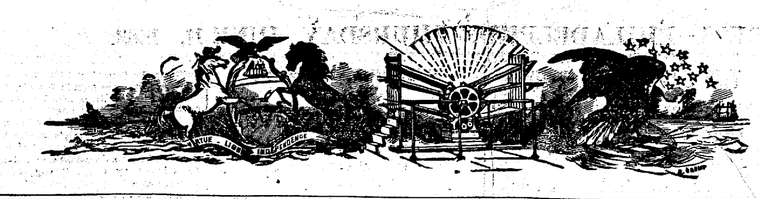
THE PRESS,
PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
BY JOHN W. FORNEY,
OFFICE, No. 111 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

THE DAILY PRESS,
FIFTEEN CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier. Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at SEVEN DOLLARS PER ANNUM, THREE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS FOR SIX MONTHS, ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS FOR THREE MONTHS, invariably in advance for the time ordered.
☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. Six lines constitute a square.

THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS,
Mailed to subscribers out of the City at FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.



VOL. 6.—NO. 266. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1863. THREE CENTS.

COMMISSION HOUSES.

WELLING, COFFIN, & CO.,
220 CHESTNUT STREET,
Have for sale by the Package a good assortment of Staple Styles
PRINTS, LAWNS,
BROWN AND BLEACHED MUSLINS,
COTTONADES, PRINTED LININGS,
SILESIAS, NANKEENS, CORSET JEANS.
ALSO,
6-4 BLACK AND MIXED BROADCLOTHS,
UNION CASSIMERES,
EXTRA, MEDIUM, AND LOW QUALITY SATINETS,
NEGRO KERSEYS, PLAID LINSEYS,
ARMY GOODS, &C., &C.
ap21-tuths3m

PHILADELPHIA "BAG" MANUFACTORY.
BURLAP BAGS OF ALL SIZES,
FOR CORN, OATS, COFFEE, BONE DUST, &c.
ALSO,
SEAMLESS BAGS,
Of standard makes, ALL SIZES, for sale cheap, for not cash on delivery.
GEO. GRIGG,
ap15-3m Nos. 219 and 221 CHURCH Alley.

SHIPLEY, HAZARD, & HUTCHINSON,
No. 112 CHESTNUT STREET,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.
mh31-6m

JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.
BAGS AND BAGGING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
NO. 113 NORTH FRONT STREET,
WOOL BAGS FOR SALE.
ja26-6m

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES! WATCHES!
AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY.
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.
COMPANY'S SALESROOM
SOUTHEAST CORNER EIGHTH AND CHESTNUT ST.
I. B. MARTER, AGENT.
These Watches have now been in use over twelve years, and they
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 application of mechanical science to the construction of the watch from its very inception, rendering it, when finished,
MATHEMATICALLY CORRECT
in all its proportions, and necessarily as perfect a time-keeper as it is possible to make.
The Company have tested their Watches, in many instances, by actual daily noting, and the result of this test has been that they have exhibited a rate equal in regularity to the best marine chronometers.
We invite attention to the
LADIES' WATCHES,
elaborately finished, and believe that any one have heretofore produced, with several improvements calculated to secure the greatest accuracy of performance, and to prevent the usual accidents and derangements to which foreign watches are liable. my15-1m

WATCHES.
JUST RECEIVED PER STEAMER EUROPA.
GOLD WATCHES,
LADIES' SIZES, OF NEW STYLES.
SILVER ANCRES AND CYLINDRES.
GILT ANCRES AND CYLINDRES.
PLATED ANCRES AND CYLINDRES.
For Sale at Low Rates to the Trade, by
D. T. PRATT,
ap3-tf 607 CHESTNUT STREET.

FINE WATCH REPAIRING
attended to, by the most experienced workmen, and every watch warranted for one year.
G. RUSSELL,
s3-6m 33 North SIXTH Street.

VULCANITE JEWELRY.—JUST RECEIVED, a handsome assortment, and for sale at very low rates.
G. RUSSELL,
ap26-tf 33 North SIXTH Street.

J. C. FULLER,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in
FINE WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
No. 712 CHESTNUT Street,
(Up-stairs, opposite Masonic Temple.)
Has now open a
LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK,
EMBRACING
E. HOWARD & CO'S FINE AMERICAN WATHES,
GOLD CHAINS, GOLD SPECTACLES, THIMBLES,
AND
FINE JEWELRY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
my27-tu3m

J. C. 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,
my22-3m No. 712 CHESTNUT Street.

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

MUSICAL BOXES.
IN SHELL AND ROSEWOOD CASES,
playing from 1 to 12 tunes, choice Opera and American Melodies.
PARK & BROTHER, Importers,
ap4 324 CHESTNUT Street, below Fourth.

CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS.
OIL CLOTHS AND WINDOW SHADES.
CARRIAGE, TABLE, STAIR, AND FLOOR
OIL CLOTHS,
IN COTTON AND LINEN FABRICS,
QUALITY AND STYLE UNSURPASSED.
WINDOW SHADES,
COMPRISING EVERY VARIETY OF NEW AND ORIGINAL DESIGNS, PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL.
These goods will be sold to Dealers and Manufacturers *at prices much below the present price of stock.*
THOMAS POTTER,
MANUFACTURER OF OIL CLOTHS AND WINDOW SHADES,
229 ARCH Street, Philadelphia, and
49 CEDAR and 95 LIBERTY Streets, New York.
my12-2m

SEWING MACHINES.
SEWING MACHINES.
THE "SLOAT" MACHINE,
WITH GLASS PRESSER FOOT.
NEW STYLE HEMMER, BRAIDER,
and other valuable improvements.
ALSO,
THE TAGGART & FARR MACHINES.
Agency—922 CHESTNUT Street. mh5-tf

PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, &c.
JAMES S. EARLE & SON,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
LOOKING GLASSES,
DEALERS IN
OIL PAINTINGS,
ENGRAVINGS,
PORTRAIT,
PICTURE, and
PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.
EXTENSIVE LOOKING GLASS WAREROOMS AND
GALLERY OF PAINTINGS,
ja1-tf 816 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.
HARDWARE.
CLOSING OUT AT
OLD PRICES,
The Stock of a WHOLESALE HOUSE, comprising a LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
ALL KINDS OF GOODS.
437 MARKET and 416 COMMERCE Streets.
my20-1m

TUCKER'S
PATENT SPRING BED.
PATENTED JULY 3, 1855.
Universally acknowledged for Neatness, Comfort, and Durability to be the Standard Spring Bed.
The above are manufactured and for sale by
HIRAM TUCKER,
mh22-3m No. 2 REVERE Block, Boston, Mass.

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE.
FRY & SMITH,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
NO. 31 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
Nearly opposite the Merchants' Hotel,
PHILADELPHIA.
Where they have just opened with a large and entire new stock of goods in their line, consisting, in part, of

Brooms,	Oil Cloths,	Children's Gigs,
Buckets,	Floor Cloths,	Toy Wagons and
Tubs,	Window Shades,	Carts,
Churns,	Curtain Fixtures,	Hobby Horses,
Baskets,	Mats,	Velocipedes,
Brushes,	Clocks,	Fly Nets,
Wash Boards,	Bird Cages,	Wrapping Paper,
Clothes Pins,	Sieves,	Paper Bags,
Measures,	Tie Yarn,	Blacking,
Cordage.	Wick,	Matches,

&c., &c., &c.
We also keep an assortment of REFRIGERATORS, WATER COOLERS, and PROVISION SAFES, all of which we offer at the lowest market prices. jel-1m*

CLOTHES WRINGERS.
CLOTHES WRINGERS! CLOTHES 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; warranted in all cases. An examination will convince any person of their superiority over all others. Price $3 and $3. Persons living at a distance can have them forwarded by Express or otherwise, by remitting the price of the size they want.
☞ A liberal discount made to Agents and those who purchase to sell again.
FRY & SMITH,
31 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
jel-1m* Philadelphia.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
GEORGE GRANT,
NO. 610 CHESTNUT STREET,
Has now ready
A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK
OF
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
of his own importation and manufacture.
His celebrated
"PRIZE MEDAL SHIRTS,"
manufactured under the superintendence of
JOHN F. TAGGERT,
(FORMERLY OF OLDENBERG & TAGGERT,)
are the most perfect-fitting Shirts of the age.
☞ Orders promptly attended to. mh28-thstu3m

OLD ESTABLISHED SHIRT, STOCK, AND COLLAR EMPORIUM,
NO. 146 NORTH FOURTH STREET.
CHARLES LORM & CO.
are prepared to execute all orders for their *celebrated* make of *Shirts*, on short notice, in the most satisfactory manner. These Shirts are cut by measurement, on setting in sleeves, and warranted to give perfect satisfaction, or no sale.
Fit on the *Breast*, comfort in the *Neck*, and ease on the *Shoulder*. ap18-stuth6m

