Mr. Mason, it is known, has left London suddenly for Paris to meet. Mr. Shiell, and it is said the French Government desire to communicate with them on topics of importance. The old story of an armistice is revived, and in the guise of an expressed wish by President Lincoln for mediation by Louis Napoleon on the basis suggested in October last. Of course, little or no reliance can be placed on these statements, and they are only alluded to with the view of showing the fluctuating opinions of the moment.—London Herald, May 27. May 27.

THE RETIRED GENERALS.—The generals of the Republio of the Northern States now en retraile would form a stout company. As to the generals in chief we have seen them come like shadows—so depart—grieve the hearts of their encomiasts, and disappoint the hopes of the nation. First, Winfield Scott, whom it was the fashion of Americans to overwhelm with laudations, and whose campaign in Mexico, illustrated by the operations of our allies, seems entitled to greater credit than it generally received in Europe, &c.—Army and Navy Gazelle.

THREE CENTS STATES IN REBELLION. smissal of the British Consul at Rich.

LETTERS PATENT REVOKING EXEQUATOR OF GEO.
MODRE, HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S CONSUL AT
RICHMOND. refferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America: Inferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America:

To all whom it may concern: Whereas, George Moore, Esq., her Britannic Majesty's consul for the port of Richmond and State of Virginia, (duly recognized by the exequatur issued by a former government, which was, at the time of the issue, the duly authorized agent for that purpose of the State of Virginia, and as State other than the city of Richmond, and a State other than the State of Virginia, and was, thereupon, on the 20th day of February last, 1883, requested by the Secretary of State to submit to the Department of State his consular commission, as well as any other authority he may have received to act in behalf of the Government of her Britannic Majesty, before further correspondence could be held with him as her Majesty's consul at the port of Richmond; and whereas, the said George Moore has lately, without acceding to said request, entered into correspondence, as her Majesty's consul, with the Secretary of War of these Confederate States, therefore, are to declare that I do no longer recognize the said George Moore as her Britannic Majesty's consul in any part of these Confederate States, therefore, are to declare that I do no longer recognize the said George Moore as her Britannic Majesty's consul in any part of these Confederate States, the functions, powers, or privileges allowed to the consuls of Great Britain. And I do wholly revoke and annul any Exequatur heretofore given to the said George Moore by the Government which was formerly authorized to grant such Exequatur as agent of the States of Virginia, and dodelare the said Gay forward.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters

ward.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the Confederate States of America to be herewith affixed.

Given under my hand this fifth day of [SEAL.] June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, President.

J. P. BENJAMIN, Sec'y of State.

THE REINFORCEMENT OF JOHNSTON. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, MILLEDGEVILLE (Ga.), May 26, 1863. MILLEDGEVILLE (Ga.), May 26, 1868.

TO THE PEOPLE OF GEORGIA: I have this day received a despatch from General Joseph E. Winnston, commanding the army in Mississippi stating that he is informed that numbers of stragglers from the army are reported going east through Georgia, especially the northern part, and requesting me to have them, efficers as well as men, arrested and sent back to Jackson, "employing for that purpose associations of citizens as well as State troops."

I therefore order the commanding officers of the State troops, and all militia officers of this State, and request all good citizens, to be vigilant and active in arresting all stragglers and deserters, whether officers or men, and when arrested, to deliver them to Colonel G. W. Lee, commanding post at Atlanta, to be by him sent to Jackson, in obedience to the orders of General Johnston. Prompt and energetiv action is necessary.

PROCLAMATION.

Joseph E. Brown, Governor of Georgia, to the People of Joseph E. Brown, Governor of Georgia, to the People of said State:

The serious aspect of affairs, threatening, as they do, an early invasion of our State, impels me; your Chief Magistrate, to address you once more, and to appeal to your patriotism: and valor in defence of your homes, your wives, and your children. Whatever may have been your opinions of coetcieve measures, you have never failed to respond promptly and nobly to every appeal made for volunteers. If the enemy be successful in overrunning Mississippi and Alabama, the State of Georgia can be taken in fiank, and we shall be open to serious and dangerous attack. A powerful force of cavalry is being organized in Tennessee and Kentucky, with the avowed object of penetrating our State, plundering and burning our cities, and devastating our factories, our workshops, and our fields. The first raid was well nigh successful, when the gallant Forrest and his brave followers atopped the deatruction by the capture of the vandal force. To repel the enemy in future, it is necessary that every man capable of bearing arms should rally to the defence of the State, and devote his strength, and if need be his life, not only to prevent the invasion, but to roll back the tide of war from our borders. For this purpose I call upon old men and young men to rally around the banner of our glorious old State, which has never yet trailed in the duat, and strike for their loved ones, their homes, their firesides, and their forces are the correspondence in him.

