The Press.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1863.

THE NEWS. CORRESPONDENCE from Port Hudson informs us that Gen. Gardiner, commanding the garrison, had sent in a flag of truce to General Banks, offering to surrender under Pemberton's reported conditions, but the reply of Gen. Banks, like that of General Grant, was unconditional. The rebels fought with great desperation, and whole companies were cut down at their guns. General Sherman, wounded at Port Hudson, is hardly expected to recover, and among the killed was Major Haffkill, once an aidde-camp to the King of Denmark. Great bitterness exists between the negro soldiers and the rebels. For a negro lately hung his comrades hung a rebel in retaliation. Banks has been reinforced from New Orleans. Profiting by the absence of so large a number of troops, guerilla parties are threatening incursion. Admiral Farragut had kept up a fierce combardment, but received no reply from the rebels in Port Hudson, who have every reason to save

THE siege of Vicksburg is diligently progressing with every prospect of success. The garrison is thoroughly enclosed, and every avenue by which supplies might reach them vigilantly guarded. The army line extends but six miles, is close and strong, and shuts in the town. General Grant has been largely reinforced from various directions, and it is reported that Major General Herron, with a large force, has joined him from St. Louis. The wounded in the late assaults, correctly estimated, will not number more than four thousand five hundred. Admiral Porter reports the brilliant success of the second expedition up the Yazoo. Nine steamers be-The complete success of the raid of Col. Montgomery's negro regiment, on the Combahee river, is reported. Col. Montgomery reports that the river

was destroyed, together with a great amount of property. Over seven hundred slaves were brought way. The men bore themselves splendidly in se-A RECONNOISSANCE to James Island, S. C., discovered that the island had less than one thousand troops, in place of the previous ten thousand estimated. Our officers infer that a portion of the rebel forces have been sent to Vicksburg. ADJUTANT GENERAL THOMAS has determined, from the War Department, that New Jersey has

was ascended twenty-five miles; a pontoon bridge

failed to furnish its quota by ten thousand, according to the calculation adopted of counting only hree years' service, shorter terms being combined to make out the regular period.

The War in the Southwest. It is an established fact that neither Vicksburg nor Port Hudson can at present be taken by assault, except at such a sacrifice of life as would make the enterprise a most fearful and costly one. The difficulty. is not that our armies are not large enough, or that our troops are not brave enough, or that our generals are not skilful enough, but simply that the position of the enemy, in its natural advantages, is almost inaccessible, and in its artificial means of defence is as nearly invulnerable as any human work can be. Within the entrenchments there are, according to the best authenticated accounts, about twenty thousand men. What amount of ammunition and supplies they have we do not positively know. We are not disposed to place implicit confidence in the authenticity of the despatch directed to the rebel General Johnston, and "captured" from a rebel messenger, on the 29th ult., which would make it appear that PEMBERTON's men were then on quarter rations, and that he could not possibly hold out longer than ten days;

that is, until last Monday. The fabrication of such despatches, with the view of mis- South Atlantic Squadron, and a new attack on leading our generals, is an old trick of the enemy. At the time of Beauregard's retreat from Corinth, one of his letters, written in translatable cypher, was found in a telegraph office at Huntsville, Alabama, and its authenticity still awaits confirmation. In the history of our Virginia campaigns, fictitious "official despatches" to General LEE from his subordinates have several times been discovered. The recollection of these facts should warn us to closely scrutinize all such documents in future. It may be that PEM-BERTON was short of commissary and ordnance stores, for he was in some measure surprised by General GRANT's bold and rapid movements, and, it seems to us, had very little time to obtain adequate supplies to withstand a siege. But we have starved out the rebels so often since the war began, that arrested them; and they insisted that it was very they have somehow become inured to the pangs of hunger; and as a correspondent of the Mobile Advertiser, in a letter dated Jackson, May 12, said: "Vicksburg has full rations for ninety days," it is not impossible that the execute them immediately, which was done, and they were tried and condemned to be hung, and the ble that the ascetic garrison may consider itself unusually well provisioned. In addition to these twenty thousand men, who, behind their entrenchments, virtually represent der Jounston, which on June 2d were at least eighteen thousand strong. After the

an army thrice their size, are the forces un-der Johnston. which on June 2d were at on General Brazg's star, and formerly to have been evacuation of Jackson by Goneral GRANT, Johnston, who, it will be remembered, about five thousand men, returned to the city, and having fortified it, attempted to organize an army. JEFFERSON DAVIS pro-mised that reinforcements to the extent of one made their appearance at Franklin in full Federal mised that reinforcements to the extent of one hundred thousand men should be forwarded to the critical point as soon as possible. Up to the 2d instant, however, Johnston had only been reinforced by thirteen thousand men; the remaining eighty-seven thousand have failed to make their appearance. Perhaps the order of asking if any such persons held positions in the Governor Brown, of Georgia, issued May on finding themselves detected the rebels confessed. 26th, and calling upon the military and civil authorities to arrest all the stragglers and deserters passing through the State, may help to explain the mystery. However, on the 2d instant, Johnston, with eighteen thousand hungry, spiritless, foot-sore men marched to the eastern bank of the Big Black river, and at the bridge ten miles west of Vicksburg he was confronted with Gen-OSTERHAUS' division, whereat he faced about and retreated. Still, this does not end the matter, and in calculating the chances of our speedy triumph it is safer to regard Journston as virtually co-operating with the beleaguered garrison of Vicksburg. Against this combined force of thirtyeight, or perhaps forty thousand men, with the advantages of their fortifications, we have the army of General Grant, which the rebels several weeks ago, with considerable accuracy, estimated at sixty thousand men, and which we know has since been reinforced by the 9th Army Corps. We know,

too, that General GRANT's communication with the Yazoo, whence all his supplies are drawn, cannot easily be interrupted, while the successful reconnoissance of Gen. BLAIR OHNSTON'S command. The casualties thus far have, probably, been so nearly equal on both sides as not to disturb the relative strength of the opposing armies. General Grant, likewise, has an immense advantage in having the co-operation of Admiral PORTER'S flotilla, which has done considerable service up the Yazoo, and should be capable of doing vast damage to the rebel works. Such being the situation of affairs, it seems to us that there is but one possible contingency that can stay the fall of Vicksburg, and the capture of the entire garrison, and that is the prompt and heavy reinforcement of Johnston, of which there seems to be but little prospect. Ordinarily, even this should not prevent our success; for, with facilities of water communication, we should be able to furnish reinforcements at least as fast as the rebels, who have to march their armies through a country laid more than the statement of the repeat of the rebels, who have to march their armies through a country laid more than the statement of the repeat of the rebels threatened the place all day, so that the rebels threatened the place all day, so the rebels threatened the place all day. waste by war, with all its lines of travel Richmond are as nervous about news from Vielsbroken up.

