# The Press.

THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1863.

## THE NEWS.

FROM the Army of the Potomac, we have reports of a brilliant cavalry battle between the forces of Pleasanton and Stuart. At daylight of the 9th, Pleasanton's forces crossed the river in two columns, the right at Beverly's Ford, and the left at Kelly's, six miles below. The fords were taken without loss, and with slight skirmish. A mile from the river, the right, under Buford, fought with the rebel brigade under Jones, and subsequently both columns engaged the whole rebel force of Stuart, driving them back several miles with heavy loss. The grandest charge was made by the 6th Pennsylvania, who dashed on a whole brigade of rebel cavalry, and, taken in flank by another brigade, cut their way out from overpowering numbers. General Gregg, of Pennsylvania, commanded the left column. The rebels were commanded by Fitzhugh Lee, W. F. Lee, Jones, Field, and Robinson, and were under orders for a raid into Maryland, which has been anticipated and checked. Colonel Davis and Lieutenant Colonel Irwin, of New York Cavalry, Captain Davis, of the 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry, and other gallant officers, were killed. Two hundred prisoners and a stand of colors were captured.

Special correspondence of *The Press* gives us the somewhat assured report that General Pemberton has been put under arrest, and General Stevenson now commands in Vicksburg. We are also told that General Grant will rather besiege Vicksburg for six months than attempt to take it by storm under the circumstances of the last assaults. By Blair's reconnoissance we have some further details. The expedition did not discover the rebels in any dangerous strength or proximity. Instead of 30,000, they were but 5,000. The siege is progressing bravely, and it is rumored that the President is in expectation of very important news. Pemberton, we are informed, would have capitulated some time ago, and, for this disposition, is now under arrest. We have no confirmation of the rumored surrender. A Vicksburg letter states that among the killed during the siege was the wife of General Pemberton.

A LETTER, which claims authority, states that Admiral Dupont was relieved at his own emphatic request, consequent to disagreement with General Hunter, who was wanting in co-operation. To this deficiency the writer attributes the blunt failure in Charleston harbor, where the fight would have been renewed had Hunter corresponded in a land attack. Hunter's failure, on the other hand, was ascribed, at the time, to his want of a respectable force; and it is asserted that without a large army, co-operation could not be expected of him. With regard to the iron-clads, the admiral believes that they are invaluable against masonry works like Sumpter, but of less avail against earthworks like the Ogeechee battery, or Moultrie, because the latter require a great concentration of guns. The Monitors are the entering point of the wedge, but the wooden ships, with their numerous guns, must follow.

IN the court of inquiry to consider the case of Chief Engineer Alban Stimers, against whom charges were preferred by Admiral Dupont, we have interesting testimony. Mr. Fulton, of the Baltimore *American*, testifies that Mr. Stimers informed him that on the morning after the attack on Charleston the chief engineer reported all the monitors in readiness to renew the fight, which the admiral determined not to renew; that the admiral's decision created great chagrin among the officers; and that, but for being wrongly influenced, the admiral would have ordered another attack. Mr. Stimers did not consider the attack on Sumpter an earnest one, but his remarks were private and his exceptions respectful.

THE wheat crop in Kansas promises to exceed that of any previous year. Cotton, tobacco, sorghum, and the grapes, the latter growing luxuriantly in many varieties, are all raised in Kansas, will yield paying crops. Of these, cotton is not "King," though still grown to the extent of moderate profit. Kansas is an excellent State for grape culture; the hills along the Kansas river are as well favored to the vine, as those along the Missouri, and in a few years it is expected grapes will be in general cultivation on the river banks.

A COMMITTEE of the Grand Lodge of New York Free Masons, has decided that no action is called for with regard to the Grand Lodge of Virginia, on the alleged ground that that State has seceded, because, say the committee, "our laws recognize no act of this rebellion as an act of the State of Virginia, and would be as competent to disregard the jurisdiction of a city in its exercise because a mob made the rights of life and property insecure for the time."

BOSTON HARBOR is now defended at Fort Warren by about one hundred guns. Fourteen of these are 100-pound Parrotts, in the handling of which the garrison have been drilled. The garrison consists of some seven hundred men, and new recruits are coming in daily. Recently about one hundred mechanics and laborers have been employed in mounting guns and doing other work upon the fortifications.

A LOYAL sister of Stonewall Jackson is mentioned in current news. She was much depressed by her brother's death, but thought this a fate preferable to being disloyal. General Lee, it has been also told, has a daughter in North Carolina, exiled from her friends on account of her sincere loyalty.

THE California Republican State Convention will meet in San Francisco on the 17th of June. The delegates chosen at the Sacramento primary election who were supposed to be in favor of Governor Stanford for next Governor, will vote for Mr. Low, the collector of the port of San Francisco.

THE enrolment for the draft has been resisted in Fulton county in a manner similar to that of the cowardly outrages in Berks county. Enrolling officers [illegible] used against their lives. They have also been fired at by parties concealed in the woods.

GENERAL SIBLEY will start on the Indian expedition on the 15th. His forces are at Camp Pope, near St. Paul, Minnesota. Owing to delays, it is doubted that the Indian war will close this season.

THE Sixth Kentucky district has nominated General Green Clay Smith, under unconditional Union resolutions, to succeed Mr. Menzies in Congress.

GOVERNOR GURLEY and Secretary McCormick are in Washington arranging for departure to authority in Arizona. A military force will go with them, in about two months.

THERE is prospect of a large peach crop in New Jersey. The backward spring delayed budding, and perhaps, prevented blight.

IT is denied that the command of the troops in the department of Gen. Dix has been transferred to Gen. Hooker.

FROM every direction the most favorable reports reach us of the condition of the crops in the West.

THE Legislature of Illinois has appropriated one hundred thousand dollars for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers from that State.

THE United States of Colombia have adopted harmoniously a new Constitution, and Gen. Mosquera has been elected President.

A MASS State Convention of Illinois is to be held on the 17th, to consider "the alarming usurpations of the Lincoln Administration."

HON. FRANCIS P. BLAIR, from Maryland, father of Postmaster General Montgomery Blair, is now in Harrisburg, the guest of Hon. Simon Cameron.

THE report that Gen. Stoneman has resigned his command of the Cavalry Corps, and Gen. Pleasanton is to succeed him, is discredited.

SOUTHERN papers estimate the losses sustained in late Southwestern raids at fifteen million dollars.

DR. JNO. A. KENNICOTT, a widely-known scientific horticulturist, died on Friday, in Chicago.

MAJOR GENERAL BENJAMIN F. BUTLER will be brought out by the war Democrats for Governor of Massachusetts next fall.

SCRIP for 240,000 acres, for agricultural colleges, has been issued to Michigan.

EXTRA GENERAL WILLIAM SMITH has been elected Governor of rebel Virginia.

THREE thousand rebel prisoners, from Vicksburg, have arrived at Indianapolis.

ALL was quiet at Murfreesboro.

### The Siege of Port Hudson.

The prospect of success at Port Hudson seems to us to be very encouraging. Here we have another Vicksburg, though on a smaller scale. The position is not of vital importance to the enemy in a strategic sense, while Vicksburg remains in their possession; the defences are not so formidable; and the garrison is scarcely half so large. According to the best authenticated accounts we have seen, it embraces from eight to ten thousand men, under the control of a General GARDINER, who, whatever may be the order of his genius, has certainly not made for himself an exalted reputation in this war. In the matter of supplies he cannot be better off than PEMBERTON. We doubt whether the solitary railroad line which is represented in the newspaper maps as a kind of thorn in the side of Port Hudson, extends inland from the city farther than to the town of Clinton. But even if it should be completed to a more important point, it can be of little avail to the enemy at present, for the city is completely isolated from all hope of aid by the disposition of our forces, as is the case at Vicksburg. With their entrenchments, the ten thousand troops under General GARDINER are virtually equal to a force of thirty thousand not thus protected. Leaving aside their reported reinforcement by KIRBY SMITH as wholly impossible, they constitute no despicable foe. Gen. BANKS, according to telegrams in some of the Mobile papers several weeks ago, had a force estimated to be nearly thirty thousand men; but we know that since the struggle at Port Hudson he has been reinforced from New Orleans, and, what is most important, maintains communication with GRANT by the Louisiana shore. The prospect, therefore, seems to be that if reinforced sufficiently, he will gain as complete a victory as we depend upon winning at Vicksburg. But we cannot afford to lose sight for one moment of the fact, that General BANKS is exposed to the same danger as that which menaces General GRANT—and that is an attack in the rear by JOHNSTON; for it is quite possible that the latter, finding himself too weak to cope with General GRANT, may hasten to the relief of Port Hudson. This is the only possible danger we can see threatening either of our armies on the Mississippi; and it is only possible upon the supposition that JOHNSTON's corps should be promptly reinforced, for unless it has received considerable accessions since the second of this month, it can easily be kept in check, and Vicksburg and Port Hudson assuredly must fall before the end of the present month.

### Mr. Ingersoll on "Force."

Perhaps the most unpleasant subject we find ourselves called upon to discuss, is the probability of force being employed against the Administration. We only contemplate the possibility of such a conflict with a shudder; for violence, at all times a terrible thing, in this case would be peculiarly dreadful. Those who summon up the mob are not the men who lead it; those who suffer are the betrayed and deceived—the men of whom Mr. J. GLANCY JONES spoke when before our commissioner last week. "The people of Berks county," said Mr. JONES, "are fearful that the right of suffrage will be taken away from them." "Can that be really so?" rejoined Mr. District Attorney COFFEY. "Yes, sir," said Mr. JONES, "that is what they are afraid of." "Then," was Mr. COFFEY's response, "they must be misled by very bad men who know better." If trouble took place in Berks, the "bad men who know better" would be unharmed—their duped followers would pay the penalty. We know what this penalty must necessarily be; for in any contest between a mob and the authorities that sustain the law the former must suffer, and justly, for their triumph would be anarchy. We can easily imagine how desperate and bad men who have forfeited the confidence of the people, and have no future beyond whatever may come out of anarchy and revolution; who aim to ruin the Rome they have failed to rule, may seek to stimulate crime by propagating doctrines like those now prevailing, according to Mr. JONES, among the people of the county of Berks. We know that the people, with an instinctive love of peace and loyalty, need only know that such schemes exist to be prepared to meet them. For that reason we have followed and exposed every attempt that we noticed to bewilder and deceive the people, and cause the overthrow of the peace. The last attempt is from the pen of Mr. CHARLES INGERSOLL, and is contained in a letter written to the chairman of a Democratic meeting recently held in Newark, New Jersey. These are the words of the writer, printed with his own emphasis: "We must hold our elections as hitherto we have held them. No *physical force* must bar the way of the citizen to the ballot-box. Should that be essayed, FORCE MUST BE MET WITH FORCE."