Day by day we gain upon them are alwy to day, and spade at night. The men are sanguise, and spade at night. The men sre canguise at night. The men sre canguise at night. The men sre canguise at night. The men ste canguise at night. The men sre canguise at night. The men sre canguise at night. The men sre canguise at night. The men ste canguise at night. The men sre canguise at night. The men sre canguise at night. The new form that crady to attempt anything that Great has day. It is the one that has done most injury to around the banner of our glorious old. State, which has never yet trailed in the dust, and strike for their loved ones, their homes, their firesides, and their altars. I address you with more than usual earnestness, as I am satisfied that never since the commencement of this struggle has the danger to our State been so imminent. Heretofore, the din of battle has been heard in the distance, and has been echoed among us only in the heaving-bosoms of the bereaved. Now, the thunders are rolling towards our borders, and the storm threatens to burst with fury upon our heads. In solemn adjuration, therefore, I pray you to prepare to meet and withstand it. Burying past differences, and remembering only our common danger, let us work harmoniously in our heaven-protected cause, putting forward in places of command and responsibility our ablest and best men, and grounding our trust in the justice of our undertaking, and the mercy of Him who will protect the right.

best men, and grounding our trust in the justice of our undertaking, and the mercy of Him who will protect the right.

DISCREDIT OF REBEL NEWS.

The Richmond Ekaminer of June 6th has a leader on the news from Vicksburg and Port Hudson, through the Southern Associated Press Agency, and denounces the telegrams as an unintelligible compound of gas, braggadocio, blunder, absurdity, and impossibility. It says so much of the present tale as pretends to relate the losses of the enemy is evidently pure fable. If Grant left Grand'Gulf with sixty thousand effective men he had a larger army than he could march or feed. If our only sources of information were these inventors of telegrams we should feel little encouragement at the news from Vickeburg. The chance of taking Vickeburg by a coup de main, which was, in fact, the only chance of taking it at all, may now be considered nearly, if not entirely, gone. Although we have but a few hundred prisoners in our hands, and certainly lost a good many ourselves, in Pemberton's defeats, yet it may be safely assument that the maral effect of the campaign is now most decidedly favorative to tha Confederates. What truth there may be in the accounts from Port Hudson, whether in the Yankee correspondence or in the batherskite telegrams of the press, is most difficult to say. The latter contain an important statement which is more likely to be founded in fact, because unexpected to the general public, and therefore beyond the province of rumon, indicative of a junction between some portions of the two Confederates entires of the Mississippi—to wit that of Arkansas and Missouri, and that around Vicksburg. It was well known in political and military circles here, at the time when the War Department published its first order to General Johnston assigning him to the command of the Southwest, that he earnestly urged on the Government the policy of uniting those corps under one command. His views were rejected, and the Army of the West was kept under Holmes until it nearly went to pleces, wh THE NORTHERN PRAISE OF JACKSON.

It may seem harsh, at such a moment, to damage, in the eyes of the Yankees, the memory of our Confederate general, just when the public heart of that nation is thrilled with the luxury of magnanimous: sympathy, and the editorial tear hardly yet dried; but we think it a duty to inform them—they will scarce believe us; they had formed a smarter opinion of human nature—that General Jackson did not accumulate a fortune in this war. He did not speculate in sugar and molasses; in tobacco or flour; he robbed no houses; side no plate, nor jewels, nor pictures, nor wines; sold no passports; extorted no black-mail—but enough; no more needs to be said in order to disgust our. Northern sympathizers with the man whom, in the unsuspecting nobility of their nature, they were, for a moment, inclined to honor with their regrets. Let them stick to Butler; he is alive, and is rich; able to reward his friends and to hurt his enemies. A live Yankee, indeed, and bright exemplar to his nation, as high-throned in the Hall of Music, crowned with flowers, the centre and cynosure of ten thousand pairs of ardent eyes, he takes his apotheosis like a god, "and seems to shake the spheres;" while, with heartfelt worship, all men gaza in rapture upon the type Yankee; and women, overcome by their emotions, would spread their hair beneath his feet. Here is the sort of hero for that people. A living dog is better than a cead-lion.— THE NORTHERN PRAISE OF JACKSON...