Delaware. The demonstration in the capital of Delaware yesterday is one of the most interesting and important features of our political campaign. The death of the Hon. Mr. Hooker would zet fight, as they would like to succor TEMPLE, the late member elect from that State, makes a second election necessary, and, from the manner in which our friends have opened the contest, we anticipate an carnest struggle and glorious results. The last election showed that Delaware was stitute the District of the Frontier, under the com truly loyal. Then the authorities of the State were against us, and spared no effort to show their enmity. In soite of them, however, we elected a Governor and came within a few votes of electing a member of Congress. There will be no such opposition to encounter now. Governor Cannon will see that justice is shown to all, and that our adversaries obtain no unjust advantage. Delaware is so truly loyal that it only requires this to insure our triumph, and we are convinced that it will be a noble one. d.-

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to "The Press." The Storming of Port Hudson-Our Losse One Thousand Heroism of the Negroes. WASHINGTON, June 9 .- General Banks, in his official report, dated before Port Hudson, May 30th, gives an account of the attack at that place similar o the facts already published. In speaking of the negro troops he says they answered every expecta tion. Their conduct was heroical. No troops could be more determined or more daring. They made during the day, three charges upon the batteries of the enemy, suffering very heavy losses, and holding their position at nightfall with the other troops on the right of our line. The highest commendation is bestowed upon them by all the officers in command n the right. Whatever doubt may have existed peretofore as to the efficiency of organizations o this character, the history of this day proves conclusively to those who were in a condition to observe the conduct of these regiments, that the Govern-ment will find in this class of troops effective supporters and defenders. The severe test to which they were subjected, and the determined manner in which they encountered the enemy, leaves upon my mind no doubt of their ultimate success, they requiring only good officers, commands of limited umbers, and careful discipline, to make them excellent soldiers. Our losses from the 23d to this date, in killed,

wounded, and missing, are nearly one thousand, insluding, I deeply regret to say, some of the ablest officers of the corps. The Rappahannock. From what can be ascertained from persons arriving from the Rappahannock, a division went over the river at "Franklin's landing" last night, and the rebel rifle pits, foliage, &c., along the shore, have been destroyed, so that the enemy will not be able to annoy our proceedings from their coverts. Earthworks have been thrown up on the front, with a view, it is probable, of preventing a night attack, and shield our men if the enemy should open a cannonade. Fredericksburg is still held by the enemy, and no attempt has been made by our troops to take it. The forces we have thrown over are not far from the town. The rebels had not yet fired

It would be improper to mention the whereabout of the several army corps.

The movements of both armies are involved in The enemy, to-day, was at work on entrenchments on the edge of the woods skirting the plain, not far from Fredericksburg. There was some picket firing this morning, but nothing of greater importance in that quarter. The Draft. It has been determined that while all persons ing within the provisions of the act of enrol-

rolled, nevertheless, under the first enrolment, those who were in the military service at the time the act went into effect-namely, the 3d of March last-are not to be included in that class which is subject to the first draft. Those of the second class are not to be called out until those of the first class shall have been exhausted. Explosion at Fort Lyons-Twenty Men Killed. There was an explosion at Fort Lyons, two miles from Alexandria, this afternoon. It appears that the men attached to the 3d New York Independent Battalion were engaged in examining artillery am-munition at the open door of the north magazine,

by a few others, and then the magazine. No damage was done to the guns or gun carriages. About wenty men were killed, and quite as many wounded, who have been removed to the hospital a A Fight on the Rappahaunock. A severe engagement took place this evening between our cavalry and that of the rebels under Gen. STUART. The locality at which it occurred was at Beverly's ford, on the Rappahannock, five miles

vhen, from some cause, one shell exploded, followe

above Rappahannock Station, and about the same distance below the Sulphur Springs.

At a late hour to night nothing further had been heard respecting the cavalry fight. The explosion in Virginia probably broke the wires. Admiral Foote. Admiral FOOTE arrived here this morning. He is making preparations to assume the command of the

The Rebels in Culpeper. No news has been received here of offensive ope rations by the rebel cavalry in the Culpeper region. Naval. Lieutenant Commander T. C. HARRIS is ordered o the command of the gunboat Chippewa, vice

Two Rebel Officers Executed as Spies. WASHINGTON, June 6.—An official despatch received here to day, from Major General Rosecrans, dated Murfreesboro, June 9th, says:
Last evening a despatch from Col. J. B. Baird, commanding the post at Franklin, Tennessee, was received, as follows: Two men came into camp dressed in our uniforms

with horse equipments to correspond, saying that they were Col. Anton, inspector general, and Major Dunlap, assistant, having an order from Adjutant General Townsend, and your order to inspect the outposts; but their conduct was so singular that we important that they should go to Nashville to-night. Col. Baird asked if there were any such persons in the army, and, if so, their descriptions. I replied at sentence was carried into execution this morning. officers in the Confederate army, one a colonel, named Lawrence W. Orton, formerly W. Orton Williams. The other claims to be a first cousin of Ro-

on General Scott's staff of the 2d Regular Cavalry. FURTHER PARTICULARS. William Orten, formerly Lawrence Williams, of the 2d United States Cavalry, at one time on General Scott's staff, and lately General Bragg's chief of artillery, and Lieutenant Dunlap, of the rebel army, were arrested and hung as spies, last night, at uniform, horse and equipments of colonel and major, and presenting themselves as inspectors of the United States army, having orders from Assistant Adjutant General E. D. Townsend, and counter-signed by Gen. Rosecrans, to inspect the fortificapicious of them, and communicated his doubts to Documents of a treasonable nature, and contraband information, were found on them. General Rosecrans ordered a court martial, and this morning they were hung. Colonel Baird telegraphs that they were spies of no ordinary character, and confessed that they thought their fate just, and died like brave men. Orten was a cousin of Gen. Robert Lee, and was a brother of Williams, late on Gen. McClel-

## lan's staff. DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 8, 1863.
A successful but unimportant expedition started up the Mattapony river last Friday, more for the purpose of destroying rebel property and harassing the enemy and preventing the accumulation of large the gunboats Commodore Morris, Commodore Jones and Smith Briggs, with detachments of infantry They proceeded up the river about sixty miles above West Point, spreading confusion and consternation among the inhabitants. Small forces were landed on either side of the river, who destroyed saw and flouring mills, store houses, provisions, besides capturing large numbers of mules and war horses. Some sharp skirmishing took place, but no lives were lost on our side.

Having successfully accomplished the object of their mission, and spread great destruction among the property of the enemy, they returned in safety enemy is estimated at one half a million of dollars. The steamer Cahawba arrived here to-day from New Orleans with Col. Wilson's Zouaves on board,

and the remains of three of our officers—Col. Cole, of the 128th New York; Col. Bean, of the 4th Wisconsin, and another colonel, whose name I have been unable to learn with sufficient correctness to warrant me in publishing it. They were killed in the assault upon Port Hudson.

Gen. Banks made a desperate assault upon the works of Port Hudson, but was repulsed with heavy less. Gen, Sherman was wounded in the leg, which has since been amputated. His life is despaired of. Gen. Dow was slightly wounded. The officers who were in this charge describe it as being one of the most fearful fights on record, though only made for a feint, to test the strength of the fortifications. But they are confident of ultimately taking the place, and contradict the rebel report that General Banks was wounded in the arm. Even at this time we have the city completely surrounded, and a greater number of heavy siege guns mounted than they. God grant them success. They deserve it for their undaunted valor. Fortune will favor these brave

burg as we are. They know nothing about matters there, but fear they must submit to lose this important place. The inquiry was put how General Hooker meant to act; whether he would fight or not, seeming to think that they had him in a position where he would have to fight or retreat. At least, a number of the rebel officers so expressed themselves. I think they would much rather Gen-Vicksburg.

Border, under the command of Brig. Gen. Thomas. F. Wing, Jr., with his headquarters at Kansas City. er General Brown will relieve Brigadier General Loan, in command of the Central District of Missouri Lieutenant Colonel J. O. Broadhead, of the Missouri State Militia, is appointed Provost Marshal General of the Central District of the Department

of Missouri, by command of General Schofield.

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

RAPID PROGRESS OF THE SIEGE Reported Capitulation.

SAFETY OF THE REAR. SECOND EXPEDITION UP THE YAZOO Nine Rebel Steamers Destroyed.

NEW YORK, June 9 .- The Tribune has letters from

its correspondents with Gen. Grant's army, up to the 30th ult., which state that the siege of Vicksburg was progressing admirably. Famine was beginning to tell on the foe, and their capture or surrender was certain, and that speedily. Our forces are in fin spirits, and the siege gans were within pistol-shot of the enemy's works. All apprehensions of an attack upon our rear by Gen. Johnston are groundless. We hold all the passes to Vicksburg, and have completely blocked them against any possible advance. Despatches from Admiral Portex-Second Expedition up the Yazoo River-Nine Rebel Steamers Destroyed. WASHINGTON, June S.—Real-Admiral/Porter has sent to the Navy Department a report dated Mississippi Squadron, near Vicksburg. June 1st; in which he says: "After the return of the expedition under Lieutenant Commander Walker, up the Yazoo, and the destruction of the rams and navy yard, I despatched the same officerup again, with instructions to capture the transports. Enclosed in his report.