NOS. 1 AND 3 N. SIXTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
JOHN C. ARRISON,
(FORMERLY J. BURR MOORE,)
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
ALSO,
MANUFACTURER
OF THE IMPROVED
PATTERN SHIRT,
WRAPPERS, COLLARS, UNDERCLOTHING, &c.
SATISFACTION GUARANTIED. my22-1m*

FINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY.
The subscriber would invite attention to his IMPROVED CUT OF SHIRTS,
Which he makes a specialty in his business. Also, constantly receiving
NOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.
J. W. SCOTT,
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,
No. 814 CHESTNUT STREET,
jan20-tf Four doors below the Continental.

FURNITURE, &c.
CABINET FURNITURE AND BILLIARD TABLES.
MOORE & CAMPION,
No. 261 SOUTH SECOND Street.
In connection with their extensive Cabinet business, are now manufacturing a superior article of
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 this work. mh9-6m

CLOTHING.
JOHN KELLY, JR.,
TAILOR;
HAS REMOVED FROM 1022 CHESTNUT STREET
TO
EDWARD P. KELLY'S,
142 South THIRD Street,
Where he presents to former patrons and the public the advantages of a STOCK OF GOODS, equalled at superior, to any in the city—the skill and taste of himself and EDWARD P. KELLY, the two best Tailors of the city—at prices much lower than any other first-class establishment of the city. ap1-tf

RETAIL DRY GOODS.
EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH.
LADIES preparing for their Summer TOURS can be suited in Dry Goods adapted to their wants.
FINE ORGANDY LAWNS.
SPANISH LINENS FOR SUITS.
SEA-SHORE SHAWLS.
BLACK LACE POINTS.
TOURIST DRESS GOODS.
BATHING DRESS GOODS.
SUPER MOHAIR MITTS.
MODE GRENADINE VEILS.
BLACK DRESS GRENADINE.
STEEL SKIRTS, BEST ONLY.
SUMMER SILKS LOW.
DRESS GOODS REDUCED.
je4-thstu tf

BLACK SILK MANTLES.
SUMMER SHAWLS.
MOZAMBIQUES.
BLACK DRESS GOODS.
FANCY CASSIMERES.
FINE CLOTHS.
BOYS' WEAR.
DOMESTIC GOODS.
BOYS' CLOTHING.
COOPER & CONARD.
je6-tf S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Sts.

HUNTER'S NEW STORE,
37 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.
The ladie are respectfully invited to examine their well-selected stock of
MANTLES AND CLOAKS,
Consisting of
Lace Shawls at $2.50;
Lace Mantles from $3.50 to $25;
Silk Sacques from $8 to $10;
Cloth Circulars from $6 to $10;
Cloth Circulars from $5 to $15.
Also, Plaids and Striped POPLINS, manufactured of the best materials, in the most stylish manner, and will be sole cheaper than
CAN BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.
N. B.—Daily receiving the most fashionable Dress Goods, at [jel0 6t] 37 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

1024 CHESTNUT STREET.
E. M. NEEDLES
OFFERS FOR SALE
At prices generally below present cost of importation,
WHITE GOODS, all descriptions,
EMBROIDERIES, do do
LACES, do do
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, do
VEILS, &c., &c.
And respectfully invites an inspection of his stock.
1024 CHESTNUT STREET.

1024 CHESTNUT STREET. 1024 CHESTNUT STREET.
THE PARIS CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE, Northeast corner of EIGHTH and WALNUT, have opened with a
LARGE STOCK OF SPRING GOODS,
of the MOST FASHIONABLE MAKE,
and respectfully ask the early attention of ladies wishing to purchase.
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, CLOTHING, CLOAKS, &c.,
IN ENDLESS VARIETY,
AT LOW PRICES,
No. 132 SOUTH EIGHTH Street,
Three doors above Walnut.

BARGAINS FROM AUCTION.
One lot of Black and White Plaids at 25 cents, worth 37½—a decided bargain.
One lot of Linen Grenadines at 45 cents, worth 62½ cents.
One lot of Lawns, fast colors, 18¾.
One lot of Bleached Muslins at 18¾.
One lot of Gingham Lawns at 37½, worth 44.
OPEN FROM 7 A. M. TO 8 P. M.
JOHN R. STOKES,
je6 No. 702 ARCH Street.