people. A living dog is better than a dead lion. Richmond Enquirer. Progress In the Southwest. SIR: On the 1st of January, 1862, the Federal arms. overrun by the rebels, Southern Kentucky, and Tennessee were wholly in their possession, and from

these States large supplies were drawn for the support of the Confederate army in Virginia, My brother-in-law, William D. Paden, an officer in the rebel service, thus wrote from Fredericksburg, January 6th: "We are continually receiving large supplies of mules and horses of mules bacon and flour from Tannassa. The Gulf States never raised a sufficient supply for their own population, and years may pass ere their ability to do so will be developed; hence, the great

the Union army, giving the command of two important railroads, the Memphis and Charleston and the Mobile and Ohio, the latter the longest road on the Western Continent. There are now no natural bar riers to impede the progress of our troops to the Gulf of Mexico. In their advance they have already crossed the Tallahatchie river. Ere long Granada will be taken, and when Vicksburg falls the Mississippi river will be opened up to unimpeded navigation, and the war in the Southwest will be virtually ended, and great will be the joy of the Union citizens of those States. I can then remain to my home in Rienzi, without dread of a second incarceration in the gloomy dungeon of Tupaka, and the Stars and Stripes which at this moment are waving in thirty-four States, will afford that Motection to loyal citizens which the detested state and bars denies.
I am, sir, very respectfully yours,
L AUGHEY. PHILADELPHIA, June 8, 1863. PHILADELPHIA, June 5, 1802.

QUEEN VICTORIA AND GWZ/OT.—The interesting volume of the late Privae Albert's speeches and public addresses, which vers published by command of Queen Victoria, has been recently translated by Mime, de Witt, with a preface by her father, M. Guizot. The Quees of Fogland has recently sent to the latter a handsomely bound copy of the volume in English, with the following inscription on the fly-leaf: "To M. Guizot, in memory of the best of men, and in token of gratitude for the sincere admiration he has expressed for him; from his unfortunate widow, Victoria R." The French public has been much touched by this act of tender and simple corrow,

(PUBLISHED WEEKLY.) THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by .... **8%** 0**6** .... 5 00 .... 8 00 Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same ate, \$1.50 per copy. The money must always accor

THE WAR PRES

in no instances can these terms be deviated from, as hey afford very little more than the east of the paper. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty. an extra copy of the Paper will be given.

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

From a Vicksburg letter, dated May 31, in the Cin minati Gazette, we take the following: THE SLAVE CHAIN-GANG.

THE SLAVE CHAIN-GANG.

At p. resent, and indeed since the assault of the 23d, the rebels have maintained a uniform silence. They are veidently at work, like us, with pick and shovel, at d mean to give us tit for tat." They have gang, vol negroes chained together, to perform the labor on the defences, for they can neither spare the solders nor permit the negroes to run at large. This is a fac. for our camps are peopled with negroes who joir ed us on the march from Jackson to Vickeburg, who there is no the march from Jackson to Vickeburg, who there is no have been seen on the tropic of the guns, from which our sharpshoters had driven to is still an element of strength to the rebel arm. I am repeatedly told that they are taken in large n umbers along with the rebel armies on their march, s, and that they perform all the labor of the camp a might be expected of a prople whose entire existence depended, and in a gre. the measure even now depends, on slave isbor.

pends, on slave labor.

LORING AT JACKSON. Captain Durbin, A. Q. M., has returned from Jackson, where he was aent with 25,000 rations for the
wounded and sick left in the
He reports that he found th. Peele vedettes seven
miles out, and was not permit, ed to enter the city.
His train was atopped within a trade of Jaskson, and
his mission reported to Genera I Loring, who is in
command. Loring happened to be camping troopsin the vicinity, and rode up to the train. He expressed his thanks to General Grant for including
the rebel wounded and sick in the provisions; but
declined to receive them because he said he had no
need of them. Captain D. replied that he had no
need of the mation already. And would prefer leaving the meaning \$,000, but Loring would:
not consent.

The rebel general was dressed in the most neglinot consent.

The rebel general was dressed in the most negtigent style. He wore an old black shouch hat, a soiled linen coat, a pair of whitey-brown condway pantaloons, very much the worse for wear, and an old pair of boots. His staff officers wore very neat uniforms, which looked new, and all the troops, or as many as the quartermaster saw, wore new uniforms, and looked fresh and in good health. From indications at is not improbable that a leage body of troops is being massed at Jackson, and that we may hear from them ere long; but our generals are perfectly confident of their ability to starve the Vichburg rebels into submission, and are not fearful crany disaster from a attack in the year.