Besides the steamers prentioned as burned, the re-bels burned the Acadia and Magenta, also two of their best transports. My object was to break up their transportation on the Yazoo, and, with the exception of a few steamers beyond Fort Pemberton, the rebels can transport nothing by water on that river. Steamers to the amount of \$700,000 w stroyed by the late expedition, nins in all. The Star of the West has been sunk, completely blockading the Yallabusha river, and the gunboat Joy was found sunk near Liverpool Landing. The following is Lieut. Com. Walker's report:

found sunk near Liverpool Landing. The following is Lieut. Com. Walker's report:

U. S. Steamer Baron DeKale.

U. S. Steamer Baron DeKale.

Sir: I have the honor to report that I left this place on the morning of the 24th May, with the DeKalb, Forest Rose, Linden, Signal, and Petrel. I pushed up the Yazoo as speedily as possible, for the purpose of destroying the enemy's transports on that river, with the Forest Rose, Linden, and Petrel, to within about 15 miles of Fort Pemberton, where I found the steamers John Walsh, R. J. Shankland, Golden Age, and Sootland sunk on a bar, completely blocking it up. I rerasined at this point during the night, and next morning at daylight was attacked by a force of the enemy, but after a sharp fire of a few minutes they beat a hasty retreat. Our only loss was two men wounded. Returning down the Yazoo, I burned a large saw-mill, twenty-five miles above Yazoo City. At Yazoo City, I landed and brought away a large quantity of bar, round, and fiat iron from the navy yard. At Indian Shosh, I sent Volunteer Lieutenant Brown, of the Forest Rose, with boats, through to Rolling Fork. He found a quantity of corn belonging to the rebels, which he burned. At the mouth of Bayou Quirer, hearing of steamers, I sent Lieutenant Brown, with the boats of the Forest Rose and Linden, up after them. Ascending ten miles, he found the Dew Drop and Emma Belt. The Linden burned the Argo in a small bayou about seventy-five miles up the Sunflower. I also found the Cotton Plant sunk in Lake George, with nothing out of the water but the tops of her smokestacks. At Gainer' Landing, on the Sunflower, I found, and brought away, a cutter which was lost on the Deer Oreek expedition. I have as prisoners two engineers and a pilot in the service of the rebels, and several deserters and refugees.

Liott. Commanding U. S. Navy.

To Acting Rear Admiral D. D. PORTER.

Commanding Mississippi Squadron.

Reported Capitulation of Vicksburg. ment of calling out the national forces are to be en-

MURFREESBORO, June 9.-A lady from Shelby ille, arrived to day, says that a report of the sur render of Vicksburg was prevalent in the rebel A later arrival confirms the existence of the ru-

mor, and the same person states that the rebel papers had published the particulars of the capitulation. STRENGTH OF THE INVESTMENT—THE The St. Louis Republican publishes the following from a gentleman of that city, whose engagements have taken him to the vicinity of Vicksburg, and who is in a position which enables him to obtain the best information as to the matter he refers to. The letter is dated "Yazoo River, May 29":

"I have been within a mile and a half of the river immediately back of Vicksburg to-day. Our forces have their outer works all round, and our line is only six miles long, strongly entrenched, so that two hundred thousand men could not dislodge them. So Vicksburg may be considered taken.

"The soldiers and officers are in fine health and spiritis. spirits.
"Our loss in wounded, including every variety of
wounds, is four thousand five hundred; two thirds
of them were received in assaulting the batteries

of them were received in assaulting the batteries last Thursday.

"I have seen an order from Gen. Grant forbidding the wounded to go out of his department.

"The rebels have driven all the horses and cattle out of Vicksburg, as our shells killed so many of them that the smell became intolerable. Our boats and batteries are shelling the town all the time. The women and children are still in the city. The rebels will not allow them to leave.

"I was told that great numbers of women and children had been killed by our shell."

A letter from Memphis; May 1, says: "The movement of troops is tremendous. Every steamer arriving here is at once pressed into Government service." DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,

RECONNOISSANCE TO JAMES' ISLAND. NEW YORK, June 9.—A letter from Folly Island. near Charleston, dated the lat instant, states that a few days previously, it having been observed from the look out that James' Island had a deserted ap-pearance, a reconnoissance was produced, which re-sulted in the demonstration that there were less. than one thousand rebel troops there. Their num-ber had hitherto been estimated at ten thousand. The inference among our men was that the bulk of the rebel force had been sent to operate against THE NEGRO RAID.

At date of Hilton Head, June 3d, a letter in the Herold narrates the Combanee expedition of Colonel Montgomery, 2d South Carolina Regiment: At date of Hillon Head, Junesa, a letter in the Herold narrates the Combahee expedition of Colonel Montgomery, 2d South Carolina Regiment:

They proceeded up to Combahee river, after taking troops off the Sentinel, which had grounded. They arrived at the Combahee early Tuesday morning, and then quietly steamed up that stream to Field's Point, 20 miles from its mouth, where they landed. The rebel pickets then quickly fied, leaving strong earthworks. Leaving a company here, they went up to Tar Bluff, and left a company there to protect their line of communication. They then threw out pickets, and the negroes at work in the fields ran towards the boats in spite of pistols in the hands of the drivers. A large number came in. The John Adams destroyed a pontoon bridge at Combahee Ferry; but obstructions prevented her further advance. Colonel Haywood's plantation, at Green Pond, was visited by a company, and his horses, carriages, &c., were captured; his rice mill, storehouse filed with rice, &c. were burned. Returning, they were attacked by rebel sharpshooters and cavalry. They held their ground, and drove off the rebels with the aid of the shell from the John Adams. The section of artillery went up the other side of the river, and burned cotton, grist, and rice mills, rice, plantation houses, and captured a number of mules. The steamers were loaded with negroes, to the number of seven hundred and over; but many were left behind, as the expedition was obliged to hasten back.

In the meantime, the detached companies were attacked by small forces of rebels, but stood their ground till the steamers came up and dispersed the rebels with shell. At Field's Point the rebels had a battery, but the guns of the Harriet Weed drove it off. The companies were fasted on partial or house, fine megroes were quartered in a church, and all the expedition arrived back at daylight, this morning. The negroes were quartered in a church, and all the expedition arrived back at daylight, this morning. The negroes were quartered in a church,

The Frontier and Border District.

St. Louis, June 9.—The Indian Territories, State of Kansas south of the 38th parallel, western tier of counties of Missouri south of the same parallel, and the western tier of counties of Ankansas, will constitute the District of the Fromtier, under the command of Major General Blunt, with his headquarters at Fort Scott on the field.

The State of Kansas, north of the thirty-eighth parallel, and the two western tier of counties of Missouri river, will constitute the District of the Border, under the same parallel, and south of Missouri river, will constitute the District of the Border, under the same parallel, and south of Missouri river, will constitute the District of the Border, under the command of Brig. Gen. Thomass F. Wing, Ir. with his headquarters and south of The State of Kansas, north of the Same parallel, and south of Missouri river, will constitute the District of the Border, under the command of Brig. Gen. Thomass T. Wing, Ir. with his headquarters at Yene the command of Brig. Gen. Thomass T. Wing, Ir. with his headquarters at Yene the command of Brig. Gen. Thomass T. Wing, Ir. with his headquarters at Yene the command of Brig. Gen. Thomass T. Wing, Ir. with his headquarters at Yene the command of Brig. Gen. Thomass T. Wing, Ir. with his headquarters at Yene the command of Brig. Gen. Thomass T. Wing, Ir. with his headquarters at Yene the command of Brig. Gen. Thomass T. Wing, Ir. with his headquarters at Yene the command of Brig. Gen. Thomass T. Wing, Ir. with his headquarters at Yene the command of Brig. Gen. Thomass T. Wing, Ir. with his headquarters at Yene the command of Brig. Gen. Thomass T. Wing, Ir. with his headquarters at Yene the command of Brig. Gen. Thomass T. Wing, Ir. with his headquarters at Yene the command of Brig. Gen. Thomass T. Wing, Ir. with his headquarters at Yene the command of Brig. Gen. Thomass T. Wing, Ir. with his headquarters at Yene the common of the Yene Mining Convertion, Ir. The subscite Mining Convertion of the Union State Convent the 26th uit.