DRESS GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.—H. STEEL & SON,
No. 713 and 715 North TENTH Street,
are now closing outside Spring Goods, viz:
Foil de Chevres, all Wool Delaines, Poplins,
Challies, Delaines, Mosambiques, Taffeta Silks,
French Lawns, French, English, and American Chintzes,
Barege, Silk Tissues, Silk Grenadines,
Fancy Silks, and all kinds of
Summer Dress Goods, at extremely low prices.
SUMMER SHAWLS AT REDUCED PRICES.
BARGAINS IN BLACK SILKS.
CHOICE STYLES PACIFIC LAWNS at 18¾c.
1 lot 2 yards square Table Cloths, Snow Drop and Damask, *all Linen*, at $1.50. je6

EDWIN HALL & CO., 26 SOUTH SECOND STREET, will open this morning a large lot of the following named Dry Goods:
Pacific Lawns, at 18¾ cents; Pacific Prints, at 18¾ cents; Good Prints, at 15 and 16 cents; one lot of Chenia Mozambiques, 20 cents; several styles Mozambiques, 25; several styles Mozambiques, 31 and 37½; two lots of double width, 37½; fine quality Plaid Anlestams, 37½; one lot of Plaid Mohairs, 37½ cents.
N. B. Williamsville, Wainsutta, and other popular makes of Muslins, *always* for sale at the lowest prices sold by any other storekeeper. je6

THIN DRESS GOODS.
20 and 25 cent Lawns.
25-cent Delaines and Mozambiques.
Drab solid-color Mozambiques.
Camels' hair black Bareges.
MODE WOOL DELAINES.
A cheap auction lot, 44 cents.
Black Wool Delaines, 50, 62½ and 80 cents.
Lupin's double-width black Delaines.
Mohair Checks and Plaids, in colors.
Striped and white Mohair Checks, 25 cents.
THIN SHAWLS.
Mozambique Shawls for $3.50.
Grenadine Shawls.
White Barege Shawls.
Thin Mantles, with Dresses to match.
BLACK SILK MANTLES.
Handsome black Taffeta Mantles.
FANCY CASSIMERES.
Several new patterns.
Coat styles for young men.
A mammoth stock, at moderate prices.
COOPER & CONARD,
je5-tf S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Streets.

CEMENT.
GREAT DISCOVERY! USEFUL AND VALUABLE
DISCOVERY!
HILTON'S
INSOLUBLE CEMENT!
Applicable to the useful Arts.
Is of more general practical utility than any invention now before the public It has been thoroughly tested during the last two years by practical men, and pronounced by all to be
SUPERIOR TO ANY
Adhesive Preparation known.
HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT
Is a new thing, and the result of years of study; its composition is
SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES,
And under no circumstances or change of temperature will it become corrupt or emit any offensive smell.
A new thing.
Best and Shoe manufacturers.
BOOT AND SHOE
Manufacturers, using Machines, will find it the best article known for Cementing the Uppers, as it works without delay, is notaffected by any change of temperature.
It is a Liquid.
Jewelers.
JEWELERS
Will find it sufficiently adhesive for their use, as has been proved.
Remember.
IT IS ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO LEATHER,
Families.
And we claim as an especial merit, that it sticks Patches and Linings to Boots and Shoes sufficiently strong without stitching.
IT IS THE ONLY
LIQUID CEMENT
Extant, that is a sure thing for mending
FURNITURE,
CROCKERY,
TOYS,
BONE,
IVORY,
And articles of Household use.
REMEMBER,
Hilton's Insoluble Cement
Is in a liquid form, and as easily applied as paste.
HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT
Is insoluble in water or oil.
HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT
Adheres oily substances.
Supplied in Family or Manufacturers' Packages from 2 ounces to 100 lbs.
Finis.
HILTON BROS. & Co.,
Proprietors,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.
je9-tuthsly

BLACK CASS. PANTS, $5.50.