INCIDENTS.

INCIDENTS. INCIDENTS.

As one of our men raised his head and said, "I wish I were at home," thus, and he fell at my fact with that sweetest of all words on his lips. He vasubut a lad, with skin so fair that swashine made the seem to bloom like rose leaves incread of tanning. If it is time, as the poet sings,

"Frayer is the soul's sincere decire,
Untered or unexpressed;
The unward glancing of an eys;
The failing of a tear.

Then for him, in behalf of a mother, did a sinner pray.

Then for him, in behalf of a mother, did a sinner pray.

By gradual appreaches will the city be taken. Bay by day we gain upon them. Artillery by day, and spade at night. The men are canguine, and ready to attempt anything that Grantcraters. They have most complete confidence in him.

One of the most formidable batterier of the city, the one that has done most injury to cur blockade runners, is now seeing it's last days. It is the upper battery of all, and almost level with high water. Our boys are within sixty yards of it, and digging. No ganner dare show himself, nor dare our sharpshooters go from under cover. All is done in the rifle-pits. It is very interesting, save that it is revolting, to witness the coolness of these men. Death is but sport to them. A poor fellew falls beside them—"Jim's handed in his cheeke" No sigh! no prayer! This is war.

I think we may be in Vicksburg by the raiddle of June; of course it is merely speculation. We can see the coart-house from the front of General Grant's headquarters, two miles off. He is said to look well, but thoughtful. I have not seen'him but at a distance; do not care to; he would care but little for me, perhaps think me better engaged at home.

would be benested thereby.

REBEL ACCOUNTS.

JACKSON, May 27.—The news from Vicksburg is cheering, and affairs are wearing a more hopeful and confident fase. The Federals have made seven desperate assaults upon our works, and have been each time repulsed with immense slaughter. All accounts represent that it has no equal in the war. The Federal officers are said to have represented to their men that Richmond had been captured by Hooker, and that the only remaining stronghold was the city of Vicksburg, before which they were drawn up in battle array, and that by determination and boldness they night take the place; and at once ed; their charges were not only stubborn; but desperate; hence the immense hills of Yankee dead that now cover the face of the earth, awaiting sepulture, and poisoning the atmosphere by the horrid perate; hence the immense hills of Yankee dead that now cover the face of the earth, awaiting sepulture, and poisoning the atmosphere by the horrid stench of their thousands of carcasses. Our officers estimate the enemy's loss from ten to twenty thousand in killed and wounded. A North Carolina Federal deserter came in last night, and tells the story, and says that Grant's lose is estimated in camp at from ten to thirty thousand.

The wideness of the margin in the estimate will give you a faint idea of the punishment that the enemy has received, and of the immense strength of Vicksburg, and the heroism of its defenders. Our own loss is very small, hardly two hundred. So much for good entrencements.

Trom the Yazoo I can learn but very little, and from that little I draw a sigh of relief: The enemy went up the river as far as Yazoo City, and committed a good many peculations. Commodore Brown sunk four boats in the river, which sufficiently obstructed it to prevent the enemy going any further up. The navy yard was burnt. Last year we had some gunbeats in the river, but a party started out on a reconnoissance expedition, when the Confederate officer became alarmed and burned them up. Nothing but misfortune ever attended our naval affairs in that quarter, and Pam glad they are done with. our naval affairs in that quarter; and Fam glad they are done with.
Vicksburg was given up here for neveral days, and the news that came in was sickening and painful. Our army, after its defeatart Baker's crock, was very much disheartened; but, being successful in repulsing the enemy in their assaults on Wekeburg, confidence Breetored, and a fine margle prevails. The garrison of Vicksburg is yet besieged from the river and the north, and Banks is reported to have crossed his army at Bayou Sara, and is marching on Natchez. The enemy has been terribly punished; but not driven away. Grant sent in a flag of truce yesterday. I learn that its object refers to the treatment of the sick and wounded. Major McKnight, Gen. Loring's A. A. G., left this morning with an answer. GEN. PENBERTON'S SPEECH.

The Mississiptian publishes a speech made by Gen. Remberton after the repulses of the enemy. It is as follows:

"You have heard that it was incompetent and a traitor, and that it was my intention to sell Vicksburg. Follow me, and you will see the cost at which I will sell Vicksburg. When the last pound of beef, bacon, and flour; the last grain of corn, the last cow and hog, and horse and dog, shall have been concumed, and the last man aball have perished in the trenches, then, and only then, will I sell Vicksburg."