The ateamer Oregoo, from Mazatlan, brought 500 sacks of specimens of ores. The mining mania in northwestern Mexico is still raging. The communication between Mazatlan and Texas is kept up, the journey overland occupying 26 days.

Business dull. There is a renewed demand for domestic liquous; sales of 400 bbls alcohol, at 80@82%; 300 bbls corn whisky, at 42%; 50 pipes pure spirits, at 44. Sales of kerosene oil at 50; coal oil, 45; lard oil in theress at \$1. oil in tierces at \$1.

EUROPE.

Later by the Steamship Africa—Four Ships Captured by the Alabama—The Capture of Vicksburg Amsounced—Propositions for Mediation. for Mediation.

HALIFEX, June 2.—The steamship Africa has arrived with Laverpool dates to the 30th Mr.

The steamers City of Washington, Australasian, and Teutonia have serived cont.

The pirate Alabams has captured the ships Doroas Prince, Union Jack, Sea Lark, and Nye. The latter was a whaler. The Doroas Prince and Union Jack were bound to New York from Shanghae, and the Sea Lark was from Boston, bound to San Francisco. aco. Diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Brazil have been Broker off.
Mr. Roebuck gaze notice that he will move in Parliament that England open negotiations with other Powers for the recognition of the Confederates. Lord Montague will move an amendment. A public meeting was to be kield in Liverpool on the 3d, to pay a tribute to the memory of Stonewall Jackson.

the 3d, to pay a tribute to the memory of Stonewall Jackson.

The Liverpool Post gave prominence to the following, on the arrival of the Australasian:

"Vicksburg has fallen! The Mississippi is open from its mouth to its source. The Federakonase has triumphed. There can now be no doubt of the fact that General Grant has scient the key of peace that is hong up in the fortress at Vicksburg. Flow is the time for mediation. Instead of indulging in the idea of sympathy, or in vais hopes of the war continuing, everybody who wishes wells to England and is the world at large slould promptly antie in an appeal to Lord Palmerston requesting him not to lose a moment in proposing terms not injurious to the South, yet acceptable to the North. This news having only arrived when we were going to press, we have only time to express the hope and prayer that at last we are on the eve of peace between the Worth and the South." GREAT BRITAIN. The West India mail, with nearly \$2,500,000, has reached England. The West India mail, with nearly \$2,500,000, has reached England.

St. Thomas advices of the 4th ult. state that seven Federal vessels of war were in that harbor composing the squadron of Com. Wilkes, who evidently intended making St. Thomas the centre of operations in the West Indies. Regardless of the fact that St. Thomas was in possession of the Danish crown, the Wachuretts was, to all intents, and purposes, the guard ship, and remained at St. Thomas during the cruising of the other vessels, always having steam up in readiness to overhaul any vessel leaving the harbor, and otherwise annoy the shipping leaving port. The Gemsbok had been dismantled and made a stationary coal hulk. Four vessels with coal were there from the States, supplying the fleet, and other stores were to follow. Much discentent prevailed on the subject, and the Colonial Government was much embarrassed by the extraordinary acts of Wilkes. It was expected that the Danish Government would immediately remonstrate with the Federal Government against the aggression of their officer.

ment would immeniately remonstrate with the Federal Government against the aggression of their officer.

The London Times remarks that the North has expended three armies in trying four generals, and the last two have most signally failed. The South must stake the lives of generals whose abilities cannot be questioned, and whose unmbers such casualities as that by which Jackson has fallen may too soon diminish, and it is, in this gradual loss of men, eminent by their qualities and skill, that the South may prove most vulnerable.

The Times' city article says: "Thus far there is not the slightest symptome of a willingness to close the war in America, and those on this side who are calculating on the probable effects of conscription and financial collapse, may, perhaps, find these agencies, so far from bringing about a gettlement, will lead to increase of anarchy and further dismemberment of the country, which will be brought to a condition in which the existence of any central authority capable of making a treaty of peace, or enforcing it when made, will be even more difficult than at present. As to its being the true policy of England to recognize that which does not exist. The South is not yet independence. Hopeless as the prospects of the North may be, we have no right to place in its way any flotitious cause of discouragement. If friendly remonstrances or personal sacrifice could be of avail it would be incumbent upon us to use every effort, but we know that each step of that kind on our part would but increase the mischief. France, Spain, or Russia, might command our good will in the attempt, but just to the extent that we might join it should we lessen the prospects of success.

The House of Commons reassembled on the 28th. pects of success.

The House of Commons reassembled on the 28th.
After considerable debate touching the mail contract
between England and France, a division took place,
in which the ministerial side of the question was

in which the ministerial side of the question was sustained.

On the 29th Mr. Roebuck gave notice that, at an early day, he should move an address to the Crown, praying that her Majesty would cause negotiations to be entered into with the European Powers with a view to the recognition of the Confederate States.

Lord R. Montague gave notice that he would move an amendment to this.

A long debate took place on Turkish affairs.
The correspondence between the Brazilian minister, at London, and Earl Russell, terminated in a rupture of the official relations: The Brazilian minister demanded and received his passports.

Mr. Mason had reached Paris, and reported on his mission to the French Government.

The signs of polical life are increasing in France.
Determined efforts are making to elect Thiers, as a lesson to the Government. PRUSSIA. The London Times lears that it is the intention of those who raised the conflict in Prussia to fling the sword in the balance, and trample on the 'liberties which they have been so long seeking to degrade.

The submarine cable between the Crimea and Turkey has been cut, by order of the Russian Government. The Ottoman cabinet sent a protest to St. Petersburg against the sct.

An Imperial decree orders the bank to effect another successive diminution in the price of gold, so that gold may be at par by the close of the year. RUSSIA. Bombay telegrams of May 13th state the market, as dull and cotton lower.

The Indian budget, which has been published, shows a surplus, and the duty on iron will be reduced to one per cent; other duties will also be diminished.

duced to one per cent; other duties will also be diminished.
CALCTTA, May 11.—Cotton goods dull. The Indigo crop is promising.

POLAND.
On the 25th, the insurgents, under Orinekki, gained an important victory over the Russians, near koerinpol, in the government of Hallesch Oxnixxi. They were attacked by six companies of Russian troops, 150 of whom were killed and the remainder put to flight.

The insurgent cavalry occupied Modogizow and Dombrows, and seized the treasures.
An engagement also took place on the 23d, between Turck and Miregow, when the Russians were defeated.
A general levy is being a mized in Police of Several districts of Persants declared themselves were in the insurgents.

The insurgent bands in Volhynia have been dispersed. Czarokowski's corps has been defeated.

THE LATEST.

LONDON, Sunday, May 31.—Consols, after official LONDON, Sunday, May 31.—Consols, after official hours, yesterday, were 92%.—The London Globe thinks that the Federal generals seem to have found the right road to Vicksburg at last, and says the character of the military operations leads to the supposition that the recognition of the South is not yet excluded from mediations at Washington.

of the South is not yet excluded from mediations at Washington.

A Cabinet council was held on Saturday.