BLACK CASS. PANTS, $5.50.	At 704 MARKET Street.
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BLACK CASS. PANTS, $5.50.	At 704 MARKET Street.
GRIGG & VAN GUNTEN'S,	No. 704 MARKET Street.
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GRIGG & VAN GUNTEN'S,	No. 704 MARKET Street.

mh22-6m

GAS FIXTURES, &c.
517 ARCH STREET.
C. A. VANKIRK & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CHANDELIERS
AND OTHER
GAS FIXTURES.
Also, French Bronze Figures and Ornaments, Porcelain and Mica Shades, and a variety of
FANCY GOODS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Please call and examine goods. de18-1y

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.
ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
Northeast Corner FOURTH and RACE Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS
IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINTS, PUTTY, &c.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
Dealers and consumers supplied at
VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH.
mh12-3m

EYE AND EAR.—PROF. J. ISAACS, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, formerly of Leyden, Holland, now at No. 511 FINE Street, where persons afflicted with diseases of the Eye and Ear will be scientifically treated, and cured, if curable. Artificial Eyes inserted without pain. N. B.—No charge made for examination. je1-3m

MACKEREL, HERRING, SHAD, &c., &c.
2,600 bbls. Mass. Nos. 1, 3, and 3 Mackerel, late caught fat fish, in assorted packages.
2,000 bbls. New Eastport, Fortune Bay, and Halifax Herring.
2,500 boxes Lubec, Scaled, and No. 1 Herring.
100 bbls. new Mess Shad.
200 boxes Bockimer County Cheese, &c.
In store and for sale by MURPHY & KOONS,
jel4-tf No. 146 North WHARVES.

PICKLES—250 DOZ HALF GALLON
assorted and plain Pickles;
400 doz quart assorted and plain Pickles;
850 doz pint assorted and plain Pickles;
50 doz gallon assorted and plain Pickles.
For sale by RHODES & WILLIAMS,
my23 107 South WATER Street.

BRICK PRESSES, DRAIN TILE, and Clay Tempering Machines, and Brick-makers Tools. S. P. MILLER,
my19-1m 309 South FIFTH Street.

The Press.

THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1863.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

[Special Correspondence of The Press.]

This camp, removed, over six months ago, from the unsalubrious site it originally occupied, is now one of the most healthy military stations in Virginia. It is located in a pleasant valley, about half way between Washington and Alexandria, and two miles back of the Potomac. The Loudoun and Hampshire Railroad runs close to it on the south, and from this a branch has been constructed, under the direction of the quartermaster of the camp, leading up to the warehouses within the lines. The supply of good water is ample. The camp all round has been cleared of pines, which covered it. Instead of rough tents, there are fifty comfortable barracks, capable of sheltering 7,000 men; two vast kitchens and dining rooms, wherein 3,500 men may simultaneously find places at the table; four large hospitals, sufficient for the accommodation of 1,200 patients; a large hospital kitchen and dining hall; a general dispensary, medical headquarters, camp headquarters; eleven offices, for division commanders and other officers; a large building for the private quarters of the commanding officer and his staff; four outbuildings, 12 to 24 by 24, for private quarters for other officers; two large warehouses, for the quartermaster and commissary; a bakery, capable of baking 16,000 loaves of bread per day; three stables, in which 600 horses may be placed; a barracks for the accommodation of 150 teamsters; a shop, 30 by 75 feet, and two stories high, for blacksmiths, wheelwrights, and saddlers; a public yard and carpenter shop, receiving office, post office, express office, and various other less important buildings.

An excellent wagon-road, well graded and gravelled, intersects the camp. This is nearly two miles long. The barracks are in rows, about two hundred and fifty feet apart, and midway between them are the offices for the division commanders, physicians, etc., which, when seen from the camp headquarters, at the end next the road, form a central row. The wide streets between slope gradually toward the main road, and are swept thoroughly every day. Just across the road from the end of these streets, on a slightly elevated plateau, are the private quarters of the commanding officer and his staff, flanked on either side by the private quarters of the other officers, arranged in a semicircle, the termini of which are directly opposite the lines of the fronts of the two rows of barracks. The hospitals are on higher ground, beyond the opposite extremity of the barracks, and sufficiently remote to secure the sick from any inconvenience because of noise or dust. The kitchens and dining-halls are on the east of the barracks, and between them and the rear of the latter is another wide street, which is now being graded and improved. The warehouses are a little way distant from the officers' quarters, on the branch railroad; and, east of these, close by a clear spring near the rear of the stables, are the quarters, and mechanics' shops. Below the warehouses, on the railroad, is an extensive wood-yard, where wood is now being stowed to supply the camp and surrounding stations. Notwithstanding the number of buildings in this camp, we find quite a village of tents clustered on a hill to the west of headquarters, where several officers and civilian employees, with their families, and one company of troops, reside. On another hill, south of the latter, is the distribution camp, in Sibley tents.

