FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1863. WE publish a full account of the brilliant cavalry battle, fought by Gen. Pleasanton, of Pennsylva. nia, with the famous rebel Stuart. The action took place from Beverly Ford to Brandy Station, a few miles over the Rappahannock. The rebels were driven back with heavy loss, and Gen. Lee's immediate design of offensive movement, and Stuart's in-tended raid, thwarted. The rebels lost very heavily, and our own loss numbers one hundred and eighty, chiefly of wounded. A charge by the 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry is mentioned as the finest of the war. A letter captured, and an extract from a Richmond paper, leave no doubt that the rebel army was on the eve of offence.

SEMI-OFFICIAL Intelligence received from General Grant reports the favorable progress of the siege of Vicksburg, and the watchfulness and safety of the army with reference to the movements of Johnston. We learn, also, the important fact that General Grant has established communication with General Banks. A sortic made by a portion of the rebel garrison upon our sappers and miners was repulsed. General Kimball's expedition of 3 000 men went up the Yazoo to Saluria, thirty miles below Yazoo city, and discovered a rebel force under General Wirt Adams. The rebels, two thousand strong, were routed, losing many in killed and wounded, and two AT invitation of the Secretary of War, General

Fremont has addressed that official a well-written letter in reply to General Butler's demand to be considered the ranking officer of the national army, which General Butler makes as a point of etiquette, resting his argument upon the assumption that it was the President's intention to make him the senior general in consideration of meritorious service. The President did not carry out any such intention; and General Butler belonged to the volun-teer army, to rank as major general from the 16th of May, 1861, the date of his commission, whereas Generals McClellan and Fremont were appointed major generals of the regular army, ranking from the 14th May. THE National authorities and our State Govern-

ment are determined to place the State border at once in a condition of defence, in view of the de signs of General Lee and the chance of an invasion northward. Pennsylvania will be divided into two military districts, east and west, respectively the Departments of Monongahela and Susquehanna-the former to be under command of Major General W. H. Brooks and the latter to be directed by Major General D. N. Couch. These eminent officers are immediately from the Army of the Potomac. A war council upon the State defence has been held in Harrisburg, and a proclamation from the Governor, ordering the organization of a large mili-

tary force, is expected. COLORED SOLDIERS will be protected under the war code adopted for the conduct of the national army. This code declares that as soon as a man is armed by a sovereign Government, and takes the soldiers' oath of tidelity, he is a belligerent, and his acts of war are not individual offences. The law of nations knows of no distinction of color, and if an enemy of the United States should enslave and sell any captured persons of their army, it would be a case for the severest retaliation, if not remedied inon complaint. The United States cannot rethe retaliation for this crime against the law of

THE gold mines of Nova Scotia have proved a The quartz is characterized by an oil that converts the powdered rock and gold into a paste. from which the chemists find it impossible to separate the gold. Cunard, of Halifax, who bought, in what is called the "shore diggings," where the long action of surf on the rock dislodged the gold, made a great deal of money. Other undertakings, however, have proved ultimately worthless. A Halifax letter speaks of a golden discovery at Sioux Lake, near Dartmouth, with \$42 per day to the laborer. IT is now stated that had Gen. Grant's plan of the battle of Champion Hill been carried out by his subordinates: Vicksburg would have been in the Pemberton, according to this plan, should have been ready to assail his rear. Gen. Grant has ordered an Refugees from the conscription are

York Agricultural Society at Albany, are now ascertain the practicability, profit, and progress of cesses for the manipulation of flax, and its various manufactures, in order to award an appropriation made by the Legislature.

fused to recognize the ministerial privileges on the floor of the Chamber, and at last openly demanded floor of the Chamber, and at last openly demanded that the Ministry be dismissed. Finally, the King ADMIRAL FARRAGUT, it is said, has asked to be relieved of his present command, and, therefore, Admiral Dahlgren will take command of the Lower ippi are decided.