As the people will naturally suppose that these are the words of a man distinguished for enterprise and valor, justice to Mr. INGERSOLL requires that we should state that he is a plain and unassuming lawyer, who finds it pleasant to spend in the pursuit of politics the hours that successful practitioners give to their profession. He bears an honored name, but unto this time has thought it proper to refrain from the exercise of powers that gave honor to his ancestors. So that, while men may reasonably expect that the descendant of men distinguished for eloquence, scholarship, and genius should show to the world the possession of such powers, Mr. INGERSOLL, with dignified modesty, has abandoned all such hope, and confines his writings and speeches to a style peculiarly his own, and his ambition to the presidency of a small club of restless and busy men, many of whom are distinguished professors of what is known as the "manly art," and have great knowledge of dogs and horses. The particular style adopted by Mr. INGERSOLL, in giving his thoughts to the world, we find it difficult to express, although a faint idea of our meaning may be gained when we say that his only rival is the Honorable RICHARD VAUX, director of Girard College. Its quaintness arises from an indiscriminate use of nouns and pronouns, and a liberal construction of the sentences. In the case of Mr. VAUX it becomes fervid and poetic, sparkling with allusions to The Eagle and The Stars, which no American can view without pride. Mr. INGERSOLL, however, disdains these tricks, and confines himself to complaint and invective, reminding us, in his happiest moments, of Mrs. NICKLEBY's opinions upon marriage, [illegible] and the shoemakers in France. Many of these allusions show that quiet independence [illegible] which stamps Mr. INGERSOLL as an original mind. Thus, we find him denouncing Mr. LINCOLN as "a tyrant and a nightmare;" and in the letter now before us, he tells us that "the States are a litter to which the Union gave birth." The beauty of this allusion will be appreciated when we say that the word litter is generally applied to pigs, and that Mr. INGERSOLL's metaphor suggests a commendable knowledge of these useful and domestic animals.

When such a person speaks of force being met with force, it is only necessary to ask what manner of man he is, and what manner of men believe in him. We have no idea that our townsman will make himself conspicuous in any position where the municipal peace is in danger, or that he contemplates any opposition more violent than a speech which nobody will read, or a pamphlet which requires a courageous bookseller to print. Mr. INGERSOLL is a peaceable man, but we cannot say as much of those who follow him: "they are misled by bad men, who know better." It therefore remains for us to say that when Mr. INGERSOLL speaks of such a thing as the physical force of the Administration barring the way to the ballot-box, he states what it is not possible for him to believe; he supposes a falsehood, and makes it the basis of a threat. We despise his threat as heartily as we despise the insidious calumny on which it is based, and the character of the demagogue who can bring himself to utter it.

### The French in Mexico.

News of the fall of Puebla has been received, *via* San Francisco. This is not quite so roundabout as hearing of an *émeute* in Paris, *via* Rio Janeiro, but still it is circuitous, though not impossible, seeing that the communication between Mexico and California is locally near. The news is that the French took Puebla, on May 17th, the garrison being worn out by want of food and defenceless from want of ammunition. Gen. ORTEGA, foiled in his expectation of obtaining relief from Gen. COMONFORT, did as much mischief to the defences of the city as was possible in a short time and then surrendered himself with his brave comrades as prisoners of war:—we cannot call them his comrades in arms, seeing that he had destroyed every musket and pistol in Puebla before he had surrendered. Notwithstanding this success, France has not yet conquered Mexico. In twenty months, the French invaders have advanced only from Vera Cruz, where they landed, to Puebla, half way between the coast and the capital. They have "a hard road to travel," ere their banner flouts the air in the ancient metropolis of Montezuma. Let it be conceded to the Mexicans, also, that ever since this war began, they have fought like gallant soldiers and true patriots. Their defence, so far, has been daring, chivalrous, and patriotic. If we rightly estimate the character of NAPOLEON, he will avail himself of this dearly-bought and long-striven-for victory, to make terms with the Mexicans, and thereby take back his army of invasion in something bearing the semblance of a triumph.

### Getting in the Wedge.

If only three able and bold liberals have succeeded in the recent general election in France, the cause of Progress must benefit thereby. Even such a man as THIERS, master of debate, skilled in parliamentary practice, by turns impressive or satirical, and with the prestige of a long-established reputation as a publicist,—even one such man can seriously annoy the Government majority in the Corps Législatif. As yet, freedom of speech is permitted in that assembly, and THIERS is precisely the person to use it, within such bounds that he cannot be silenced with a cry of "Order." It is not surprising that M. DE PERSIGNY issued a manifesto against the candidature of this able man. If he has been elected, and is allowed to take his seat, this is the wedge which the Opposition have long been looking for. Once introduced, it may gradually be driven in farther, so as perhaps to rend the oak itself.

### The Celebration of the Fourth of July.

The extensive scale upon which preparations are being made for the celebration of the coming Fourth of July give promise that it will exceed in proportions and splendor any demonstration of the kind that has ever taken place in this or any other city of the Union. We earnestly hope that it will indeed prove, in every respect, a grand affair. We know that it will be grand in the external characteristics—in the crowds of people that are assembled—in the flags that are waved—in the speeches that are made—in the illuminations—in the fireworks—in the processions of the military and firemen. Altogether, these will undoubtedly make an imposing and magnificent spectacle—a spectacle those who witness will remember to the latest day of their lives, and always with pride and satisfaction.

But it is in the temper of the people, in the disposition they manifest to forget all minor considerations, and lay aside the trammels of trade and the cares of business for a single day, for the purpose of uniting in the day's observance, that we hope to find the grandest expression of their faith in the Government, and of their devotion to the flag of the Union. We desire that this may be a unanimous demonstration; that it shall be an enthusiastic demonstration, and that in unanimity and enthusiasm it may as far surpass any mere political gathering ever held on the same sacred ground, as patriotism surpasses partisanship. It is a duty incumbent upon every loyal man who can attend, whatever may be his party predilections, to be present, to help swell the gathering, and gain inspiration from the grandeur of the scene.

It is with regret that we see several of our city papers speaking of the celebration as, in some degree, partisan in character. If it be partisanship to commemorate the anniversary of our national independence, by assembling within the shadow of Independence Hall to reaffirm our fealty to the Government, in this the most perilous hour of its existence, then we have greatly mistaken the meaning of the word, and shall nevermore use it to speak reproachfully of those whose only ambition is that the legitimate Government may be overthrown, and the cause of rebellion triumph. It is our earnest hope, and confident expectation, that the observance of the day may *not* be partisan; for whatever differences of sentiment may exist among us upon other questions of public interest, there should at least be a union of all men on a national occasion of this kind, which is to testify their devotion to the principles of American Independence.

We have, indeed, but little cause to fear that such may not be the case. True, the firemen, usually so prompt to respond to duty's call, would seem to be indisposed to unite cordially in the ceremonies of the day. For the sake of the reputation of our Fire Department, the fact is to be regretted. Out of ninety companies within the city limits, but twenty-four, or a little over one-fourth, have expressed a determination to participate. Another meeting of delegates from the various companies remains to be held, however, and it is possible that the subject will receive more attention. We have eleven thousand firemen in this city, and there should be at least that number in line on the evening of the Fourth of July. The Fire Department should be able to get up a display which alone would be worthy the occasion, and it must not suffer its fair fame to degenerate. But whatever share it may take in the observance of the day, we feel assured that that observance will not be unworthy of the occasion nor of our city.

### LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10.

The good cause is undoubtedly marching on. The victories of the Union army, like all the other advances of civilization, having conquered barbarism, can never be wholly baffled or finally turned back. Nothing that has resulted from this war, however, has been more deserving of sincere rejoicing, and more certain to produce healthy and lasting consequences, than the successful solution of the great question whether American negroes, slave and free, can be adapted to warlike purposes. Against a host of [illegible] predictions of false and treasonable prophets, the increasing doubts of timid statesmen, the assaults of malignant partisans, and, more than all, the hatreds of caste among the illiterate followers of bad party leaders—over all these obstacles the truth has triumphed, and we now stand in the midst of the abundant evidences that, at the very period when we were needing more troops to fight the battles of freedom, from the strongholds of slavery battalions of black men are coming, eager, willing, and able to give their lives to their country. I was assured by a gentleman high in position yesterday, that, in a very short period, more than three hundred thousand colored men will be in arms under the old flag. A white soldier cannot be sent into the fields of the far South under a cost much less than one thousand dollars, while a black soldier, being found in the South, can be instantly and inexpensively enlisted. All our late accounts from that quarter show that the black man displays a valor, endurance, and devotion which render him an indispensable auxiliary. It is impossible to over estimate the benefits of this organic change in military operations, and in the public mind. Those who have been arraying themselves in opposition to the enrolment of the colored people, North and South, would do well to ponder upon these benefits before resolving to remain in the wrong. Every black man drafted in the free States saves a white man, and reduces the number from which our new levies are to be taken. In the field he acts a still more important part, relieving the white man from the privations and risks of the march and the fight, and to that extent assisting every white community in the free States. The great paucity of labor in nearly every department of enterprise is felt and deplored every hour—felt as well by the employer as by the consumer, and has finally become a question of such magnitude as to force the Government to take measures to invite emigration to fill up the vacuum. When the black regiments under General Hunter and General Banks do the work which otherwise must be done by whites, we shall soon realize how monstrous and suicidal are the efforts that have been made to prevent the Government from taking advantage of this most important element. Let us have no more of the bitterness and turbulence which have disgraced humanity in the attacks upon colored men. The Secessionists here, in the face of the record made by the negro soldiers in the far South, occasionally insult and maltreat the men of the colored regiments now being formed in Washington; but, from what I can learn, the Government is determined to bring all such disturbers of the peace to condign punishment. The same example should be set elsewhere, when the same class forgets the instincts of decency and propriety and raises its hands against those who go forth to fight for the Republic, and to save from the sufferings and perils of war thousands who have not yet learned to appreciate disinterested heroism. OCCASIONAL.