The Convalescent Camp was designed, originally, merely as a dépôt where soldiers sufficiently recovered to leave the hospitals, but not well enough to join their regiments, should remain until they entirely regained their health; but now it has become the general dépôt for convalescents, paroled prisoners, stragglers, etc., and contains, probably, 7,000 men. These are never permanent residents, for as soon as they are able to go, and it is convenient to send them, they are passed into the Distribution Camp, to be sent thence to their respective regiments; and their places are filled as rapidly by new accessions. Hence, the numerical strength of the camp is a matter of continual uncertainty; and has, I believe, varied from 1,500 to 17,000. The probabilities now are that it will soon be greatly increased; and hence the extensive provision made for baking, cooking, etc., to examine which would well repay a visit from your city. I would describe these were it not that it would require more space than the subject will justify.

The organization of the camp is worthy of as much praise, perhaps, as its arrangement. It is in the Department of Washington, under the command of Major General Heintzelman. One of his staff, Lieutenant Colonel Samuel McKeever, is the commandant. He was one of the most prominent of the most prominent and influential iron merchants of Pittsburg, Pa., and when the present deplorable rebellion broke out left his home, accepting a captain's commission in one of the regiments of Pennsylvania volunteers, rushed to the service of his country, and subsequently received the appointment of Colonel of the 105th Pennsylvania, from the division of General Franklin. He was accompanied through the Peninsula campaign, at the second battle of Bull Run, at South Mountain, and at Antietam. His bravery, intelligence, and efficiency led to his appointment on the staff and promotion to the rank he now holds; and his strict regard for discipline and thorough acquaintance, with the army regulations, together with his unusual administrative abilities, have made him precisely fitted for his present command. He is fortunate in being surrounded with officers well calculated to carry out his views.

Lieutenant J. A. Ellson, of Philadelphia, from the 2d Pennsylvania Cavalry, who was appointed acting assistant quartermaster of Convalescent Camp last January, deserves a good share of the credit due for bringing the camp into its present admirable condition. His services have been acknowledged, in the most acceptable manner, by the War Office. There was universal satisfaction in the camp, a few days ago, at the announcement that he had been promoted to the rank of full quartermaster, with the rank of captain. The only drawback connected with this camp is the condition of the roads between it and Washington. In winter, they are perfect quagmires; in summer, they are equally rough, but dust then supersedes mud. A fortnight's labor expended on filling in the ruts in these dreadful roads would be a great blessing. I am astonished that say one ever thinks of going for pleasure over this route.

There has just been added an excellent brass band to the establishment here. When General Nye and the Hon. John Covode visited it on Saturday, this band serenaded them, and there was "a good time generally."

FELIX.

Stuart's New Raid—A Severe Cavalry Battle at Bradley's Ford.

Under date of the 8th, we have the following in the *Times'* correspondence:

"For several weeks, since the battle of Chancellorville, Jeb Stuart has been massing, and drilling, and supplying a large force of cavalry at or near Brandy Station, five miles north of Culpeper. This force is the largest body of cavalry that the enemy has ever got together. It consists, as we have to learn, of the two original brigades of Lee and Wm. Fitzhugh Lee, several other scattering regiments of Virginia cavalry, a part of Hampton's legion, one brigade of North Carolina cavalry, Gen. G. W. Jones' guerillas from the Shenandoah valley, who have recently been retreating at Harrisonburgh, since their return from Western Virginia, and, in addition, two brigades of mounted infantry, one of them being Gen. Hoode's old brigade of Texas and Mississippi troops. The total strength of the force is estimated at from twelve to fifteen thousand men.

"This force Stuart has been getting ready to make a raid into Northern Virginia, and it may well be thought that such a body of these desperate men will make their presence felt as soon as they get into Maryland. On Saturday morning, at review, and those who witnessed it give it as their estimate that he had from fifteen to twenty thousand men in line. This may seem exaggerated. I cannot bring myself to believe that his total strength reaches ten thousand. One month ago the entire effective force of the enemy, cavalry, and blue Blue Ridge, did not exceed four thousand five hundred men, and I doubt if the resources of the enemy, in the respect of horse-flesh, have been sufficient to enable them to treble that force, even by stretching and trading all the wild guerillas of Virginia.