Mr. Van Benthuysen, of Tennessee, appeared in public in New York on the evening of the 10th, to advocate the cause of liberty and Union. Mr.

F. Montgomery, late of the Vicksburg Whig, made

not be accidental or exceptional cases. They show clearly that the sentiment of hostility to the Government, which we have some remarks on the same occasion.

Colonel Benjamin Dayls, a gallant officer COLONEL BENJAMIN DAVIS, a gallant other killed in the cavalry battle on the Kappahannock, was a Mississippian by birth, a graduate of West Point, and distinguished in the withdrawal of the ment should take such action in the matter The Polish revolution progresses. The Poles were victors in a number of recent battles. Notes from various European Powers are flocking to Prince Gortschakoff, who returns the systematic enswer that the Czar is cloment and wise. THE Lendon Times considers Mr. Roebuck's speech as the general opicion of ordinary Englishmen on

Gov. Andrew, Hon. Mr. Bancroft, and Mr. Park Godwin, addressed an assemblage of representative men of New York at the Union-League Club on The bark Whistling Wind, bound from Philadelphia to New Orleans, was burned on the 6th inst., by the rebel pirate Coquette.
GEN. CURTIS has left St. Louis for his home in Iowa. He received, in farewell, the warm approba-tion of the Germans in St. Louis. AT and below Memphia there is a large amount of lovernment cotton, of which twelve thousand bales will be taken to St. Louis and sold at auction, THE English papers consider the recent piracies of Captain Semmes upon British cargoes as a fit sub-ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-ONE prisoners have arrived in Washington from the cavalry battle at

Our Victory on the Rappahannock, It is no longer possible to doubt that the Pennsylvania had, until a few days past, been seriously entertained by General LEE. The Richmond papers clamored for it, and probable, but made the necessary preparations to meet it. Two weeks ago there were rumors that the rebel army was moving. towards Culpeper. These were not confirmed, but the sequel has shown that the entire rebel cavalry force, under General STUART, estimated at from ten to fifteen thousand men, had rendezvoused at that less to be the advance guard of a heavy in- bold hearted patriots rushed to arms, after fantry force, and their mission was, at the the fall of Fort Sumpter, at the call of the same time, to reconnoitre and to plunder. Fortunately, however, Stuart's favorite quota—yea, sometimes more than her quota, plan, which he had postponed "until the like Pennsylvania. In Europe, it takes coming spring; has been completely baffled, from six to nine months' hard labor to disciand his troops have been put to flight. On pline the recruit into the soldier. With us, Tuesday last our cavalry, under General PLEASANTON, assisted by Generals Bu-FORD and GREGG, crossed the Rappahannock, attacked the enemy, and, after an names, were nearly as good soldiers as the engagement of ten hours' duration, gained a regular army. A very little drilling put most brilliant victory, capturing two hundred rebels, and dispersing the rest, who, it Our soldiers are now some of the finest, as may be inferred, are now so thoroughly de well as confessedly among the bravest, in moralized and dispirited that they cannot eat the world. The Government, to say the sily be brought to a semblance of their former truth; has done a great deal for them. They effectiveness for months to come. In the -are better paid, fed, and provided for than fore, we look upon the victory of Tuesday least as effective as that of the enemy-a

in Mississippi, and lately by Gen. PLEASAN-

TON in the vicinity of Richmond, but which

The Enforcement of the Conscription Law. seat of Government and legislation, the real | We should hope that the United States may, might have been. The general scope and | nor volunteers, but disciplined soldiers; and idea of the bill were clear enough; but, seemed to require interpretation. The Of course, when this bureau sent an army