It is said that the tremendous recovers and slower to Vicksburg." It is said that the tremendous repulse and slaughter of the Yankees at Vicksburg, on Sunday, was due to a stratagem of General Persection, who made a feint of evacuating part of his works, when the enemy rushed in, only to be met with immense slaughter from artillery placed so as to take them with a raking fire. raking fire.
THE BATTLE OF ARMAGEDDON. THE BATTLE OF ARMAGEDDON.

Grant's possession of Snyder's Bluff gives him large advantages in his proposed siege. It enables him to shorten his line of communications with his base of supplies, and avoids the danger of running the batteries on the river frent, or the expense and delay of along transportation around Vicksburg on the Louisiana. Store. Meantime, the interest of the situation deepens, and the eyes and energies of both the belligerents will, in all probability, be turned, and concentrated upon this point. It is not unlikely that the great battle of the war—perhaps, the decisive battle—will be fought within cannon hearing of the Hill City. From the death-like quietude of Rosecrans' lines, it is premised that Grant has been reinforced from the Tennessee army.

The Federals will needly reat numbers for the work before them, and they are gone and going. We should not be much surprised to find both Rosecrans and Bragg transferring their long-expected fight in Tennessee to the soil of the Mississippi Valley, and then may begin the prophetic battle of Armageddon.—Mobile Expister.

The New York editors' meeting, convened on the evening of the 5th, adopted the following resolutions, read by Mr. James Brooks, cf. the Express.

the meeting, at which Mr. Greeley resided, on motion of Mr. Brooks:

Whereas, The liverty and rights of the press, as indicate the systematics of ideas with regard to this systematics of a state and lamentable confusion of ideas with regard to this vital question; therefore, Resolved, That our conceptions of the rights and duties of the press in a season of convulsion and public peril kike the present are briefly summed up in the following propositions:

1. We recognize and affirm the duty of fidelity to the Constitution, Government, and laws of our country, as a high moral active and laws of our country, as a high moral active as a political obligation resting on every citizes, and neither claim for ourselves for concede to, others any exemption from its requirements on privilege to evade, their sacred and binding force.

2. That treason and recellion are crimes, by the fundamental law of things of every other country; and nowhere else so cuipable, so suborrent, as in a republic, where each man has an equal voice and vote in the peacetti, and legal direction of pulic affairs.

3. While we thus exphatically disclaim and deny the meeting, at which Mr. Greeley resided, on movote in the peacett and appearance of the saffairs.

3. While we thus supphatically disclaim and deny any right as inhering in journalists or others to increa, advocate, abet, uphold, or justify, treason or rebellion, we respectfully but aimly assert and maintain the right of the press to criticise freely and searlessly the acts of those charged with the Administration citthe Government, also those of all their civil and aillitary subordinates, whether with intent directly to secure greater energy, engiency, and fidelity in the public service, or in order to achieve the same ends, more transfely through the substitution of other persons for those now in

from the seat of war. The Billiard Tournaments The Billiard Tournaments.

Kesterdsy was the seventh day of this grand bils, liard tournament now being held at frying Hall, the first game was played in the afternoon, between, the first game was played in the afternoon, between the first game was played in the afternoon, between the first game was played the victor in one hoar and sixteen minutes. Each had 26 inwings. The highest run made was by Tieman, who scored 203, and wor the game by 185, points.

The next essay of skill was between beery and Kavanah. They played one hour and forty-one minutes, when Deery was announced that conqueror, he having beaten Kavanah 39 points. The largest run made during this game was by Kavanah, who scored 95 points, while Deery never counted, at one break, over 76. Deery had 38 innings, and Kavanah 37. break, over 76. Deery had 38 innings, and Aavanan 37.

In the evening the twenty-fifth game of the tournament was played, Secreiter and Fox being the contestants. After playing for one hour and twenty-nine minutes Fox won by 173 points. Fox made the highest run, scoring 86, while Secreiter only, scored 64. The breaks were equal, each man having 34. Goldthwait and Estephe next entered the list to test their superiority. Estephe was vanquished in one hour and fourteen minutes, being besten by 314 points. Goldthwait, by carefully nursing the balls, made, at one break, 185, whilst Estephe never ran more than 41. Each man had 34 breaks.

There will be no exhibition this afternoon. This evening Kavanah will play against Foley and Goldthwait against Fox.—New York Tracs, June 9. THE Governor of Ohio has authorized a battalion

to be formed of rebel prisoners at Camp Chase, in that State, who take the oath of allegiance. Fortyfive joined on Thursday last.