"Of the probable direction of Stuart's march my information is not so definite. It is possible, relying upon the main strength of his force, that he will attempt to break through our lines in the vicinity of Warrenton and Manassas, and pass close along the front of the Washington defences, and thence into Maryland above that city. But that would give us too much notice of his coming. It is far more likely that he will pass directly into the Loudoun valley, or even into the Shenandoah—either of those at this season will afford excellent grazing for horses—and thence into Maryland and Pennsylvania.

"It is not the intention of this force to fight, unless compelled to do so. They go on a rail-ripping, horse-stealing expedition, and to 'bring the horrors of war to our own doors'—as they express it. Once well on the wing, and pursuit, as is always the case, will be well nigh useless. This army may be depleted of its cavalry, and fail to capture more than a few drunken stragglers. Stuart will doubtless move in a very few days, and the only way to effectually interfere with this dashing arrangement is to pitch into him where he is. So Gen. Hooker thinks.

"And it is not improper for me to add here, that ere to-morrow night the mettle of this grand aggregation of 'raiders' will be tested. A force, believed to be equal to theirs, of cavalry and artillery, backed up by several thousand picked infantry—the veteran regiments of this army, selected with reference to especially hazardous service—is now well on the way, and will be at the appointed rendezvous to-night. At daylight to-morrow morning they cross the Rappahannock, and then comes the fray. Pleasanton is fitted for this work, and with him are Kilpatrick, Buford, Davis, Gregg, Duffie, and a host of other superior cavalry officers. General Russell, of Massachusetts, and General Ames, of Maine, are in command of the infantry. Unless the enemy has already flown, which is not probable, to-morrow will witness the greatest and fiercest cavalry fight of the war.

"The bold and yet apparently inexplicable reconnoissance across the river below Fredericksburg, and our continued occupation of the position taken Friday evening, is by this movement partially explained. The enemy were yesterday engaged in making additions to their columns in front of us, and their attention seems to be firmly fixed in watching our sluggish and indifferent movements on that beautiful and famous plain.

"My messenger waits for this letter, and I close it to mount and spur for Gen. Pleasanton's headquarters at Bealeton, where I shall be to-night, in time."

THE BATTLE.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—A severe engagement took place, this morning, between our cavalry and that of the rebels under Gen. Stuart. The locality at which it occurred was Bradley's Ford on the Rappahannock, five miles above Rappahannock station, and about the same distance below the Sulphur Springs.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The wounded in the cavalry fight this morning will be comfortably quartered and provided for in Alexandria to-morrow morning.

THE SITUATION.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The intelligence from before Fredericksburg by arrivals last night was, all quiet. No more of our troops have crossed over. It would be improper to tell what our troops were doing, but the enemy were at work on entrenchments at the edge of the woods skirting the plain. There was some picket firing in that quarter, but nothing more serious.

Important War Orders Regarding the Draft.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The following official orders have been promulgated:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL,
June 9, 1863.

The following opinion of Hon. Wm. Whiting, Solicitor of the War Department, has been ordered to be published by the Secretary of War:

The national forces, liable to perform military duty, include all able-bodied male citizens of the United States, and persons of foreign birth who have declared their intention to become citizens according to law, being between 20 and 45 years of age. Certain persons are excepted, divided into eight classes. No persons but such as are therein excepted shall be exempt. [Section 2.]

It is declared the duty of the enrolling officers to enroll all persons subject to military duty. [Sec. 9.] All persons thus enrolled shall be subject for two years, after July 1st succeeding the enrolment, to be called into the military service. (Sec. 11.)

The national forces (not now in the military service), enrolled under the act, shall be divided into two classes, &c. (Sec. 3.)

Those of the second class shall not be called out until those of the first class shall have been exhausted.

Thus it seems by the true construction of this act, while all persons coming within its provisions are to be enrolled in the national forces, nevertheless, under the first enrolment, those who were in the military service at the time the act went into effect are not to be included in that class which is subject to the first draft.

Several provisions of the statute are inconsistent with the idea that persons then in the service were to be treated as liable to draft from the first class.

There it is provided in the 7th section that volunteers, militia-men, or persons called into the service under this or any other act of Congress, were to be arrested as deserters wherever they might be found by the provost marshal, and to be sent to the nearest military post, thus admitting a plain distinction between these different classes of persons, viz.: those who were then in the service and those who were to be drafted in.

The same distinction between those who were in the service, and those who were to be drafted, is recognized in section 16, which provides bounties to those who, being then in the service, should volunteer to re-enlist.