DEATH OF JACOB FORNEY, ESQ.—We are pained to announce the sad fact that Jacob Forney, a resident of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and a brother of Mr. D. C. Forney, of the *Chronicle*, was accidentally killed on Saturday last under circumstances of the most distressing character. Mr. Forney has for some years past been an engineer on the Pennsylvania Central railroad, and was considered one of the most capable and trustworthy employees of that great corporation. It appears that on the day above mentioned, when the train under his charge was near Coatesville, Chester county, deceased was in the act of looking back at his train from the window, when his head struck a telegraph pole, with such force as to crush it in a shocking manner, killing him instantly. His remains were removed to Lancaster, and were followed to the grave by a large concourse of friends and relatives. Deceased was about twenty-six years of age, and leaves a wife and child to mourn his untimely loss. He was well known throughout the State of Pennsylvania, and enjoyed the confidence and esteem of an extended circle of acquaintances.—*Washington Chronicle.*

A CAIRO letter says that General McClernand has been put under arrest for disobedience of orders, and General Washburne has been ordered to Vicksburg to take command of his division.

## THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

**The Situation to June 1st—The National Sharpshooters—The Great Rebel Gun—Blair's Reconnoissance—Pemberton under Arrest and Stevenson in Command of the Rebels.**

[Special Despatch to The Press.]

CAIRO, June 3.—We have news from Haines' Bluff to date of June 1st.

Though the enemy is strongly fortified, and though as yet we have failed in assault, we have the town entirely surrounded. Sherman commands the right wing, McPherson the centre, and McClernand the left.

The rebels dare not use any of their siege guns on this line of breastworks, from fear of our sharpshooters. The latter are entrenched within from forty to seventy yards of the rebel forts, along the whole circuit of the rebel defences. They have made ingenious shelters along the ravines and in the banks, and as soon as a rebel gunner makes his appearance he is picked off.

The rebels have not fired a shot in this direction for several days. They have a gun, however, which domineers the river, and is a pestilent bother to us. They call him "Whistling Dick." No gunboat has any business where this terrible gun can get a shot at it. It shoots a ball 2½ feet long, steel pointed, weighing 260 pounds, can tear through our best iron-clads, and is thought to be the best gun of the war.

Lately we got word that Gen. Jo. Johnston was coming with 30,000 troops to reinforce Stevenson at Vicksburg. Gen. Grant sent Gen. Frank Blair with seven brigades, to go forth and reconnoitre. We went out between the Yazoo and Big Black to Benton, and before we got to the small town of McCarricksburg we met the enemy.

Our cavalry made a spirited skirmish, when the artillery and infantry came up. The 11th and 13th Iowa were deployed as skirmishers, and dashed into the thick woods. Captain McMahus, 2d Missouri battery, pushed to the front and opened his howitzers on them. We had a running fight of three miles, and at last our fleet-footed foe disappeared beyond discovery. We camped for the night, and in the morning started back to Vicksburg.

Instead of 30,000, we learned that the rebel force was from three to five thousand. Over the roughest kind of country we marched about one hundred miles in six days. The water was scarce and poor.

It will be some time before Vicksburg is taken; but it will be taken. When the rebels do surrender, they will surrender wholly and unconditionally. Pemberton would have capitulated long ago, but he is now under arrest, and Stevenson is in command. The works have been stormed with great bravery and determination, but we have only met with repulse. General Grant will besiege Vicksburg six months before he will again attempt to storm the works under the same circumstances. Men's lives, he says, are worth more than ammunition. B.

## WASHINGTON.

**Special Despatches to "The Press."**

WASHINGTON, June 10, 1863.

**The Invalid Corps.**

Much importance is attached by military men to the proposed organization of an Invalid Corps, and many inquiries have been made from various parts of the country concerning it. In order to facilitate the organization, and to supply the required information, the assistant provost marshal generals, as general superintendents in the various States, will soon be furnished with all the necessary instructions and blanks.

This corps, though a novelty in our service, promises beneficial results both to invalid soldiers and the Government. The term of enlistment is to be for three years, unless sooner discharged. The corps will be required to perform all duties within the limit of their physical capacity, but for the convenience of service they will be selected for three grades of duty. Those who are most efficient and able-bodied, and capable of using the musket and performing guard duty, light marches, etc., will be assigned to companies of the first battalion. Those of the next degree of physical efficiency, including all who have lost a hand or an arm, to the companies of the second battalion. Those who are least effective, and all who have lost a foot or a leg, to the companies of the third battalion. These two classes are to be armed with swords.

In all cases where the physical infirmities of officers or enlisted men come within the provisions which do not disqualify enlisted men for service in the corps they will be recommended for transfer or enlistment therein, but no one will be admitted whose previous record does not show he is meritorious and deserving, and that he has complied with the provisions authorizing an invalid corps.

While the Government is most anxious to provide for and employ, to the best of their abilities, those faithful soldiers who, from wounds or the hardships of war, are no longer able to perform active duty in the field, yet it can, upon no account, permit men, undeserving, or totally disabled, to re-enter its service. Those faithful soldiers whose physical infirmities are too great to admit of their being of any use in the Invalid Corps, will, nevertheless, receive the pensions and bounties provided by law. It is further announced that no officer or enlisted man shall be entitled to pension, premium, or bounty for enlistment, re-enlistment, or service in the Invalid Corps. They will receive all other pay and allowances now authorized by law for the United States infantry, excepting the increased pay for re-enlistment. Claims for pensions or bounties which may be due for previous service will not be invalidated by enlistment in the Invalid Corps. But no pensions can be drawn or accrue to the benefit of any man during his service in the corps.

It is thought that there are twenty or thirty thousand soldiers now performing such duties as could be discharged by men coming within the provisions of the act creating the Invalid Corps. Besides, it is believed there are over one hundred and fifty thousand soldiers who have been discharged for disabilities; many, however, of the slightest character. The provisions of the law extend to marines.

Colonel R. H. RUSH is in charge of the bureau appropriated to business pertaining to the Invalid Corps, under the general direction of Colonel FRY, Provost Marshal General.

In addition to the advantages to the invalid in being placed, in every respect, on an equality with all other soldiers, he can feel that he is still in the discharge of duty to the extent of his physical capacity, and can be usefully employed—as a guard, nurse, etc.—with a feeling of pride and satisfaction that he is rendering an equivalent for the pay and allowances he receives from the Government, in the maintenance of which he became an invalid.

**Pardon.**

The President to-day pardoned JAMES BAIRD, who was convicted at the April term of the District Court of the United States for the District of Delaware, for attempting to rob the mail by assaulting the person having charge thereof, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the penitentiary of the said State. Also, WM. W. BAIN, convicted at the October term of the District Court of the United States for the District of Minnesota, for counterfeiting coin, and sentenced to an imprisonment in the State penitentiary for the period of five years.

**Naval Orders.**

Captain THOMAS T. CRAVEN has been ordered to relieve Commander TURNER of the command of the iron-clad steamer New Ironsides, and Commander F. A. M. CRAVEN has been ordered to command the Passaic.

**The Indian War in Utah Assisted by Mormons.**

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Colonel Evans, of the 2d California Regiment, in a despatch dated Camp Douglas, Utah Territory, April 17th, while officially communicating the splendid victory obtained over the Indians repeats the statement that the Mormons stood around the street corners, in the town of Pleasant Grove, and on the tops of their houses and haystacks, complacently looking on, and apparently well pleased at the prospect of six "Gentiles" (soldiers) being murdered by seventy-five or a hundred Indians. He adds, "Further comment is unnecessary, further than to say that Lieutenant Honeyman believes and thinks he has *prima facie* evidence of the fact upon which to found his belief, that the savages were informed by the Mormons of his presence in the town with only five men, and, as they supposed, a wagon-load of prisoners, bound for Fort Bridger, and that it was an arrangement between some of the Mormons and the Indians to murder his little party, take the property, and divide the spoils."

## DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

NEWBERN, N. C., June 7.—The following is from the Raleigh (N. C.) *State Journal*: "We fear that the same conflict between the State authorities and Confederate Government, witnessed in this State at the session of the last Legislature, is renewed. The Governor has assumed the position of avowed advocate of the supremacy of the State judges, and has in advance decided all cases against the claims of the Confederate Government. We have observed with regret the recent order by the Governor, by which he commands the officers of the State to resist by force the arrest of any person claimed as a conscript, who has been discharged by the decision of a State judge. We look with alarm upon these unsettled and conflicting claims. The only honest course for a State in this Confederacy is to give her all to the contest, or quit the field at once. There can be no divided service compatible either with honor or safety."

General Foster has received instructions from Washington to place in confinement all rebel officers that he may capture.

A citizen of New Jersey, whose brother commands a regiment in this department, has arrived here from Monterey, Mexico, with a petition signed by all the American citizens residing in that place, protesting against the appointment of Mr. Kinney, our consul at that point, who is charged with having voted in Texas for secession, and who, with his business partner, Mr. Lyon, is furnishing the rebels, via Matamoros, with immense amounts of supplies. Our consul at Vera Cruz, a Southern man, is also represented as giving the enemy all his sympathies.

General Wilde's enterprise of raising an African brigade is daily becoming more popular with all classes in this department. His troops make a fine appearance, and challenge the admiration of all who have witnessed their rapid advance in discipline and efficiency. This brigade has been organized and conducted on the principle of strict temperance. A few black regiments from the North are very much desired as the nucleus for this organization, which promises to be entirely successful.

Mrs. Major General Foster is at present quite ill. This accomplished lady has endeared herself to all in this department by her kind attention to the sick and wounded soldiers, and by her many Christian virtues.

## ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

### A BRILLIANT CAVALRY BATTLE.

THE RAPPAHANNOCK CROSSED AND ENTRENCHMENTS CARRIED.

GENERAL STUART DEFEATED.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The fight between Gen. Pleasanton's cavalry and Stuart's force, yesterday, was a very brilliant affair. Our men crossed the Rappahannock and made the attack, driving the rebels from their entrenchments, with a large number killed and wounded. We took a large number of prisoners; but the number is unknown.

From an officer who participated in the fight, it is ascertained that, yesterday morning, two brigades of General Pleasanton's cavalry, under command of General Buford, made an important reconnoissance toward Culpeper, and had one of the most obstinate cavalry fights that have occurred during the war.