War Department, has undertaken to brush away the difficulties that surrounded the neously have provided for the proper feedsubject, and his opinions—or perhaps they might be more properly termed decisions, since the Secretary of War has semi-officially endorsed them, by causing them to be published for the information of the public have already appeared in our columns. These decisions of Solicitor Whiting do not profess to cover all the points of the conscription act that have become subjects of controversy. They relate especially, however, to two questions of general interest, and are a clear and practical exposition, firstly, of the liability of discharged volunteers to be drafted; and, secondly, of the construction which the phrase "resistance to the draft" will admit. The first topic has led to much discussion. The amount of logic expended upon it, and the quantity of space devoted to it in the Answers-to-Correspondents" columns of

the weekly papers, have been incalculable. It has been argued a priori that it would be unjust for the Government to ask those have been discharged, again to risk their ing of disloyal men, who forget or studiously disregard the fact that the duty which every good citizen owes to his Government not cancelled by the expiration of his term of enlistment, but there is still a pledge sacred honor remain to him. So, at least, thought the men of the Revolution, and we cannot believe that the patriotic spirit which animated them has become extinct in these days. That the Administration cannot bring itself to any such belief, either, is

evident from this first gazette of Mr. Solicitor Whiting. Mr. Whiring holds to the opinion, that while all persons coming within the provisions of the act 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." The conscription act went into effect on the third of last March. Therefore, as we understand it, all soldiers, volunteers or regular, discharged to that date, are liable to enrolment, and to subsequent to that date are likewise liable | perseding the regular army capable of doing to enrolment, but are not subject to the first | duty on the field. Hence, should England draft, and very probably will escape the pro- be involved in a war which would demand visions of the law altogether. This seems the service of her efficient soldiers, she could possibly be arrived at, in carrying out a her garrisons and inland defences.

ed, was a tardy loyalist to the cause of although it does not discriminate either vice in the field, are best acquainted with the duties and experiences of soldier-life. The second topic treated by Mr. Solicitor Whyring has a timely value. In various evident symptoms of an inclination to resist the draft, and set at naught the authoington are in the army before Vicksburg—Bushrod
of Prussia do not mend. The Parnament still feof disaffection has not yet made itself mani-

incendiarism and attempted assassination. wise made against the lives of the enrollers. Mississippi squadron after the sieges on the Missis- Occurring in separate and far-distant locali-They show clearly that the sentiment of acts of the War Department. so long regretted and deprecated, is rapidly as will cause its intentions to be known and its authority to be respected. These objects seem to be accomplished in the second of the war gazettes, which Mr. STANTON caused to be published yesterday, and its

propriety will generally be acquiesced in. The Invalid Corps. When this war was commenced, literally forced upon us by public plunderers, ambitious publicists, and mean intriguers, it found the country with a very limited regular army. But each State had military organizations of its own, and how powerful and efficient they were, the experience of the past two years has most unequivocally shown. first, because of a thing having been that The Rebellion, at once causeless and wicked, has developed the military spirit of the time and space, and because it was carrying nation, has shown us our strength, has converted the peaceful citizen into the ardent first shown to be practicable. This was the and adventurous warrior. Henceforth, we first transmission of intelligence from the are qualified to take rank among the most Old World to the New, by means of the Atmilitary of the great Powers, and, though leatic Telegraph, and while this great counwe eschew that grasping spirit of "annexa- try rejoiced at what was done, there was tion" which the leading ambition of Eng. mingled in that joy a keen national gratifiproject of attempting a second invasion of land has adopted as its leading principle of action, we shall require, as a necessity, "when this cruel war is over," a regular army much more numerous than the exiour State authorities not only accepted it as gencies of the country ever before exacted. Baltimore, opened to public and practical Whenever that army comes to be selected out of the brave patriots now in arms as navigation were known and had been suc-Volunteers, the exercise of a little discretion | cessfully experimented upon here and in Euwill supply a force whose morale cannot be rope, before Robert Fulton ian a steamer

been shown in field and camp. Nothing in all the annals of war is more remarkable than the almost impromptu President. Every loyal State sent forth her greatly owing to the local organizations which existed all over the country, the gallant Volunteers, when they enrolled their them on the field prepared to fight by rule.