The exports for April amount to £11,890,000 held the council was held on the council the cou tain a recognition.
The Army and Navy Gazette does not believe that. the war is near its end, so far as the North is concerned; but thinks there are signs of civil confers both North and South.

The rebel scrip closed, on Saturday, at 2½ 2½ discount.

LIVERPOOL, May 29.—The sales of cotton for the week have been 54,000 bales, and to-day 5,000 bals. The quotations have advanced 1604d.

Breadstuffs dull, but steady and unchanged. Plants of the sales of

TRENTON, June 9.—A general representation from the National Union Leagues of New Jersey will assemble in this city to-morrow for the Parpose of consultation and thorough organization. Belegates will be present from every county. Fire in Cincinnati CIMEINNATI, June 9.—Nine tenement houses, mostly frames, on Front street, near Elis, were de-stroyed by fire this evening, rendering Efty-four fa-milies bouseless. Loss \$15,000; no insurance. Collision in New York Harbor. New York, June 9.—A collision took place this morning between the ferry-boat Minnesota and the sloop Eliza. The former was badly damaged, and Lieut. Schwartz Faver, of the 3t New York volunteers, who was a passenger, was badly injured.

The Massachusetts Colored Regiment.

NEW YORK, June 9.—The 64th (colored) Manna-chusetts Regiment has arrived at Port Royal, S. O.

UNIONISM IN DELAWARE. Great Outpouring of the People at Dover, THE EMANCIPATION POLICY SUSTAINED. Delaware Pledging its Resources to the Government.

RECHES OF MAJOR GEN. SCHENCE; AON. HENEY WINTER DAVIS, OF MARYLAND; HON. J. M. SOO-YEE; OF NEW JERRY; HON. DAVID FUDLEY FIELD, OF NEW YORK, AND OTHERS. GOVERNOR CANNON PRESIDES, ecial Report for The Press. J. Yesterday will not soon be forgotten by the loya and potriotic people of little Delaware. The incl dents of the great mass meeting at Bover, for which preparations had been making for many weeks pre

vious, have passed into the atuals of the State, on will forever remain as worthy the patriotic and devoted people within whose immediate borders these incidents observed. One day was devoted solely to the Union; and made the occasion of a general charlition of the feeling of the State regarding the great issues which the war has thrust upon the people of the United States, and upon none more sensitively than the people of the State of Delaware. From all portions of the brave little Commonwealth, the rail roads yesterday conveyed towards the capital thousands of the sturdy yeomanny and intelligent citrzens of the district. The day itself warfavored munificently by fortune. The sun shone out mildly through a clear sky and a cool refreshing atmos phere. The slouds that had gathered with the early dawn were soon dissipated, and at noon there was such pleasant weather as we were told was not vouchasfed the good people of Dover for many sum-mers. At 8 o'clock A. M. a special train of cars left Wilmington, carrying upwards of two thousand persons. Most of these wore upon their coat lappels the white silk badge of the Union-League of Wilmington The League was accompanied by an excellent band of music, which, along the route to Dover, perfumed the air with the music of the national hymns. In addition, there were on the train over one hundred convalescent seldiers, who readily embraced the opportunity to enjoy a holiday in behalf of the Union cause at home trip was in all respects pleasant and enjoyable, and a good genici feeling pervaded the entire train. It reached its dostination shortly after noon. A line of procession was immediately formed, and marched along the principal highway to the sound of mu-sic and the booming of cannon. The convalescents carried the tattered and torn flag of the 1st-Delaware Regiment, which excited the patriotic comment of every observer. The Committee of Arrange of the day, were borne along in carriages, and the windows of the houses displayed the waving o handkarchiefs and flags. Large American flags fes tooned the housetops, and formed archways across

the streets. The musicians were conveyed in wagons, covered with bouquets and flags, and the whole formed a scene that was at once delicious and inspiring. At one o'clock the head of the procession reached. "Dover Green," a hollow square in the centre of the town, which proved an admirable location for an open-air meeting, with the court house and public buildings fully in view. The day was, singularly enough, that to which the Legislature, said to be intensely disloyal, had adjourned to meet. In view o this demonstration the session was not resume and the members were as eager witnesses of the meeting as their more loyal fellow-citizens. At two o'clock the meeting was organized. Senator Sauls-bury occupied a window of an adjoining house, which, while it prevented the gaze of the people gave himself an excellent opportunity to hear every utterance of the speakers. Hon. N. B. Smythers, Secretary of State, called the meeeing to order, and nominated as president his Excellency William Cannon, Governor of Dela ware. This was adopted amid great cheering, and the usual number of vice presidents were an Governor Cannon merely expressed his thanks, stating that he preferred to hear his friends from

other States speak on this occasion. Three hearty cheers were given for the Governor and Mr. Smythers then read the following: THE RESOLUTIONS. Resolved, By the loyal people of the State of Delaware, in mass assemblage met, that in this contest we know no issues except the preservation or destruction of the American Union; that we recognize no parties save those that are for our country or against it.

Resolved, That there is no interest which is not subserveint to the public good, no right of person or property which is not subordinate to the public safety.

Resolved, That to the Administration is entrusted the maintenance of the unity of the Great Republic, and that this war should not terminate until the flag of the United States shall wave in undisputed supremacy over the whole land.

Resolved, That to this end we invoke the National Government to employ all the means in its power, having regard only to the usages of civilized warfare.

Resolved, That we cavil not at its measures, nor embarrass its operations by collateral issues; but, having full confidence in its integrity and capacity, and asking, only that its hall save the national life, at whatever cost if men and money, we piedge to its support the co-operation of our arms, our means, and our votes.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted. The President then introduced, as the first speaker of the day, Hon. James M. Scovel, of New Jersey, who was received with cheers. He made an eloquent speech, and concluded amid great applause.

At the conclusion of the speech of Mr. Scovel, Hon. David Dudley Field, of New York, was intro-

Hon. David Dudley Field, of New York, was introduced.

SPEECH OF H.N. D. D. FIELD.

Mr. Field said that this was the first time that he had had the pleasure of addressing an andience in the State of Delaware. The history of that gallant State was familiar to him, but not the faces of its children. In a conflict like this, men were brought tegether more closely, than ever before. In this crisis in which the matical now finds itsaif, the citizen of the state of the citizen of Delaware. How matically, and was pleased the citizen of Delaware. How matically, and was pleased and the citizen of Delaware. How matically, and the citizen of Delaware. How matically a long the late of the beauty of the state of the citizen of Delaware. How matical non, who had the daring to resist the encroachment of a disloyal Legislature. Ent beyond that, it was to him a matter of great gratitude to take hold, upon this platform, of the torn flag of the 1st Delaware Regiment, that had been so heroically borne in the struggles of this war. A small state like Delaware had a great interest in this war. A small state like Delaware had a great interest in this war. Should the South and North separate, Delaware will ever after be the field for eternal carnage. The issue in this war is now between republicanism and olisarchy. If the North should be put down in this war, the children of America would be the subjects of a monarchy; for monarchy is the fruit of oligarchy. The only manner in which such are sult could be averted, would be to subjugate the South and afterwards take such measures as will-prevent the recurrence of rebellions in future. The loyal people must observe an unconditional loyalty to the Government, until the last armed foe is put down, of the wise, there can be no future peace. A peace at this time is not proven of slavery. Mr. Field had always been a Democrat, a radical Democrat, a Democrat of Democrat, a radical Democrat in the strugence of the North is a line of dive in he speaker did not intend to palliate war; for war wa

best memories is that which reminds you that here, upon the spot where we now at a 4, a tory named Cheney Cloud was hung, during the Revolutionary war, for his hostility to our fathers. He deserved to be hung. Then, what, in the name of God, will you say of the soundred which our fathers ruffered so much to establish arise, to strike them down, and derive no of the radionality? Great applanse, and cries of "hang him."! Chemey Cloud was a gent eman nap patriot congrared with the Copperhead of this day. (applanse,) hold that in these times there is no middle ground. I "hat's so."! He who does not give his induces for his country, that far fails in his daty, and should be treated accordingly. Treason is a crime—a crime of the blackest character. And if preason be crius, sympathizers with treason are criminals. The soower we understand that the Better. The men who sympathizes with the rebellion, is equally as bad as Jeff Davis, fapplanse.] You are either for the country or against the You cannot escape the alternative of being with or against us. Every man has an influence which he cas exercise for or against the Government. I he exercises it for the Government. I he is loyal; it be doss not thus exercise it, he is a scoundfel and a traifor. I preat applanse.] The issue may yet be through blood and through tears; even should they extend to the eight years that our fathers what through to establish our überties, I will sever falter one moment as to the right counsess and the certainty of the issue. In conclusion, let me say, that peace and a united Government will yet come, whether the robels before us, or the traitors in the midst or behind us, make usy of all their expecients or not to thwart our efforts.