The force was composed of General Buford's brigade and another cavalry brigade under the command of Colonel B. T. Davis, supported by two batteries of artillery and two regiments of infantry as a reserve. At half past 12 o'clock on Monday night, the cavalry bivouacked near Beverly Ford, on the Rappahannock river. At 3 o'clock the next morning, the men were called, the horses fed and saddled, and, at 4 o'clock, they crossed the ford. Beyond the ford was a semi-circular bend of woods with a range of rifle-pits near the edge of the timber, and a line of pickets guarded the ford and the southern bank of the river. The 8th New York Cavalry crossed first, and drove the pickets back to the rifle-pits. The cavalry then charged directly through the rifle-pits, and, after desperate combat, cleared the woods, the enemy falling back upon their artillery, and maintaining their position until 12 o'clock, when our artillery came up, and they were driven back six miles, in the direction of Culpeper Court House, when our forces recrossed the river in good order.

Nearly all the fighting was done by the cavalry, and it was of the bloodiest character, mostly hand to hand with sabre and pistol. In the woods the heavy timber was not very dense, so that horses could advance through it, but the undergrowth was thick, and when a trooper dropped he was effectually concealed. Our own loss was considerable, and the slaughter of the rebels was fearful. The proximate numbers of the casualties on both sides are not yet reported.

Among the casualties are: Col. B. F. Davis, of the 8th New York Cavalry, killed; Capt. Benj. F. Foote, of the 8th New York Cavalry, killed; Lieut. Cutler, of the 8th New York Cavalry, killed; Lieut. Reaves, of the 8th New York Cavalry, mortally wounded; Lieut. Vane, of the 8th New York Cavalry, severely wounded; Capt. Canfield, of the Regular Cavalry, killed.

By this sudden and brilliant dash of our cavalry into the enemy's lines, their plans have been frustrated, and the intended raid of Stuart's cavalry prevented.

In this way our men made more than a dozen charges into the midst of the rebel ranks, relying almost entirely upon the sabre, which they used with terrible effect. The enemy, on the other hand, repeatedly charged, but relied, for the most part, on their revolvers.

Both sides were repeatedly driven back in the course of the battle, though we succeeded in driving the rebels (Fitzhugh Lee's and Wade Hampton's divisions of cavalry, with their artillery, all commanded by Major General J. E. B. Stuart) back to a point about six miles southeast of where their pickets were first encountered. General Pleasanton then found the enemy so heavily reinforced with infantry and artillery as to make it prudent to return to this side of the river. The recrossing commenced at about four o'clock P. M., General Pleasanton bringing off about two hundred prisoners, his own wounded, and the bodies of those of his officers who had been killed in the engagement.

The 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry which was in the advance under Buford, lost heavily, including six officers killed, wounded, or missing.

Of the 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Captain Davis was killed by a shell; Major Robert Morris is missing, Lieut. Lennig is missing, Lieut. R. Ellis received a shot through his leg, and Capt. Leiper was cut with a sabre. The 8th New York Regiment had the advance under Gregg and the command of Col. Davis, who was killed on the field. After slightly wavering, they acquitted themselves with much gallantry.

Among the casualties of that regiment were Capt. Foote, Co. E, and Lieut. Cutler, Co. A, killed; and Lieut. Reeves, Co. C, and Lieut. Epler, Co. I, mortally wounded.

On the return to this side of the river the enemy skirmished frequently with our rear-guard, doing us no damage to speak of. Our loss has not been definitely ascertained. The proportion of horses killed on both sides in this engagement is considered almost unexampled. The field from where Buford and Gregg became first engaged throughout the whole distance of five miles over which the enemy were driven before getting back to their reinforcements, was strewn with dead and wounded rebels. We had two batteries of artillery engaged and the enemy the same. Much credit is given to our artillery for its bravery and efficiency.

A train arrived here to-day bringing 170 wounded officers and men from the engagement of yesterday. The following are the wounded officers who have thus far arrived:

Adjutant G. S. Taylor, 3d Indiana Cavalry, wounded right leg.
Lieutenant F. W. Dickinson, 5th U. S. Cavalry, side of head.
Lieutenant Gustavus Urban, 5th U. S. Cavalry, left thigh.
Lieutenant Luther Herrick, 9th N. Y., by shell, right thigh.
Captain A. Clark, 8th Illinois, left hand.
Major W. B. Martin, 9th N. Y., right shoulder.
Captain J. G. Smith, 8th Illinois, left thigh.
Lieutenant McK. Lesser, 2d U. S., right side.
Lieutenant E. R. Wells, 2d U. S., abdomen.
Surgeon Isaac Walburn, 17th Pennsylvania.
Lieutenant D. P. Smith, 4th Pennsylvania, left knee.
Lieutenant R. Lennox, 2d U. S. Cavalry, through the neck.
Lieutenant P. Quirk, 2d U. S. Cavalry, left leg.
Capt. G. A. Forsyth, 8th Illinois, right thigh.
Major J. L. Beveridge, 8th Illinois.
Lieutenant John W. Houston, 124th New York, right thigh.
Lieutenant Wm. Phillips, 6th New York, left leg amputated.
Lieutenant J. E. Reeves, 8th New York, through the throat.
Lieutenant B. C. Egner, 8th New York, in leg and stomach.

The bodies of Colonel Davis, of the 8th New York Cavalry; Captain Canfield, of the 2d United States Cavalry; and Captain Davis, of the 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry, as well as that of Private Supple, of the 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry, reached the city this morning, and will be forwarded to their friends.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE ENGAGEMENT.

NEW YORK, June 10.—The *Times* of this city has received the following special correspondence:

BEVERLY'S FORD, June 9.

General Pleasanton, at daylight this morning, crossed the Rappahannock in two columns, his right at Beverly's Ford and left at Kelly's Ford, six miles below. The fords were captured without loss. Beverly's Ford was taken by a spirited dash of the 8th Illinois Cavalry, and the 8th Illinois and 8th New York Infantry, and we were on the south side of the stream before the enemy were aware of our movement. General Gregg took Kelly's Ford after a slight skirmish, but with no loss of life.

The right column, under General Buford, had proceeded only a mile from the river when it came upon General Jones' whole rebel brigade, who had just shaken themselves out of a sleep in time to receive us. A fight commenced which continued from 5 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., by which time the entire force of General Stuart, consisting, according to the papers found in the camps, of 12,000 cavalry and sixteen pieces of artillery, had been engaged and driven back three miles on the right and five miles on the left, with heavy loss.

Our forces formed a junction near Brandy Station at 2 o'clock. The fighting of both columns, under Buford and Gregg, was very gallant, not a single instance of misbehavior occurring.

The grandest charge was made by the 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry, supported by the 6th Regiment of Regulars, when they dashed on a whole brigade of the enemy, and were taken in flank by another brigade. Though thoroughly overpowered, they gallantly cut their way out.

Two of Gen. Gregg's brigades, under Col. Wyndham and Col. Kilpatrick, had hot work all the morning, but drove the enemy from the river to Brandy Station. The rebels were numerically superior to us, including our small supporting force of infantry. Notwithstanding this, we drove them back handsomely, and captured 200 prisoners and a stand of colors.

The enemy had five large brigades, under command of Gens. Fitzhugh Lee, W. F. H. Lee, Jones, Field, and Robinson, with 16 pieces of artillery, under Maj. Beckham. They had been reviewed the previous day by Gen. Lee, and were under orders to leave on their grand raid into Maryland and Pennsylvania to-morrow (Wednesday) morning.

Important papers were captured in the camp of Jones' brigade, showing the strength of the whole force and its intentions. The fight was discontinued about three o'clock, the rebels falling back upon their strong infantry supports, which came up by rail from Culpeper, and supposed to be a part of Longstreet's force, which, from the letters taken, we learn was in that vicinity on Saturday.

Our forces returned almost unmolested to this side of the river during the afternoon, the enemy declining to make any serious attempt to regain their lost ground.

We lose several valuable officers. The following is a partial list:

KILLED.

Colonel B. F. Davis, 8th New York.
Lieutenant Colonel Irvin, 10th New York.
Captain Davis, 6th Pennsylvania.
Captain Foote, 8th New York.
Captain Canfield, 2d Regulars.

WOUNDED.

Colonel Wyndham, 1st New Jersey, not severely.
Major Morris, 6th Penna., wounded and missing.
Lieutenant Colonel Broderick, 1st New Jersey.
Major Stillmire, 1st New Jersey.

The loss of the enemy, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, far exceeded our own. We got two or three of their brigades under the fire of our artillery, with shell of short fuses, and tore them awfully.

Among the other officers wounded are Lieutenant Leisure, of the 2d United States Cavalry, in the breast; Lieutenant Madin, 6th United States Cavalry, in back by the fragment of a shell; Lieutenant Burke and Lieutenant Lenner, of 2d United States Cavalry, the first in the foot and the latter in the neck; Lieutenant Philip, of 6th New York Cavalry, leg amputated, and Lieutenant Irwin, of the same regiment, also wounded in the leg.

Captain Charles Leiper, of the 6th Pennsylvania, was beaten on the head with a pistol-stock, and was twice taken a prisoner, but escaped during the charges made by our men. Lieutenant R. Ellis, of Philadelphia, adjutant of the 6th Pennsylvania Regiment, received a painful wound in his left leg, shattering the bone. These officers represent this battle as the fiercest and bloodiest cavalry fight of the war. They are both in Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—General Lee, it was pretty well known, had assembled his cavalry, supported by artillery and infantry, between Culpeper Court House and Beverly's Ford, with a design to send them upon a raid, and this fact is further substantiated from a document that fell into Pleasanton's hands, by which it was ascertained that Stuart was to have started on his journey within an hour or two of the time our forces came up with them. General Pleasonton, in view of the information above stated, was despatched with portions of the divisions of our cavalry, commanded by Generals Buford and Gregg, respectively, to prevent the consummation of the enemy's designs.

The forces under General Buford consisted of portions of the 1st, 2d, 5th, and 6th Regular Cavalry, and the 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry; and those under General Gregg of portions of the 8th and 9th New York, 8th Illinois, and 3d Indiana Cavalry. General Buford's force, which was on the right, first met the enemy's pickets half a mile south of the ford, when a severe engagement immediately commenced, the rebels being in heavy force, and resisting the advance of our troops with continuous hand-to-hand fighting. When Gregg brought his force up to the fight and became engaged, the enemy gradually gave way, disputing every inch of the ground desperately.