the service abundance of medical and surgical assistance—and our braye soldiers will graph be re established, though we shall not heretofore has frequently been called in ques- gladly admit how amply and promptly that go wild with joy over the consummation; tion even by our own authorities. If any assistance has always been afforded in sickfurther confirmation of the truth were ness and in suffering. What adds to the in 1858, shall wait to be assured that it needed, we have it now in this splendid glory of this is that every thing—even the victory of Gen. Pleasanton, who has not any itself—had to be improvised. Sudonly enhanced his individual reputation, and denly came the summoning to arms, and, certain that we ought to have it. that of his braye corps, but has rendered an almost at once, the serried thousands, eager. The experiment will be made, provided effective service to the country, which will for the fray, were hurrying to the defence of that the Atlantic Telegraph Company can not withhold its appreciation and applause. the national capital, to Washington, the traise the requisite capital of \$3,000,000.

The provisions of the conscription law, as | and only metropolis of the United States. But | have a pecuniary share in this great project; passed by the last Congress, were in some the army sent by England to battle with but, even at the risk of fatiguing our readers instances not as clearly set forth as they Russia in the Crimea, were neither recruits during the last three hundred years there | change and the advanced price of gold, upon descending to the details, we found, has been an uninterrupted military adminisourselves embarrassed by several points that | tration with its headquarters in London. Hon. WILLIAM WHITING, Solicitor of the | into the field, in a remote and thinly-populated enemy's country, it should simultaing, lodging, and clothing of the men. It did nothing of the sort, and the consequence

was, that more of them fell victims to disease, than to the bullet or bayonet of the foe. The British War office, with more precipitation than sagacity, sent an army. into a country where it was evident they must go into winter quarters, without also | the proposed Atlantic Telegraph will be sending tents to shelter them, and for the most part' omitting hospital stores and an adequate number of surgeons. Another of our improvements upon European military administration is the organization of an Invalid Corps. No doubt the idea has been taken from organizations, somewhat in the same manner, in England

and France. Yet, as regards the French

army, only the mere name has been borrowed. In England, there is more of the reality HENRY the Fourth, of France-he of the milk white plume—founded an asylum for military invalids in 1596. It was extended who have already served it in the field, and | by Louis XIII., and still further augmented, in 1670, by Louis XIV., who founded the lives in its defence, while there are thou- present Hôtel des Invalides, the gilded dome sands in the North who have never yet of which strikes the eye of the gazer who shouldered a musket, nor even joined a stands in the Place de la Concorde. Louis home guard. This is the species of reason- XV, and Louis XVI. barely maintained it. At the Revolution of 1789, it was called the Temple de l' Humanité. Under NAPOLEON it was the Temple de Mars, and his wars largely populated it. Since the Restoration of the Bourbons it has borne the old title. to be fulfilled as long as life, fortune, and Its inmates, soldiers actually disabled by their wounds, or who have served thirty years, and obtained a pension, are entitled to its privileges. There are now about four

thousand such, who, whether officers or soldiers, are boarded, clothed, and lodged, These inhabitants are men past service. Chelsea Hospital, in the suburbs of London, was established to receive disabled soldiers, by Charles II. (at the suggestion of NELL GWYNNE), and gives board, lodging, clothing, washing, medical aid, &c., to about 550 in-pensioners. There are numerous out-pensioners, certainly not fewer than 60,000, scattered all over the United Kingdom, who receive sums of money varying from three cents to eighty-seven cents a day for life, as a reward for past services. Some years ago an organization was made by which all out pensioners, not disabled or resigned from military service previous from some sort of military service, were emhodied into regiments, liable to be called on the first draft, unless exempted by age or to perform military duty in garrisons, &c. bodily infirmity; and all those discharged | These regiments have been very useful, su-

to us to be as just an arrangement as can throw thirty thousand capable veterans in measure which is only resorted to through | Our newly established Invalid Corps will extreme necessity, and which in its most | consist of men still capable, in various ways, Edwards' Station before the enemy, and have been and unwelcome to very many persons. In will alone be the impediment to their being such an emergency as this the Govern- placed on duty, which will be distributed acment has an undoubted right to the ser- cording to their respective physical capabilivices all who enjoy its protection; and ties. In a word, they will resemble the veteran regiments established in England.