General Schenck took his seat amid prolonged applause. Letters of declination were read from Daniel S. Dickinson, and others, who were expected to speak; and the meeting then broke up. The Wilmington excursos train returned about 9 o'clock last night. DANIE DOUGHERTY, Esq., AT EASTON-Our distinguished fellow-citizen, Daniel Dougherty, Esq., addressed the citizens of Easton on Thursday evening last, the occasion being the inauguration of a Union League. We learn from an exchange that

the meeting was a great success. "It was a pity hat it could not have been in the square, where it was intended at first to hold it, since many were excluded from the hall who were anxious to hear the speaking. The room was filled to its utmost capacity with an earnest and attentive crowd. Durate the speaking of the speaking and the speaking of the speaking and the speaking and the speaking and the speaking as held. ring more than two hours did the speaker so hold and fix that audience to himself, that many declared they could have stood an hour longer without be-coming tired, while others who had intended to listen. only for a few minutes, found themselves unable to. leave until the speaker was done. The speech was an unanswerable argument for the Union, and a reason why every man should lay aside all his party solings and come forward to the help of the Government." On the evening previous Mr. Bougherty addressed the citizens of Bethlehem, in speech which is likewise spoken of in terms of the highest praise. On Friday he spoke at Mauch Chunk, and on Saturday at Reading, and, although his audience embraced men of all shades of political opinion, his utterances were everywhere ecsived with attention and favor. North British Review.—The May number, American reprint, has reached us through Mr. W. B. Zieber, South Third street. The article in this.

most likely to catch attention and challenge criticism, is an apology for, rather than a review of, that very able but one-sided book, Kinglake's Invasion of the Crimea. The defence, which is rather suggested than actually made, is adroitly executed. The paper on Vegetable Epidemics, (one of which caused the failure of the Irish potato crops in 1846,) is full of facts, and should be read by farmers. A paper, with poetical translations, on Danish Literature, which winds up rather hurriedly, and one on Modern Preaching, will repay perusal. An article on British Intervention in Foreign Struggles, taking a religious view, recommends that we be left alone, and congratulates Humanity on abolition of Slavery. In the opening article, on the Disintegration of Empires, the reviewer mentions four varieties, viz: China, Russia, America, and England, but, arguing on them, oddly omits to say a word about the possible future of the British Empire? According to official reports the Chinese army

Controllers' chamber, Athenaum, southeast corner of Sixth and Adelphi streets. Leonard Fletcher, Esq., was in the chair. The attention of the Board was drawn to the condition of the fence surrounding the Point Breeze public school-house, and to the repairs necessary to the edifice. With this communication a resolution was forwarded, which was adopted at the meeting of the board of directors of first section; May 48th, 4863 that Councils be solicited to make a special; appropriation of \$20c to put up a new fence around the hullding.

A communication was received, stating that at a meeting of the directors of seventh section, held May 26th, the propositions made by the Board of Control on May 12th, with reference to accepting the control of a colored school, to be located in the ward, was considered and accepted.

an auditory section: therefore, — recovery. That the Board of Controllers be requested to open a new primary school in this sec

recovera. That the Board of Controllers be requested to open a new primary school in this section.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Founteenth school section, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Whieres, the opening of Hancock Girls' Secondary School and the increasing of Primary School No. 7 from a two-division to a four-division school has materially increased the labors of the janitress of said school: therefore,

Resolved, That the Board of Controllers be requested to fix the salary of the janitress of the Hancock Girls' Secondary and Primary School No. 6 at \$250 per annum, dating from May 1, 1863.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Fifth section, held May 27, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Board of Control be requested to authorize the formation of a new division in the Boys' Secondary School, in Front street, the number of pupils waiting admission warranting the same.

A communication in legard to the Hebrew Education Society stated that this society was incorporated in 1849, to educate youth of both sexes. Vountary contributions chiefly support it. Ten years since the society purchased the church on Seventh street, above Wood, for school purposes. The course of education there is that of the public schools. The English, Hebrew, Latin, German, and French languages are there taught. The number of pupils ranges from 126 to 140; three male and three female teachers are employed; the expense amounts to from \$3,200 to \$3,600 per annum. The sour desires that pupils there educated shall be admitted to the High School, under the same conditions under which those are admitted who are taught in grammar schools. The appointment of the committee furthering this communication had for its object the inquiry wether the pupils instructed in that society schools could not be admitted into the bows? and girls' High schools without previous schools had boys' High Schools.

At a meeting of the Board of Public School II.

action was taken in regard to this, the vote being the same as that at the last meeting on the same the same as that at the last meeting on the same question. After some discussion, the Board ad-journed to meet again on Tuesday, June 23, THE FLORAL FAIR. AT CONCERT HALL, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SOUTH AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—Flowers are agong the most exquisite and delightful of the manifold and wonderfail workmanship of God. The universal heart of man rejoices in them. By the Persian of the East they are idolized. The Hindoo tips with them the arjows of his cupid. To the untutored red man, as he rosms in native wildness over the praises of the Work, they are the Great Spirit's illustrated revelation; and even the Indian's child, as he gathers them, claps his little hands for joy. Flowers garlanted the Grecian atters, and have ever hung in votive wheaths around many heathen shrines. Over the cracke of sleeping innocence they fing their fragismane; at the hymeseal alter they consitius an appropriate briefall crown; they are wreathed around the remains of the dead, and are planted by the hand of affection on the tombs of its cherished leved ones, exaliematic of the monrmul truth, that "Man cometh forth are a flower, and is cut down."

Between Flowers and Woman there appears to be a natural affinity. She was criginally placed in a garden, amidst a wilderness of sweets; and the two, in many aspects, are illustrative of each other. It has been reserved to the ranctified craft of woman—if v.vz may so term it—fo turn even these passionate from the content of the ranctified of the many for the creathest of the manity into many

ARRIVAL OF REBEL PRISONERS.—Nearly

te a natural affinity. She was criginally placed in a garden, amidat a wilderness of sweets; and the two, in many aspects, are illustrative of each other. It has been reserved to the ranctified craft of other. It has been reserved to the ranctified craft of other. It has been reserved to the ranctified craft of other. It has been reserved to the ranctified craft of other of the greathesst of humanity into many of these channels of mercy and benevolence which her craftive hand hath so liberally opened. Of this we have had delightful testimony afforded in this great and teeming city of "Brothedly Love." Some ten or efeven years ago a number of our benevolent ladies filled Ohinese Hall (then yet standing) with Novers, ratural and artificial, arranged in every variety of form and combination, and readered them an article of philanthropic merchandise. The public has not yet forgotten the splendid fairs held during several consecutive years, the proceeds of which resulted in the founding of that neble institution, "The Northern Home for Friendless Children." The capital on which the originators of that blessed house of mercy started their enterprise was simply Novers—and yet yet it suffaced to accomplies ends most gigantic and beneficent!