LATER FROM THE ARMY.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The latest news from the Rappahannock is up to yesterday afternoon.

The enemy opened several of their crest batteries upon our works and our forces on the plains west of the river and south of Fredericksburg. They also threw several shells on this side of the river. Our batteries replied to them. There was no loss on our side. The cannonading lasted only a few minutes.

This was the first time that the enemy opened their guns on our new position. The respective lines remain the same as yesterday morning. It is said that the enemy has but one corps opposed to our front below the town.

A gentleman connected with the army, who has just returned from Martinsburg, Virginia, says a reconnoissance having been made as far as Strasburg no enemy was discovered, and no apprehension of a rebel raid existed there. Our troops are awake to all contingencies. The paroled prisoners number probably 4,000.

A party, consisting of Secretary Chase, Senator Sherman, and several others, including ladies, returned from a visit to the Army of the Potomac to-day.

## NAVAL COURT OF INQUIRY.

**Case of Chief Engineer Allen C. Stimers—Charges by Admiral Dupont.**

NEW YORK, June 10.—This court, consisting of Admiral Gregory and Commodores Stringham and Nicholson, is still in session at the Marine Barracks.

Several witnesses have been examined, none of whom sustained the charges.

The following testimony, taken to-day, is the most important and interesting yet received:

Charles C. Fulton called by the judge advocate.

Question. What is your name, and what is your occupation?

Answer. My name is C. C. Fulton, and I am the editor and proprietor of the Baltimore *American*.

Q. Were you not a passenger on board the steamship Arago on her homeward passage in April last? if yea, when and where did you join that ship, and when did you leave her?

A. I was a passenger on board the Arago in the month of April last; I joined her off Charleston bar, and left her at Fortress Monroe; I joined her on the 11th.

Q. Do you know Chief Engineer Alban C. Stimers, of the United States navy? if yea, how long have you known him, and was he a passenger on board the Arago at the time you have referred to?

A. I do know him, and have known him since the fight of the Monitor and Merrimac in March, 1862; he was a passenger; he went on board with me; I left him on board when I left the ship; he went on to New York.

Q. During the time you were a passenger on board the Arago, as you have said, did you have any conversation with Chief Engineer Stimers respecting the failure to renew the attack on the forts at Charleston which had been made by the United States naval forces on the 7th day of April last? If yes, relate such conversation.

A. I had a great deal of conversation with Mr. Stimers both during the passage and previous to that, having been with him nearly two months. It is difficult for me to separate the conversations, which were continuous before we went on board the vessel and afterwards. They were all, however, strictly private conversations, and never in the presence of third parties.

I heard Mr. Stimers say that he visited all the monitors on the morning of the 8th of April, at the request of Admiral Dupont, taking with him workmen to repair the damages; he had some thirty or forty mechanics with him for that purpose; that he visited all the vessels, leaving workmen on them wherever required, with the materials for the repairs; that, having done so, at one o'clock on that day he proceeded to the flagship Ironsides, and reported to Admiral Dupont that the vessels were all in a condition for immediate service; that he was then told by the Admiral that he had determined not to renew the attack; that on his leaving the various vessels they were all anticipating signals to prepare to get under way to renew the fight at one o'clock that day; that he heard nothing of an intention not to renew the fight, until it was communicated to him by Admiral Dupont; that, though he had no direct communication with the commanders of the monitors, there was every indication of preparations on their part to renew the fight; that on his return from the Ironsides to the Ericsson, his headquarters, he communicated the fact to some of the officers that the fight was not to be renewed, which created great surprise among the junior officers of those vessels. He made no mention of the opinion of any of the commanders, further than that Commander Raymond Rodgers had told him that the Admiral had determined to renew the fight, but had been persuaded not to renew it by all the monitor captains. I heard him say that one of the executive officers—but I do not remember the vessel or the officer—told him that he felt personally disgraced by the failure to renew the fight, and he desired to be relieved from the squadron as soon as possible. I have heard him say that he believed that Admiral Dupont would have renewed the fight if he had not been influenced by others. These conversations were strictly private, and have always been so regarded by me. These conversations were never published so far as I know, at least from me.

Q. During the time you were a passenger on board the Arago, at the time to which you have referred, did Chief Engineer Stimers say to you, or in your presence, that the monitors were in as good condition on Wednesday, the 8th day of April, 1863, after they had undergone some slight repairs, to renew the attack, as they had been to commence it the day before, or words to that effect?

A. He told me he had reported them to the admiral before one o'clock on the 8th of April, as ready for immediate service; that the damages had all been repaired. I do not remember that he said that they were in as good condition on the day after the fight as they were when the attack commenced. He, however, considered their general efficiency as unimpaired.

Q. Did not Chief Engineer Stimers say anything to you, or in your presence, during the passage aforesaid, respecting the ability of the monitors to go into Charleston, in spite of the obstructions? If yes, what did he say on that subject?

A. I never have heard him say that he believed that the monitors could enter Charleston harbor, though he did frequently say to me that the attack on Sumpter on the 7th of April last was not an earnest one, and that the monitors were capable of renewing the attack. He told me that the Ericsson rafts and torpedoes, which were intended to remove the obstructions in Charleston harbor, [illegible] remove obstructions before Fort Sumpter. He frequently told me that, in his opinion, if the rafts had been used the monitors could have reached the city. He expressed disappointment and chagrin at the unwillingness of Admiral Dupont and the fleet authorities to examine the rafts and torpedoes, or to listen to him when he attempted to explain their use. He, however, never expressed confidence in the ability of the monitors, without the aid of the rafts, to succeed in entering the harbor of Charleston.

Q. Did not Chief Engineer Stimers at any time during the passage aforesaid, to you, or in your presence, say something respecting Admiral Dupont being prejudiced against the monitors? If yes, what did he say on that subject?

A. I don't think he ever said anything to me about Admiral Dupont being prejudiced; he, however, intimated to me that there was a prejudice existing on the part of some of the officers of the fleet. He frequently said to me that he thought Admiral Dupont would have renewed the attack if it had not been for the influence on him of those who were prejudiced.

Q. Did or did not Chief Engineer Stimers, at any time during the passage aforesaid, say to you, or in your presence, anything respecting the fairness of the trial which the monitors had in the attack of the 7th of April last? If yes, what did he say upon that point?

A. All that he said to me, or in my presence—he never conversed with me except privately—in relation to the attack, was, that he had reported to the admiral that the defensive power of the vessels was but slightly impaired and the offensive powers unimpaired.

Q. Did Chief Engineer Stimes at any time during the passage aforesaid say to you why the attack of the 7th of April was not renewed?

A. He told me that Commander Raymond Rodgers informed him that the commanders of all the iron-clads visited the Admiral on the night of the 7th of April, at which time the Admiral had determined to renew the fight at 1 o'clock the next day; but on hearing the reports of the commanders of the monitors he had retired without expressing any change in his determination to renew the fight until the next morning, but on rising on the morning of the 8th he announced his determination not to renew the fight.

Q. Did Chief Engineer Stimers, at any time during the passage aforesaid, say to you or in your presence that he had been told by one or more of the commanders of the iron-clad vessels engaged in the attack of the 7th of April last, that the said iron-clad vessels were in fit condition to renew it, and that the attack of that day ought to have been renewed, or words to that effect?

A. No, sir. He never said the commanders, or any of them, expressed any opinion to him on the subject after the decision of the Admiral was made known; but previous to that he visited all or nearly all the vessels, and heard no opposition to its renewal from any of the commanders. He said that the men and petty officers were all anxious to renew the fight, so far as he observed. He said the commanders were silent on the subject to him.

Q. Did Chief Engineer Stimers at any time during the passage aforesaid in your presence, criticise or condemn the conduct of Rear Admiral Dupont in failing to renew the attack on the 7th of April last, on the forts of Charleston? If yes, repeat what he said.

A. I don't think that on board the Arago we had any further conversation which would have a bearing on the question further than that I have already given. It was his opinion that the monitors were capable of much heavier work than they had performed.

Q. Did Chief Engineer Stimers at any time during the passage aforesaid, say to you or in your presence that the attack of the 7th of April last ought to have been renewed?

A. He said to me that if Admiral Gregory had been there he thought the fight would not have been stopped on the first day. He did not directly criticise the conduct of Admiral Dupont, but regarded others as influencing him against his own better judgment.

Q. Were there any other correspondents of the public press who were passengers on the Arago at the time you have referred to except yourself? If yes, please name such persons.

A. There were eight or ten who were passengers on the Arago, but none of them were present at these conversations between Mr. Stimers and myself. One was Mr. Coffin, of the Boston *Journal*, and Mr. Winsor, of the New York *Times*. I do not recollect the names of any others.

The Judge Advocate had no further questions to ask.

Question by Chief Engineer Stimers. Was I, or not, reserved in my tone and manner when speaking of the attack upon Charleston, or of the conduct and character of Admiral Dupont, when conversing with you, or with the other passengers, on board the Arago? Or was I pushing my views forward in a loud, obtrusive manner, such as you would infer from reading the second specification of the charges which have been made against me by Admiral Dupont?

A. With regard to his conversation with me, it was always alone and always in an undertone; when any other persons were present he would always change the subject. He avoided all conversation with others, and told me that he went into his stateroom to avoid being questioned.

Neither the Judge Advocate, the court, nor Mr. Stimers having any further questions to ask, the witness was discharged after his evidence was read over to him.

### The Draft Resisted in Fulton County.

CONNELSBURG, Pa., June 10.—The enrolment meets with great resistance among the sympathizers with the rebellion, in this county. One of the enrolling officers has been rotten-egged, and threats have been freely used against their lives. In some instances they have been fired at by parties concealed in the woods, and attempts have been made to deter the officers from their work. The barn of Wm. H. Powell, enrolling officer for Thompson township, was fired last night, and entirely consumed, together with all his stock of farming utensils.

### Reinforcements to Gen. Banks.

NEW YORK, June 10.—Advices received per the steamer Cahawba state that reinforcements from Brashear City, and other points, to the number of 6,000, had reached Gen. Banks on the 30th and 31st, and our troops then outnumbered the rebels four to one. The rebels were entirely hemmed in, and no succor could reach them. Their force was variously stated at from 6,000 to 10,000. They were well supplied with corn meal, but had few other provisions, and but a small supply of ammunition. It was believed to be impossible for them to hold out much longer.