for or against any class or set of men, about the year 1820, which were found very of the Confederate Government. The State, itself, it is certainly to its interest to secure efficient for home duty, but were capriis politically arrayed against the Administration of the aid of those who, from previous ser- clously broken up, after a few years' service, because Lord PALMERSTON, then Secretary at War, did not like their being usually designated "Old Fogy" battalions! In our new organization, the very efficient, disloyal sections of the country there are but generally undervalued, marine corps will be judiciously included. Wherever hospital duty is now performed by soldiers capable rity of the Government. True, the spirit of fighting, it will in future be performed by members of the Invalid Corps, and it is nable of a control of a control

enable of nonorable eniciency. These men their duties. In Fulton county, we hear of can defend our garrisons and forts almost as well as regular soldiers, and instead of re-In the State of Indiana, attempts are like- ceiving the minor allowance of pensions, will receive the full pay and allowances of the United States soldiers. The organizaties, and almost simultaneously, these can- tion of the Invalid Corps is likely to be one not be accidental or exceptional cases. of the most effective as well as most popular From Europe to America. In September, 1858, there was something very like a national jubilee in this country.

We have too few great holidays. The 22d February and the 4th July, respectively the birthdays of Washington and of American independence, are joyously honored and celebrated with something like general joviality. Thanksgiving day, out of New England, usually passes off very quietly. Christmas-day, except among the Catholics, is not much of a festival in America. New Year's Day-the celebrated jour de l'an, or day of days in the year—is not much minded, out of New York, where it is "kept," in rather a staggering manner towards dusk. But our great national holiday, in the autumn of 1858, interested not ourselves but the whole of Europe. It was kept on two accounts: day accomplished, which really annihilated out what an American man of science had cation and glorification over the fact, which no one can deny, that the first telegraph ever established in any country was that by use in May, 1844. The principles of steam surpassed, whose valor and discipline have up the Hudson, from New York to Albany, and the idea of the Electric Telegraph was conceived (and operated upon by FRANKpoint, with the evident intention or making manner in which thousands and tens of tury before the first message was sent over an aggressive movement. They were doubt-thousands of eager-eyed, strong-handed, the wires from Washington to Baltimore, but the credit of having applied steam to payigation and of having first sent messages

from place to place by electricity clearly. belongs to Fulton and Morse. It has been questioned whether the Atlantic Telegraph really did perform any thing. This doubt ought to be laid-aside, for the communication to and from Europe certainly was thus made. Four hundred messages were transmitted, consisting of 4,359 words. The later messages were feeble, but the sub-marine cable worked. It has been questioned whether the Atfeeble, but the sub-marine cable worked indifferently well at first. We have no idea of detailing the scientific reasons for the failure, especially as eminent electricians and engineers are divided in opinion about them, but believe that there was a defect in the cable laid near Valentia that defects idea of detailing the scientific reasons for meantime the army under LEE will no doubt any soldiers in Europe. We look back at abounded in the cable from the first; that it find so much occupation on the south the accounts, now part of national history, was injured before it was laid, by being side of the Rappahannock that it will have of the miserable condition of the English exposed to the sun on the quays of London little leisure to attempt an invasion of the soldiers in the Crimea, and are proud of our and Liverpool; that it was roughly handled loyal States. Thus have a little energy, own superiority. Contrast their condition in the laying, strained as it was paid over promptitude, and bravery in the beginning with that of our soldiers all through this from the steam-vessel; and that, moreover, thwarted a movement which, had it been war. Our men are well clad, have abun- by the singular blunder being made by two suffered to mature, might have been fraught dance of wholesome food, are provided with manufacturers, one in London and the with disaster and shame to our arms. There- tents, &c., and receive further comforts from other in Liverpool, the wires were leftprivate benevolence and patriotism. Of the handed on one side and right-handed on last as among the most important of the war; English in the Crimea, during the winter of the other, so that it was surprising that, and, aside from any tangible advantage 1854 and the spring of 1855, more than half when joined, a message was ever transdied from ailments caused by privations of mitted through them. Experience can that the cayalry arm of our service is at all kinds. Above all, the paternal care of alone determine whether it is practicaour military administration has provided ble to send the electric current under fact which was demonstrated by Gen. Car- that hospital attention of which the Euglish water, through such a vast length of were so miserably deficient. We called into cable as will have to be laid between Ireland and America. If ever the Atlantic Tele-