Many of these same self-lenying ladles; together with others, are now engaged in holding another of these charming floral and fancy fairs, at Concert Hall, Chestnut street, above Twelfits. The fair opened under the most flattering auspices on Monday evening last, and was graced by a crowded and most intensely delighted assemblage: It is not exaggerated praise to affirm, that this fair is not a whit behind any of its "illustrious predecessors." The decorations of the room, with its perfect forest of waving flags, are superb. There are fiften tables, each one designating the object to which its proceeds are to be applied. No. 1, soes to the Broad and Cherry-street Hospital. No. 2, to the Fifth-street Aid Association. No. 3, to the Sixth and Master-streets Hospital, by the Ladies' Aid

should consist of the enormous number of one mil-lion infantry and eight hundred thousand cavalry, not one tenth of which is under arms. The army

ARRIVAL OF REBEL PRISONERS.—Nearly twenty-one hundred rebel prisoners, captured at Haines' Bluff, on the Mississippi river, arrived at Haines' Bluff, on the Mississippi river

some were ree in their conversation, sad said that at Haines' bluff they were on half rations before the attack was made. They said it was entirely impossible to stand the Federal fire, and there was no alternative left them but to surrender.

Some express a willingness to take the oath of allegiance. Others said that General Pemberton was licked as soothas the attack was made by the land forces; but he does not stand in very good repute, and that, to save himself from disgrace, must hold out. They say the supply of provisions at Vicksburg must be very limited by this time. They talk as though Vicksburg must fall. Many of the rebels said they were tired of the war, that it was pretty well played out, and that if not stopped pretty soon, there will be a general revolt.

Quite a number of the men are sickly-looking, with scarcely ten pounds of muscle or flesh to give shape to their persons. A few had pieces of ingrain carpeting on their shoulders, which they used in place of blankets.

We observed a pretty little miss standing on the sidewalk. She seemed to be crying. "What is the matter," said a young gentleman alongside of her, "are you crying for the rebels?" "No, sir," she replied, "I couldn't help crying to think that such noble-looking Northern men as we have sent to sustain the country have been shot by such a rabble."

The guard who had the prisoners in custody thanked the committees of the Cooper Shop and Union Refreshment Saloons, but declined receiving anything to eat, as they had plenty. They accepted of some coffee.

Three steamboats were in waiting to take the rebels to Fort Delaware, and the last boat started from the wharf at 9 o'clock last evening. ward, was considered and accepted.

A communication was received, stating that at a meeting of the board of directors of public schools of eleventh section, held May 27th, the following resolution was educated. olution was adopted:
"Resolved, That the Board of Controllers be re "Resolved, That the Board of Controllers be requested to take the necessary steps toward painting, repairing, and refurnishing the Madison School during the coming summer vacation, an appropriation having been made for the same."

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Fourteenth section, held May 29, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, the primary school accommodations are insufficient, the schools being much crowded, and members waiting admission, render it necessary that

ODD-FELLOWS' DEMONSTRATION. - The nineteenth anniversary of Unity Lodge, No. 711, of the Grand United Order of Odd-Fellows, and of the introduction of the Order into the State of Pennsyl-vania, was celebrated at National Hall, Market atreet, above Twelfth, yesterday evening. The com-mittee of arrangements spared no pains in rendering it the grandest entertainment ever given by this Lodge.

it the grandest entertainment ever given by this Lodge.

The hall was decorated with the banners and emblems of the Order, which, combined with the regalia of the members, produced a grand and pleasing effect. This, the mother lodge, extended an invitation to the brethren throughout the city and State to appear on the occasion in full regalia, jewels, &c., and participate in celebrating the event. The grand promenade march took place at 10 o'clock, and was an imposing spectacle, being under the direction of Grand Marshal C. B. Colly, of Unity Lodge, assisted by William E. Gibson, of Good Samaritan Lodge. Desirous that all the lodges in the city should be represented, the following brethren were appointed a committee of reception:

Good Samaritan, Lodge—Wm. E. Gibson, A. S. Cassey; Phenix Lodge—Joseph Johnson, Joseph C. Green; Covenant Lodge—Thomas Oharnock, Lezeare Brown; Friendship Lodge—Aaron Fausett, Samuel Sampson; Oarthagenian Lodge—William P. Price, Isaiah Brown; Mount Olive Lodge—Jos. Lyons, Wm. Potter; Mount Lebanon Lodge—Wm. A. K. Smith, Daniel Colly; Chapter—E. J. Davis, A. N. Brown, The musical department was under the direction of Professor Joseph G. Anderson, and was everything that could be desired. A brief history of the introduction of the Order was given by the Grand Master, David B. Bowser. Remarks were also made by P. G. M's John O. Bowers and J. Mc C. Crummill, two of the founders of the lodge.

The CITY Contractor And The City

| Part |

Resolved, That this Board lease the premises Noy 1915 Lombard street, 7th section, for a term of five years, at a rent of \$350 per annum for the use of a new primary school, in said section.

Resolved, That the diretors of 2d section be requested to the directors of the 1st section for the purpose of the directors of the 1st section for the purpose of the directors of the 1st section for the purpose of the members; and the most of the directors of the 1st section for the purpose of the members; and the most of the directors of the 1st section for the purpose of the members; and the most of the directors of the 1st section for the purpose of the members; and the most of the directors of the 1st section for the purpose of the members; and the most of the members; and the most of the directors of the 1st section for the purpose of the members; and the most of the most of the members; and the most of the m

bijmirous speech, defending the emancipation policy said ther measures of the Administration, and introduced repair the measures of the Administration, and introduced there measures of the Administration, and introduced there are no the particular to the course of the Administration, and introduced the measures of the Administration, and introduced the particular the course of the Administration, and introduced the particular the course of the Administration, and introduced the Administration and the Administration a

THE TATE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA meet this morning. The following is a list of the delegates: L. Dr. Francis Condie, Philadelp, ia; 2. L. P. Gebhard, do.; 3. R. Kenderdine, 'o.; 4. C. P. Tutt, do.; 6. Saml. M. Troth, do.; 6. Jacob Huckel, do.; 7. Wm. B. Atkinson, do.; 8. S. Murphey, do.; 9. A. P. Datcher, Lawrence Founty; 10. W. Sargent, Philadelphia; 11. Robert P. Th. mas, for, i3. T. E. Beesley, do.; 14. Wm. Maybur, do.; 15. Thomas F. Cullen, No. 117 Market str.et, Camden, N. J., (State delgate); 16. W. L. Hatfield, Philadelphia; 17. Wm. Jewell, do.; 18 B. F. Schneck, Lebanon, Lebanon county, Ps.; 19. H. A. Fahnestock, do.; 20. A. Neblinger, Philadelphia; 21. H. Hattshorat, do.; 22. Jas. M. Corse, do.; 23. Wm. Anderson, Invidiana; 24. S. D. Gross, Philadelphia; 25. L. Gurfis, do. THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

By a recent act of the Beard of Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, military science and drill are made a part of the regular course of study. The students of the University are organized and uniformed as a company of light infairty, and meet for drill, in the college yard, or, at their armory, Monday, Woineeday, and Friday, at a quarter before two o'clock P. M. They have a regular course of study, and a compotent compander for their instructor. There is, however, only about one half of the students members of this company, the remainder being excused. THE LATE FRANCIS M. DEEXEL. Yes-THE LATE FRANCIS M. DEEXEL.—Yesterdoy, at noon, the feneral services of thir well known and much respected gentlement took piace in St. John's Catholic Church. Thirteents street, chove Chestnut. The church was filled with the many acquaintances of the deceazed, and the zervices were solemn' and impressive. Eishop Wood, assisted by four cleryymen, performed the absolution and subsequently preached, but no mass was effetrated. A number of appropriate pieces were sung by the choir, under the direction of Mr. Harking, and the interment took place in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Sixth and Spruce streets. A TEXT FOR THE FOURTH OF JULY.—
The committee of the Union League having in charge the programme for the selebration of the Fourth of July, propose to invite all the clergymen in the city to preach a sermon of Sunday, July 5, from the one text, "Proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof," taken from Lev., 25 ch., 10 v., the motto inscribed on the old bell. These sermons will be collected and published, and will form one of the most interesting incidents of the grandest celebration this country has ever witnessed.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY: - Yesterday evening was the occasion for the monthly display of fruits, flowers, and vegetables, at the rooms of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, southwest corner of Broad and Walnut streets; These monthly displays are always delightful occasions. The rare and successful degree of culture exhibited furnishes the visitor with one of the purest and most natural sources of pleasure it is possible to conceive of, and the variety of taste evinced gives to the entertainment an ever increaging charm-ornovelty. EMPLOYING DISCHARGED SOLDIERS. EMPLOYING DISCHARGED: SOCDIERS.—
The names of nearly three hundred henorably discharged soldiers and sailors have been recorded by the committee appointed for the purpose as entitled to employment. Some of them could act as clerks, runners, porters, watchmen, &c., and all business houses in need of such help should give preference to this deserving class of men.