### New Jersey Union League.

TRENTON, N. J., June 10.—A meeting of the delegates to the Loyal Union League State Convention was held here to-day. There were quite a number of the leading men of the State present. A State league was formed, with Hon. Charles S. Olden as president, and a vice president from each Congressional district.

Resolutions were adopted strongly declaring that the Union is above all party considerations.

A committee of correspondence was appointed, with a view of forming county and township leagues, and a State Central Committee was appointed.

An address to the people of the State was reported and adopted, arguing the importance of putting down the rebellion at any cost.

## EUROPE.

HALIFAX, June 10.—The English papers received by the steamship Africa contain only the mere mention of the fact of the capture by the pirate Alabama, of the vessels mentioned in the despatch of yesterday. No particulars are given. Messrs. Cranshaw & Co., English merchants, publish a letter in the English papers of the 22d, complaining of the destruction of the ships Nora and Louisa Hatch by the pirate.

The Norwegian, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 28th, and the St. Andrew, from Portland, Me., arrived on the same day.

### From California and China.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 10.—Importers are doing but little. Small jobbers are making large sales to interior customers. The important feature in the present trade is the large demand for dry goods and other merchandise suitable for export to Mexico.

The latest dates from Hong Kong are to the 14th of April. The ship Viking had arrived there on the 13th, from San Francisco on the 25th of February, bringing news many days later than had reached China via Europe. There were no vessels loading in Chinese ports for Atlantic American ports, but several were up for San Francisco, being mostly passenger ships.

### Indian Devastations in Utah.

SALT LAKE, June 10.—Thirty mounted Indians attacked a coach thirty miles westward to-day, and killed and scalped the driver and another employé of the line. Fortunately there were no passengers aboard. The Indians opened the mail-bags and stripped the coach. They then ran off the stock. Our troops are after them.

### Semi-Official News from Vicksburg and Port Hudson.

A private despatch from the agent of the Associated Press at Washington indicates that he has placed on file at the telegraph office in that city, semi-official advices from Vicksburg and Port Hudson; but up to this hour (1.30 A. M. of June 11th,) the despatches have not been received. The Associated Press is not at fault.

### Recruiting in New York.

NEW YORK, June 10.—General Burnett has been authorized by the Governor to receive a number of recruits from the recruiting station on Staten Island, to organize a brigade.

### The Race between Patchen and Butler.

NEW YORK, June 10.—The trotting match for $6,000, mile heats, to-day, was won by Patchen making the first, fourth, and fifth heats. General Butler won the other two heats.

JEFFERSON DAVIS announces that no further correspondence can be had by the Confederate authorities with Mr. Geo. Moore, H. B. M. consul for the port of Richmond and State of Virginia, inasmuch as he assumed to act for a place other than Richmond, and a State other than Virginia. Mr. Moore's consulship has recognized "the former Government," and not the Confederacy; and hence the dismissal, which remains to be considered by the British Government.

MILITARY GOVERNOR SHEPLEY, of Louisiana, at the request of loyal citizens, promises to order a registration of the loyal voters who shall voluntarily come forward and enroll themselves, and subscribe to the national oath of allegiance. At the same time he declines to act upon other propositions—among which a State Convention is named—until he receives more definite instructions. Gov. Shepley appears to possess the confidence of loyal Louisianians, but is not yet assured that this State is prepared for the re-establishment of civil government.

MRS. HENRY WOOD'S NEW NOVEL.—It strikes us that "The Castle's Heir," a novel in real life, is among the very best of Mrs. Wood's numerous works of fiction. As a domestic story, it may be surpassed by "The Channings" and "Mrs. Halyburton's Troubles," and it is not so sensational as "East Lynne" and "Verner's Pride," but as a tale of English life, including characters from the peerage and squirarchy down to the servants' hall, and the porchers' leafy hiding-places, it exceeds anything she has yet written. It is imbued with a pervading mystery, adroitly unexplained to the end,—very exciting, yet very probable after all. The book, handsomely printed in 8vo, from the author's manuscript, in advance of publication in Europe, is illustrated with eleven engravings from original designs, and will be issued, on Saturday, by T. B. Peterson & Brothers.

LARGE, POSITIVE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF DRY GOODS, &C.—The early, particular attention of dealers is requested to the large, valuable, and general assortment of American, British, French, and German dry goods, twine, clothing, umbrellas, &c., embracing about 900 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles in cotton, woollen, worsted, silk, and linen, to be peremptorily sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, commencing this morning at 10 o'clock precisely, to be continued all day and part of the evening without intermission, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

### Public Entertainments.

NEW CHESTNUT-STREET THEATRE.—The charming and versatile comedienne, Mrs. John Wood, closes her remarkably successful engagement at the Chestnut-street Theatre with the present week. It might easily have been prolonged for a month to come, we think, but doubtless prior arrangements interfered to prevent it. During the many weeks that Mrs. Wood has been with us, she has drawn crowded houses nightly, and the audiences have invariably gone away with a pleasant realization of her mirth-provoking powers. While other theatrical "stars" have appeared before us to be criticised, she has been welcomed only with the heartiest plaudits. To-morrow evening her benefit will take place, and that the tribute will be a worthy expression of the favor with which she is regarded by the Philadelphia public, there cannot be a doubt.

[illegible] CABIN.—The success which Uncle Tom's Cabin is meeting at the Eleventh-street Opera House is unprecedented. The cause, however, is to be found in the excellence of the dramatic company, the inherent interest of the play, and the commodious and comfortable character of the opera house, which is well arranged, well ventilated, and presents a handsome appearance interiorly. Last evening there was a very fair and respectable audience in attendance. From present appearances, the piece may be run for a couple of months to come, without any falling off in the attendance.

THE CAMPBELL MINSTRELS.—This old, proficient, and versatile troupe of minstrels, is one of the best in the profession, and eminently deserves the success which it is now meeting at the Walnut-street Theatre. The singing is excellent, the instrumentalism admirable, and the wit, for the most part, original. The programme admirably blends the sentimental and the comic, and all who visit the Walnut are certain to spend a pleasant evening.

### Song for the Loyal National League,

ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE ATTACK ON FORT SUMPTER, APRIL 11, 1863.

BY GEORGE H. BOKER.

When our banner went down, with its ancient renown,
Betrayed and degraded by treason,
Did they think, as it fell, what a passion would swell
Our hearts when we asked them the reason?

*Chorus*—Oh! then, rally, brave men, to the standard again,
The flag that proclaimed us a nation!
We will fight, on its part, while there's life in a heart,
And then trust to the next generation.

Although causeless the blow that at Sumpter laid low
That flag, it was seed for the morrow;
And a thousand flags flew, for the one that fell true,
As traitors have found to their sorrow.

*Chorus*—Oh! then, rally, brave men, to the standard again,
The flag that proclaims us a nation!
We will fight, on its part, while there's life in a heart,
And then trust to the next generation.

'Twas in flashes of flame it was brought to a shame,
Till then unrecorded in story;
But in flashes as bright it shall rise in our sight,
And float over Sumpter in glory!

*Chorus*—Oh! then, rally, brave men, to the standard again,
The flag that proclaims us a nation!
We'll fight, on its part, while there's life in a heart,
And then trust to the next generation.

DISCHARGED SOLDIERS AND SEAMEN.—Another meeting of the honorably-discharged soldiers and seamen was held last evening at the County Court House, James Seddinger, Esq., in the chair. The president stated the object of the meeting to be for the purpose of expressing their indignation at the late officers of the association in collecting money and not handing it over to the parties authorized to receive the same. On motion of J. J. Levy, a committee of five was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of their indignation in consequence of the neglect of the treasurer to report in regard to moneys collected, and, if possible, to find the parties who have collected the same. The following permanent officers were then elected: President, Jas. Seddinger, Esq.; recording secretary, William J. Knight; assistant secretary, E. P. Loceghney; corresponding secretary, John Leech; treasurer, A. A. Laws. The meeting adjourned to meet on Monday night.

COMMISSION FOR THE RELIEF OF THE FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEERS.—The commission for the relief of the families of volunteers made the following return of expenditures to the Mayor, yesterday, from May 26 to June 6, 1863: 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th wards, $5,762.50; 5th and 8th wards, $2,459 25; 6th and 7th wards, $1,126; 9th ward, $479; 10th ward, $836; 11th, 12th, 14th, 16th, 17th, and 20th wards, $6,413; 13th ward, $340; 15th ward, $1,128; 18th and 19th wards, $1,469; 21st and 22d wards, $1,396; 23d ward, $699; 24th ward, $703; sundries, $230.08—Total, $23,037.83.

FALSE ALARM.—An alarm of fire was caused, shortly after seven o'clock last evening, by smoke issuing from a brick kiln on Ridge avenue.

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

### THE MONEY MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10, 1863.

Under the influence of a tight money market, gold is declining, and although there are free takers at present prices, the number of those who are compelled to sell to raise money is too great to allow of any rise in the market. It sold to-day as low as 140, closing at 140¾. Government securities are steady, while stocks generally are falling; the stringency in the money market making it more difficult to borrow. In New York, the heaviest operators are all enlisted on the side of the bears; and until they raise their foot, or a party arises bold enough to buy all they offer, the stock market will be apt to move with a downward tendency. It often happens that the course of one or two leading stocks determines the tone of the market; and as several of our more active names appear on the New York list, when there are free sellers there at lower figures, it is apt to tinge the complexion of our whole market. The continuance of favorable reports from Vicksburg induce many to sell, on the presumption that the war will be ended sooner, paper become more valuable, and stocks less. The subscriptions to the five-twenties have been going steadily forward—since last week over a million dollars being converted. Parties desiring a good investment should remember that there are only seventeen days left on which they will be allowed to send in their names.

The stock market sympathized with the movement in gold, with the exception of Governments; 108 was bid for 1881 sixes, 107 for seven-thirties. State fives declined ¼. City sixes were steady. Reading sixes 1870 advanced ¼; 1886's sold at 107. Pennsylvania Railroad first mortgages fell ¼; second do. ¼. North Pennsylvania sixes sold at 95. Chester Valley sevens at 40. 111¼ was bid for Elmira sevens. Lehigh Navigation sixes sold at 108. Susquehanna Canal sixes at 63. Schuylkill Navigation sixes, 1882, at 88.