every three dollars subscribed in this country to this scheme, will purchase an interest in it to the extent of only two dollars. It was hoped that at least \$500,000 would be raised for this purpose from American capitalists; but it would take \$750,000 of greenbacks to purchase \$500,000 worth of gold to send over to England towards the capital of the Telegraph Company. Even were this money forthcoming, would we be prudent, would we be patriotic in subscribing to build up an enterprise undeniably and exclusively British & Both termini of on British soil-in Ireland and in Newfoundland; the line will be wholly under the management of the British shareholders; and the British Government will exclusively control it. Should war unhappily arise between the two countries. England will continue instantaneous communication to and from her North American dominions, and we shall be naturally cut off from its use, while hostilities continue. To these objections no sufficient reply has yet

by repetition, must remind them of two great

facts. At the present rate of foreign ex-

been offered. Mr. CYRUS FIELD has said something, indeed, about a special treaty providing for our continuous use of the telegraph, happen what may to disturb the present alliance (?) between England and the United States, but a school-boy of fifteen could readily detect the fallacy, because of the impossibility of this being done. A sagacious British statesman, lately deceased, frankly confessed, at a public dinner in Eng land last autumn, that "when War comes on all Treaties are thereby abrogated." We place this frank admission of the late Sir GEORGE CORNWALL LEWIS, British Secretary of War, against the assertion of Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD. Finally, let it be hoped that the Atlantic relegraph will become a practical, working

ine of communication between the old and the new world—that the time is not distant when, the inflated price of gold having abated, every dollar subscribed to the project by our fellow-citizens shall represent a dollar in capital—and that England will give us fair play and a fair chance with the Atlantic Tolerand have a fair chance with the Atlantic Tolerand have a fair chance with the Atlantic Telegraph, by conceding to us the privilege of having the American terminus within the limits of the United States. This is our right, and not one dollar of American capital should be paid over to the English company until this right is conceded to the

The Tax on Manufactures. Mr. E. B. Ward, of Detroit, in answer to a circular of Baxter & Co., calling on the manufacturers t convene at Chicago on the 4th inst., to arrest the application of the income tax on the net profits of nanufactures, publishes a circular notable for its excellent sense and patriotism. We extract the fol-

lowing:

For more than forty years the manufacturers of the United States have urged upon Congress the importance to our interests of having a protective tariff, so as to give American manufacturers the American market for their products. Congress has passed such an act, and we are now enjoying the henefits of its operation. In my opinion, double the tax of which you complain would be less burdensome to our interests than the repeal of even one half the protection we now enjoy. Every manufacturer who has sufficient capacity to conduct his business, adds the specific and advalorem tax to the price of his commodity; hence this tax is paid entirely by nees, addis the specific and advalorem tax to the price of his commodity; hence this tax is paid entirely by the consumers:

The incometax only applies to the net profits after deducting all charges incident to the business, and all other taxes the manufacturer pays. If he has no income he pays no tax; if less than ten thousand dollars, three per cent.; if over ten thousand dollars, five per cent.; thus requiring the most prosperous and fortunate to contribute to the needs of the Government under which we live, in proportion to their prosperity or good fortune.