RECOGNIZED.—An elderly man; who had been taken with a fit of apoplexy in the street, died on Monday evening, at the Sixth-ward station-house. Yesterday morning the deceared was recognized as Isaac Jones, aged sixty-two years, residing at No. 132 China street, near Front and Washington. Scalded.—A child, named Leopold Schyer, SCALDED.—A Child, named Leopole Schyer, aged twenty months, fell into a boiler of scalding water on Monday afternoon, at the residence of his parents, in Briscoe place. New Market street, below Coates. Injuries of such a serious character were sustained that the little one died at noon yesterday. SENTENCED TO BE SHOT.—We learn that two soldiers are now at Fort Delaware under sentence of death. They were tried by the military court-martial recently held in this city, and convicted of desertion and other offences. They have been sentenced to be shot on the 19th inst., and the execution takes place at Fort Delaware.

J. Cooke, general loan agent, reports the sale of \$1,050,700 five-twenties at the various agencies in the loyal States yesterday. The subscriptions from the West and also from Virginia, Elissouri, and Kentucky, are particularly gratifying as showing an increasing confidence in the Government. ARMY HOSPITALS.—The number of men returned to duty from the army hospitals in this city. during the past week, was 147; discharged, 70; died, 3. The number at present remaining in all the hospitals, is 3,424. APPOINTMENTS.—The following prison inspectors have been reappointed by the District Court: J. B. Biddle, M. D., J. E. Garrigues, J. Rodman Paul, M. D. PERSONAL.—Charles E. H. Kirtright, Esq., the English consul for Penasylvania, has re-turned to his post in this city after an absence of about one year. SLIGHT FIRE.—A slight fire occurred accidentally, at the residence of Mr. George Ryan, on Frankford road, below Norris street, about 9 o'clock last evening. Damage, \$150. SUDDEN DEATH.—A woman named Jane

FELL DEAD.—A man named Benjamin Downie fell dead in Frankford last evening. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. THE MONEY MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, June 9, 1863.

The stock market to-day was very much depressed, and an unusual anxiety manifested by many to realize at the best rates; the only wonder is that he bubble that has been for several weeks expanding so rapidly, has not ere this exploded, entailing heavy losses on those who had rushed headlong into speculating in stocks of little or no real value, for size, honive to restrict the state of the those who had rushed headlong into speculating in stocks of little or no real value, for a rise, hoping to realize before a reaction took place. If There is much speculation as to the cause of the sudden decline in many of the fancies. The most reasonable one, perhaps, is the withdrawal of many of the army contractors, who have been large operators in stocks, and are investing in the raw material and manufactured, soods, that are soon to be warred by the Gaverney. goods, that are soon to be wanted by the Government, offering a much wider margin for a rise than stocks at present prices.

Again, should General Grant succeed in reducing Vicksburg in a reasonable time, the difference between Vicksburg in a reasonable time, the difference between Gold and paper money would be very materially lessened, and stocks, as well as loans of all kines, would recede in like proportion. If unsuccessful, a like result may be anticipated, as the final crushing out of the rebellion would be placed very far in the future.

Pennsylvania Railroad shares were weak; Reading Railroad sold down to 58-a decline of 1; and Mine Hill Railroad and Beaver Meadow Railroad were weak. For North Pennsylvania Railroad 14½ was the best bid—a decline of 3½. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold decline of 3½. dectine of %. Schnylkill. Navigation preferred sold down to 25%—a decline of %. but there was a reaction after the first board, and part of this decline was recovered; the common stock was held at 12%, with 11% bid. New Creek sold at 1—a decline of %. Catawiesa Railroad preferred sold at 23%—a decline of %, and the common stock at 7½. Union Canal bonds were steady at 25. Susquehanna Canal bonds were better, selling up to 63%—an advance of 1: 15% was bid for the stock. Railroad was stoady at 25. Bank shares were without change. Passenger Railway securities were neglected. Girard College sold at 29, and Arch Street at 24%—a risa

down to 42, and closed at 42/4, weak.

Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government accurities, &c., as follows: The New York Evening Post, of to-day, says:
The loan market is scarcely so active as yesterday.
Money is offered freely on mercantile paper at 5 per cent.
On Government securities it may be obtained at 3@3%,
and on miscellsneous stocks at 5½ to 7, the dicrimination generally turning on the means and standing of the
borrower. The absorption of curreacy in the various
sub-treasuries, and the large amount kept out of circunation just at this moment for army purposes, are supposed to be helping the stringency. These causes are
however, only temporary, and in a few days they will
eease in part to awake apprehension.
The stock market opened weak, and a large quantity
of cash stock was thrown on the market. Government
securities were firm. Bank shares were in more request,
what railroad bonds and railroad shares were lower.
The stock market opened weak, and clinicant at 160
1824. New 1 first, session gold was selling at 1224@
1825. The market check of the contral at 116@1184; Eric at 925@224.
The market check with the principal movements of
the market as compared with the latest quodations of
yesterday evening:
The Mon. Adv. Des.

U. S. Se. 1881. reg. 104
1034

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, June 9.

Park, the first of which takes place tweday, protection to be one of the most amessatid that mestings held. We learn that the great match research thousand dollars between fullewild shell possible, rease the interest in to day's race. Lilewild will me of the competitors, Reporter, who wanquish her last week at Paterson; John Morgan, as it from Rentucky, Blondia, a former stable comdition of Reporter, and Edgar, who ran so brilling the the finest field horses that have ever met in ecountry.

THREE LADIES IN ATTENDANCE ON THE Voundbus Descriptions in the field, near Potomas Creek, bridge, Van. Toes they are cooking deficient of the State of the Sixth Corps hospital. Mrs. Hrady bavings returned home for a few days, to visit her family, respectfully suggests deparations of suitable articles, to enable this good work to be continued. All articles can be sent to No. 135 South Fifth street, to be taken to Vignnia at the beginning of next week.

Postal Regulation.—The report in circulation that on and after July i allletter deposited in the post office for mailing, on which the postage is short, instead of being sent broward, as more, will be kept and treated as if there were no stamps on them, is not time. Letters upon-which, postage is a short, instead of being sent broward, as more, will be kept and treated as if there were no stamps on them, is not time. Letters upon-which, postage is a short, instead of being sent broward, as more, will be kept and treated as if there were no stamps on them, is not time. Letters upon-which, postage is a short, instead of being sent broward, as more, will be kept and treated as if there were no stamps on them, is not time. Letters upon-which, postage is a short, instead of being sent broward, as more, will be kept and treated as if there were no stamps on them, is not time. Letters upon-which, postage is a short, instead of being sent broward, as more, will be kept and treated as if there were no stamps on them, is not time. Letters upon-which, postage is a short, instead of being