Reading shares fell to 51⅛, closing at 51⅞. Catawissa preferred fell to 22⅞, closing ¼ better. Norristown sold at 59. North Pennsylvania at 14⅛, a decline of ⅛. Camden and Atlantic preferred at 17, a decline of 1. Pennsylvania at 65⅛. Little Schuylkill at 49, a decline of ¼. Minehill at 65. Philadelphia and Erie at 25. 33 was bid for Long Island. 74 for Beaver Meadow. Passenger railways were irregular. Arch street sold at 25¾, an advance of ⅜. Spruce and Pine sold at 16, a decline of ¼. Girard College at 29, no change. Thirteenth and Fifteenth improved.

Schuylkill Navigation preferred was pressed for sale, and declined to 24—rallying to 25; the common sold at 11¾, steady. Union preferred sold at 3¾; Delaware Division at 44¾; Susquehanna at 14; 69 was bid for Morris; Delaware Mutual Insurance sold at 33—the scrip at 70. Philadelphia Bank sold at 125; Girard at 42; Farmers' and Mechanics' at 56. The market was stronger at the close—$30,000 in bonds and 4,500 shares changing hands.

Drexel & Co. quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| United States Bonds, 1881 | 107¾@108¼ |
| United States Certificates of Indebtedness | 101⅝@101¾ |
| United States 7 3-10 Notes | 106⅝@107¼ |
| Quartermasters' Vouchers | 1 @1½d. |
| Orders for Certificates of Indebtedness | ⅝@ ¾d. |
| Gold | 40 @ 41p. |
| Demand Notes | 40 @ 41p. |
| New Certificates of Indebtedness | 98⅞@99 |

Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, &c., as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| United States Sixes, 1881 | 107¾@108¼ |
| United States 7 3-10 Notes | 106½@107¼ |
| Certificates of Indebtedness | 101½@102 |
| Quartermasters' Vouchers | 98½@ 99 |
| Demand Notes | 139@140 |
| Gold | 139@140¾ |

Sales of five-twenties, yesterday, $1,509,000.

The following shows the amount of coal transported over the Lehigh Valley Railroad, for the week ending June 6, 1863, and previous since December 1, 1862, compared with the same time last year:

| MINES. | Week. Tons. Cwt. | Previously. Tons. Cwt. | Total. Tons. Cwt. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hazleton | 3,520 15 | 126,093 12 | 129,614 07 |
| East Sugar Loaf | 2,242 13 | 66,266 14 | 68,509 07 |
| Council Ridge | 1,655 06 | 50,079 16 | 51,735 02 |
| Mount Pleasant | 805 11 | 11,792 14 | 12,598 05 |
| Spring Mountain | 2,553 07 | 53,147 14 | 55,651 01 |
| Coleraine | 386 | 23,897 03 | 23,883 03 |
| Beaver Meadow | 75 08 | 2,340 04 | 2,405 18 |
| N. York and Lehigh | 660 08 | 17,032 11 | 17,692 14 |
| N. Spring Mountain | 3,854 18 | 527 05 | 53,634 18 |
| Jeddo | 2,310 16 | 55,599 05 | 57,910 00 |
| Harleigh | 1,398 08 | 25,904 08 | 27,383 15 |
| German Penna | 13 07 | 28,971 00 | 30,281 09 |
| Ebervale | 752 10 | 22,786 01 | 23,505 11 |
| Milnesville | 1,219 09 | 17,547 03 | 18,766 09 |
| Other Shippers | 65 17 | 22,392 07 | 22,443 94 |
| Total | 22,747 18 | 576,279 18 | 599,027 16 |
| Corresponding week last year | 9,324 04 | 372,602 10 | 381,026 14 |
| Increase | 13,423 14 | 203,607 08 | 247,101 02 |

The following is a statement of the business of the Lehigh Canal for the week ending June 6, 1863:

| FROM MAUCH CHUNK. | For the Week. Tons. Cwts. | Total. Tons. Cwt. |
|---|---|---|
| Summit Mines | 13,304 11 | 95,302 11 |
| Room Run Mines | 1,606 12 | 11,213 00 |
| E. Lehigh Mines | 506 19 | 2,790 13 |
| EAST MAUCH CHUNK. | | |
| Spring Mountain | .... .. | 210 07 |
| Coleraine Mines | 66 08 | 2,530 07 |
| German Penna. Mines | 385 08 | 5,099 00 |
| N. Spring Mountain Mines | 373 14 | 5,695 13 |
| D. Mummy and others, P. and D. | .... .. | 599 04 |
| Hazleton Mines | 2,231 05 | 19,350 09 |
| Jeddo Mines | 1,562 10 | 5,510 19 |
| Council Ridge | 171 06 | 1,513 14 |
| Fulton Mines | 345 13 | 4,487 13 |
| Total | 20,654 08 | 154,223 01 |

The following shows the shipments of coal over the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad for the week ending Saturday, June 6, 1863, compared with same time in 1862:

| | Week. Tons. Cwt. | Year. Tons. Cwt. |
|---|---|---|
| Shipped North | 7,229 14 | 126,669 11 |
| Shipped South | 21,011 17 | 358,870 02 |
| Total | 28,241 11 | 485,569 13 |
| For the corresponding time last year: | | |
| Shipped North | 5,916 02 | 116,603 08 |
| Shipped South | 9,893 13 | 322,181 17 |
| Total | 15,809 15 | 438,785 — |
| Increase | | 46,784 13 |

The official averages of the banks in the city of New York, for the week ending Saturday last, June 6, 1863, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous weekly statement of May 30:

| | |
|---|---|
| Increase of loans | $919,224 |
| Decrease of specie | 450 964 |
| Decrease of circulation | 153,284 |
| Decrease of undrawn deposits | 3,493,967 |

The bank return is lower than last Monday on the deposit line by about three and a half millions. The Sub-Treasury balance is six and a half millions lower. These facts would seem to show that nearly ten millions in United States currency have left the city for the armies of the West and the Potomac in the last week. The loans and discounts at bank have partially increased. The specie average is affected by the payments into the Treasury for customs less than half a million of dollars.

The New York *Evening Post* of to-day says:

The stock market still suffers from an excess of the disposition to sell over the desire to buy, and prices have again receded. The downward movement has been accelerated by the sudden breakdown in Harlem after the Second Board yesterday. For the moment the bears have control of the market, and although railroad earnings are larger, and the prospects of the well-conducted lines are more promising than ever before, both bonds and stocks are to be bought at lower prices than for some time past.

The loan market is active at 7 per cent. on miscellaneous securities, and many respectable firms are paying one-eighth per cent. commission besides. This high rate of interest, however, and the tightness of money which it indicates, cannot long continue.

For the disbursements of the Government are now fully equal to the receipts, and in a few days the currency which has been for a short time locked up in the sub-treasuries, and in the hands of disbursing officers, will find its way back into the ordinary channels of trade, and will thus remove one of the causes of the present temporary stringency. We learn that Mr. Chase is, for the present, paying out more currency and fewer certificates of indebtedness to the creditors of the Government. This wise policy, it is believed, will be attended with good results, both in checking the decline of the certificates and in stimulating the commerce and industrial activity of the country.

Before the first session gold was selling at 140, Erie at 90½, Erie preferred at 100, New York Central at 116@117, Michigan Southern at 69⅛@69½, Toledo at 104@105, Pittsburg at 80¾@81.

The following table shows the principal movements in the market as compared with the latest quotations of yesterday evening:

| | Wed. | Th. | Adv. | Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. 6s, 1881, reg | 101¼ | 101⅝ | ⅜ | .. |
| U. S. 6s, 1881, cou | 108 | 108 | ¾ | .. |
| U. S. seven-thirties | 106⅜ | 106⅜ | .. | .. |
| U. S. 1 year Certif gold | 101⅜ | 101⅜ | .. | ⅛ |
| U. S. 1 yr. Cert. curr'ncy | 98⅝ | 98⅞ | .. | .. |
| American gold | 140¼ | 142¼ | .. | 2 |
| Tennessee 6s | 63½ | 61⅞ | 1⅝ | .. |
| Missouri 6s | 67¾ | 67¾ | .. | .. |
| Pacific Mail | 179½ | 182 | .. | 2½ |
| N. Y. Central | 116⅛ | 118½ | .. | 2⅜ |
| Erie | 90⅜ | 92⅞ | .. | 2½ |
| Erie preferred | 100⅜ | 102¼ | .. | 1⅞ |
| Hudson River | 122¾ | 127 | .. | 4¼ |
| Harlem | 85½ | 89 | .. | 3½ |
| Harlem preferred | 93 | 102 | .. | 9 |
| Reading | 102 | 105¾ | .. | 3¾ |
| Mich. Central | 110¼ | 114 | .. | 3¾ |
| Mich. Southern | 69 | 71½ | .. | 2½ |
| Mich. So. guar | 111 | 112 | .. | 1 |
| Illinois Central | 97¼ | 102¾ | .. | 5½ |
| Pittsburg | 82¼ | 84 | .. | 2¼ |
| Galena | 98¾ | 99 | .. | ¼ |
| Toledo | 106 | 106⅜ | .. | ⅜ |
| Rock Island | 95 | 96 | .. | 1 |
| Fort Wayne | 70 | 70⅝ | .. | ⅝ |
| Canton | 26¼ | 28¾ | .. | 2½ |
| Cumberland | 24¼ | 25 | .. | ¾ |

Gold has sold as high as 140⅝, but as we go to press the quotation is 140@140⅛.

### Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, June 10.

[Reported by S. E. SLAYMAKER, Philadelphia Exchange.]