The statute, in providing for the classification of troops from which drafts are to be made, enacts as follows: Section 3d. That the national forces of the United States, *not now in the military service*, enrolled under this act, shall be divided into two classes. Thus, those who are "now"—that is to say on the 3d of March, 1863—in the military service, are not to be included in either of these classes.

And as those *then* (March 3d) in the service were not included in either of these classes, they must be said to constitute a class of persons to be enrolled under the provisions of this act.

As between the first and second classes the law (section 3) requires that the second class shall not in any district be called into the service of the United States until those of the first class shall have been thus called in.

Volunteers or regulars who had been in the service, and who had been discharged therefrom, or had resigned prior to the 3d day of March, 1863, are liable to be drafted in the same manner as if they had never been in the service. No regard is to be paid to their former period of service, or to the length or brevity of the period between the date of their discharge and the 3d of March.

Volunteers who were in the service of the United States on the 3d of March, 1863, and have since that time been discharged, are not, therefore, included in the first class, from which the the draft is to be made, and are therefore not now liable to be called on by a draft, which is to be made from that class of the forces of the United States under the provisions of this act. WILLIAM WHITING,
Solicitor of the War Department.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6, 1863.

The following opinion of Hon. William Whiting, Solicitor of the War Department, has been ordered to be published by the Secretary of War:

OPINION.

It is made the duty of provost marshals "to obey all lawful orders and regulations of the Provost Marshal General, and to shield the people from the law concerning the enrolment and calling into service of the national forces."—(Act March 3, 1863, section 7.)

The 25th section of the same act provides "that if any person shall resist any draft of men enrolled under this act into the service of the United States, or shall counsel or aid any person to resist any such draft, or shall assault or obstruct any officer in making such draft, or in the performance of any service in relation thereto; or shall counsel any person to assault or obstruct any such officer, or shall counsel any drafted man not to appear at the place of rendezvous, or wilfully dissuade them from the performance of military duty, as required by law, such person shall be subject to summary arrest by the provost marshal, and shall be forthwith delivered to the civil authorities, and upon conviction thereof be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or by both of said punishments."

To do any act which will prevent or impede the enrolment of the national forces (which enrolment is preliminary and essential to the draft), is to prevent or impede the draft itself.

The enrolment is a service to be performed by the provost marshal in relation to the draft, as much as the act of drawing ballots out of a ballot-box itself, but it is in relation to it, and is the first step that must be taken preparatory to the draft. It is, therefore, clearly within the duty of the provost marshal, and within the statute, to arrest all persons who obstruct the enrolment, and who, by counseling the people to resist the division of Congress, make the draft, or to assist any arrest, according to the provisions of the act.

There are many ways of obstructing officers in the performance of their assessment duties, and hindering or in relation to the draft," without employing physical force. The neglect or refusal to do an act required by law to be done, may frustrate an entire enrollment, and yet, until later in the day, but a few hours, it may not be known that the act has been omitted, or an officer in the performance of his duty in relation to it.

Standing mute, in civil courts, is, under certain circumstances, a punishable offence; and so, if a person, with intent to prevent the draft, refuses to give his true name when lawfully requested so to do, by an officer whose legal duty is to *ascertain* and *enroll* it, it is an obstruction of that officer in the performance of one of his duties in relation to the draft, also, of the giving of false names, with the same illegal intent. And the offender will, in either case, be subject to summary arrest by the provost marshal.

WILLIAM WHITING,
Solicitor of the War Department.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General.

The War in Kentucky.

MONTICELLO, Ky., June 9.—A special despatch to the *Bulletin* says:

"We have been driving Pegram's command before us since eight o'clock this morning, skirmishing with them for a distance of eight miles. Our advance is three miles south of Monticello. Low's howitzer battery did fine work. The rebels had three howitzers and two rifled cannon. Two rebels were killed; some dead were carried off. The rebels lost about ten wounded, among them Lieut. Henley, of the 10th Confederate Battalion. We have lost none killed and but three wounded, all of the 2d Ohio. We have captured twenty prisoners, a few hundred guns, and one hundred and twenty rounds of howitzer shot. Lieut. Low had his horse shot under him."

Returned Volunteers.

NEW YORK, June 10.—The steamer Cahawba, having on board Col. Wm. Wilson's Zouaves, near the term of service has expired, arrived at this port this morning. The Cahawba also brings over fifty rebel officers, prisoners from Gemmell's department, one brigade of North Carolina c