BEFORE BOARDS.

| | |
|---|---|
| 100 Schuy N Pref. 25 | 100 Reading R. b10. 52 |
| 400 do. s5wn. 25 | 200 do. b5. 52 |
| 200 do. 25¼ | 50 do. b15. 52 |
| 100 do. 24⅞ | 100 do. 51¾ |
| 100 do. 2dys. 24½ | 50 do. cash. 51¾ |
| 100 do. 24 | 100 do. b5. 51⅞ |
| 200 do. s10. 24 | 300 do. 51½ |
| 100 do. s5wn. 24 | 50 do. b5&int. 51½ |
| 100 do. s5wn. 24¼ | 100 do. b60. 51¾ |
| 100 Reading R. 52¼ | 100 do. 51½ |
| 100 do. 52 | 200 do. b30. 51¾ |

FIRST BOARD.

| | |
|---|---|
| 100 Reading R. s5wn. 51½ | 50 Spruce & Pine R. 16 |
| 300 do. b30. 51½ | 100 Girard College 29 |
| 120 Phila & Erie R. 25 | 100 do. b5. 29 |
| 4000 Ches Val 7s. cash. 40 | 6000 Reading 6s 1886 107 |
| 100 Cata R Pref. s5wn. 22⅞ | 16 Far & Mechs Bk. 56 |
| 250 do. 22⅞ | 12 Penna R. 65⅛ |
| 30 Minehill R. 65 | 3900 City 6s C & P 105 |
| 13 Schuy N Pref. 24 | 7 Girard Bank 42 |
| 200 do. Pref. 24½ | 3000 Schuy N 6s 1882 87¾ |
| 50 do. Pref. csh. 24⅞ | 250 Union Canal Pref. 3¾ |
| 85 Little Schuy R. csh. 49 | 10 Susq Canal 14 |
| 1500 N Penna 6s 95 | 50 Cam & Atlan Pref. 17 |
| 200 New Creek 1 | 200 N Penna R. 14⅛ |
| 35 Spruce & Pine R. 16 | 10 Norristown R. 59 |

SALES AFTER FIRST BOARD.

| | |
|---|---|
| 50 Schuy Nav. 11¾ | 100 Reading s5wn. 51¾ |
| 200 do. Pref. 24½ | 100 do. s5. 51⅝ |
| 100 do. s5. 24⅝ | 50 do. 51⅞ |
| 150 Un'n Cl Pref. 2dys. 3¾ | 50 do. 51¾ |
| 200 Reading R. 51½ | 100 do. cash. 51½ |
| 600 do. b10. 51¾ | |

BETWEEN BOARDS.

| | |
|---|---|
| 100 U S 5-year Opt's 100½ | 25 Philadelphia Bk. 125 |
| 365 Del Mut'l Ins scp. 70 | 25 Schuy Nav. 11¾ |
| 100 Reading R. 2dys. 51¼ | 200 Schuy N Pref. s60. 24⅞ |
| 3000 Reading 6s 1870 106¼ | 1300 City 6s 3 ctfs. 105 |

SECOND BOARD.

| | |
|---|---|
| 100 Cata R Pref. b30. 23¼ | 11 Del Mut'l Ins 2ds. 33 |
| 100 do. 23 | 35 Delaware Div. 44¾ |
| 100 do. b30. 23¼ | 1000 Schuy N 6s 1882. 88 |
| 100 Schuy N Pref. s30. 24½ | 100 Reading R. b5wn. 51⅞ |
| 100 do. Pref. s60. 24¾ | 83 Arch-st R. 25⅝ |
| 50 do. Pref. b5. 25 | 3000 Susq Canal 6s. b5. 63 |
| 100 do. Pref. 25 | 2300 Lehigh Nav 6s 108 |
| 100 do. Pref. b5. 25 | 200 Union Canal Pref. 3¾ |
| 200 do. Pref. 25 | |

AFTER BOARDS.

| | |
|---|---|
| 50 Schuy Nav. 11¾ | 50 Schuy Nav. s60. 11¾ |

CLOSING PRICES—FIRM.

| | Bid. | Asked. | | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| U S 6s '81 | 108 | 108½ | N Penna R. | 14⅝ | 14¾ |
| U S 7-30 Notes | 107 | 107 | Do 6s | 94¼ | 96 |
| American Gold | 140 | 141 | Do 10s | .. | 117 |
| Phila 6s old | 105 | 105 | Catawissa R Con | 7¼ | 7½ |
| Do new | 108 | 108½ | Do prfd | 23 | 23½ |
| Alle co 6s R | 75 | 82 | Beaver Mead R | 73 | 75 |
| Penna 5s | 102 | 103 | Minehill R | 65 | 65½ |
| Reading R | 52¼ | 52 51 | Harrisburg R | 66 | .. |
| Do bds '80 | 109 | 112 | Wilmington R | .. | .. |
| Do bds '70 | 106 | 106½ | Lehigh Nav 6s | .. | .. |
| Do bds '86 conv | 107 | 108 | Do shares | .. | 58 |
| Penna R Cpn | 65¼ | 65⅜ | Do scrip | 44 | 45 |
| Do 1st m 6s | 113¾ | 114 | Cam & Amb R | .. | 170 |
| Do 2d m 6s | 107½ | 108½ | Phila & Erie 6's | .. | 106 |
| Little Schuyl R | 49 | 49½ | Sun & Erie 7s | .. | .. |
| Morris C'l consol | 69 | 71 | Delaware Div | .. | .. |
| Do prfd | .. | 140 | Do bds | .. | .. |
| Do 6s '76 | .. | .. | Spruce-street R | 16 | 16½ |
| Do 2d mtg | .. | .. | Arch-street R | 25¼ | 25⅝ |
| Susq Canal | 14½ | 15¼ | Race-street R | 12 | 12¾ |
| Do 6s | 60 | 62½ | Tenth-street R | 42 | 44 |
| Schuyl Nav | 11¾ | 12½ | Thirteenth-st R | 35 | 37 |
| Do prfd | 25 | 25⅜ | W Phila R | 67½ | 69 |
| Do 6s '82 | 87⅞ | 88 | Do bonds | .. | .. |
| Elmira R | .. | 37 | Green-street R | 44 | 46 |
| Do prfd | .. | 54 | Do bonds | .. | .. |
| Do 7s '73 | 111¾ | 112½ | Chestnut-st R | .. | 58 |
| Do 10s | .. | .. | Second-street R | .. | 80 |
| L Island R ex-dv | 31 | 36 | Do bonds | .. | .. |
| Do bds | 100 | .. | Fifth-street R | 60 | 62 |
| Phila Ger & Nor | 58 | 60 | Do bonds | .. | 115 |
| Lehigh Val R | .. | .. | Girard College R | 29 | 29½ |
| Do bds | .. | .. | Seventeenth-st R | 13½ | 13¾ |

### Philadelphia Markets.

JUNE 10—Evening.

There is rather more demand for export, but the market continues dull; about 500 bbls superfine sold at $5.90; 1,000 bbls Ohio family at $6.75@7, and 1,400 bbls fancy Ohio on private terms. The retailers and bakers are buying moderately at from $5 75@6, for superfine; $6 25@6.75 for extra; $7@7.75 for extra family, and $8@9 ₩ bbl for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is offered at $5 ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet; we quote Pennsylvania at $4, and Brandywine $4 25 ₩ bbl.

GRAIN.—Wheat is unsettled; sales comprise about 8,000 bushels, at 145@150c for prime Western and Pennsylvania reds, and 155@160c ₩ bushel for white, as to quality. Rye sells on arrival at 100c for Pennsylvania. Corn is in demand, and prices have advanced; about 4,000 bushels sold at 87c ₩ bushel for prime yellow. Oats are also in demand, with sales of 5,000 bushels at 75c, weight.

BARK.—1st No. 1 Quercitron is dull at $35 ₩ ton.

COTTON.—There is no change to notice in the market; small sales of middlings are making at 56@57c ₩ lb. Sixty bales and bags sold by auction at from 48@54c ₩ lb, cash.

GROCERIES.—Sugar is firm, but there is less doing in the way of sales. We quote Cubas at 10¾@11¼c ₩ lb. Coffee continues scarce at 28½@31c for Rio, and 33c ₩ lb for Laguayra.

PROVISIONS.—Prices are without any material change. We quote Mess Pork at $14@14.50 ₩ bbl. Butter is steady at 16@22c ₩ lb, the latter for prime New York. Lard is dull at 10¼@10½c ₩ lb, for bbls and tierces.

WHISKY is firmer, bbls selling at 45½@46c; 10 hhds. sold at 44c, and drudge at 43½@44c ₩ gallon.

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

| | |
|---|---|
| Flour | 1,700 bbls. |
| Wheat | 11,375 bus. |
| Corn | 7,500 bus. |
| Oats | 7,600 bus. |

### New York Markets, June 10.

ASHES.—Pots are steady, and selling at $8; Pearls are quiet at $8.62½.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market for State and Western Flour is dull, and 5@10c lower.

The sales are 4,500 bbls, at $4@5.10 for superfine State, $5.50@5.75 for extra do, $4.95@5.15 for superfine Michigan, Indiana, Iowa, Ohio, &c; $5.45@6 for extra do, including shipping brands of round-hoop Ohio at $5.90@6, and trade brands do at $6.10@7.50.

Southern Flour is dull and lower; with sales of 450 bbls, at $6.25@6.95 for superfine Baltimore, and $7@9.25 for extra do.

Rye Flour is inactive at $3.50@5.10 for the range of fine and superfine.

Canadian Flour is dull, and 5c lower. The sales are 400 bbls at $5 70@5.90 for common, and $5.95@7.60 for the range of fine and superfine.

Corn Meal is quiet; we quote Jersey at $4.25; Brandywine $4.50; Calorie $4.50; and puncheons $22 25.

Wheat is dull, heavy, and one cent lower. The sales are 35,000 bus. at $1.16@1.38 for Chicago spring; $1.26@1.37½ for Milwaukee club; $1 40@1.43 for amber Iowa; $1 43@1.49 for winter red Western, and $1.50@1.53 for amber Michigan.

Rye is quiet at $1@1.02.

Barley is dull and nominal.

Oats are more active at 75@80c for Canada, Western, and State.

Corn is quiet and in favor of the buyer. Sales 40,000 bushels at 74@75c for shipping lots of mixed Western, and 70@74c for extra do.

PROVISIONS.—The Pork market is heavy and lower, especially for new mess; the sales are 1,300 bbls, at $12.25@12.37½ for new mess; $10.50 for sour mess, and $11.50 for old mess. Beef is quiet, with sales of 150 bbls at previous rates; tierce Beef is dull and nominal; Beef hams are inactive at 12c for State, and 14@16c for Western. Bacon is heavy, with sales of 100 bxs choice long clear at 7¼. Cut Meats are in moderate demand, and lower for shoulders; sales 350 pkgs, at 4@4¼c for shoulders, and 7@7¼ for hams. Lard is dull and lower; sales 600 bbls and tcs, at 9⅜@9⅝.