Is not this mode of assessment eminently just, patriotic, and stater manifief; I think, it is, and as a manufacturer and tax payer, I am willing to continue to pay my income tax on the net profits of my business, just so long as Congress will give us fair protection against the cheap labor of Europe, and the Government needs the money for its support. If we pay our share of the public burdens cheerfully, and we hereafter find our interests not sufficiently protected, we can apply to Congress with good consciences for an increase of protection, and they will no doubt grant it. But if we make ungenerous attacks upon their acts—if we show them we are not just towards the Government, we must not expect liberal legislation from them in the future. is commodity; hence this tax is paid entirely by WASHINGTON.

One hundred and seventy-one prisoners of war, including six commissioned officers, arrived here this morning from the front. They were captured during

he fight at Beverly Ford. A Dash into Maryland. The following official despatch was received here this afternoon, dated this atternoon, dated
POOLESVILLE, June 11.—The enemy's cavalry
came across the river this morning at daybreak,
about two hundred and fifty strong. They dashed about two hundred and litty strong. They dashed rapidly up the towpath, driving in our patrols, and attacked Company I, of the 6th Michigan Cavalry, who were on picket at Seneca. Our forces gradually fell back, pursued by the enemy, to within three miles of Pooleaville. The enemy then retreated to Seneca, burned the camp of the Michigan company, and turned down the towpath and recrossed. We lost four men killed, one bally and one slightly younded. The enemy lost on the field killed, one lieutenant and one man. Return of Fugitive Slaves. WALTER S. Coxe, the commissioner under the gitive-slave law, to day remanded seven runaway slaves, two of them being children, to their claimants. in Maryland. Affidavit was made of the loyalty of the latter.

The New Departments of the Monongahela and Susquehanna, WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJ'T GENERAL'S OFFICE, GENERAL ORDERS No. 172.-I. The Department of the Monongahela will embrace that portion of the State of Pennsylvania west of Johnstown and the State of Fennsylvania west of Johnstown and the Laurel Hill range of mountains, and the counties of Hancock, Wooke, and Ohio, in the State of Virginia, and the counties of Columbiana, Jefferson, and Belmont, in the State of Ohio. Major General WILLIAM T. H. BROOKS is agsigned to the command of this department; headquarters at Pittsburg.

II. The Department of the Susquehanna will embrace that portion of the State of Pennsylvania east of Johnstown and the Laurel Hill-range of mountains,
Major General Couch is assigned to the command of this department; headquarters at Chambersburg. By order of the Secretary of War: E. D. TOWNSEND, Ass't Adj't General. The Enrolment. It is announced that the Government will give the enrolment set the most liberal construction possible.

the tangunged that the Government will give the most illegate of the common through the control of the common through the commo burned. The bark had a cargo of coal for the Government, and was bound from Philadelphia for New Orleans. The Coquette is a herm, brig-of-war, formerly the brig-Clarence, of Baltimore, captured by the pirate Florida, to which vessel she was a

Gen. Fremont's Command. NEW YORK, June 11.—The Evening Post says the committee of citizens who had recently visited Washington to lay before the President a project for raising a division of ten thousand colored soldiers, report that he fully approved the proposition, leclaring himself ready, as soon as a sufficient number could be raised, to make them a part of the command intended for Gen. Fremont. A series of public meetings in the rural counties are to be held to initiate the measure,

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG. SEMI-OFFICIAL NEWS FROM GEN. GRANT. CONFIDENT PROGRESS OF THE SIEGE. GEN. GRANT IN COMMUNICATION WIT GENERAL BANKS.

[Correspondence of the Associated Press by Mail.] Washington, June 10.—Two despatches were re

ceived to-night from Major General Grant, addressed

different gentlemen in high official positions

They are dated Monday, 8th instant, a much shorter me in obtaining news from Vicksburg than hereto-An important fact, and which has occasioned much anxiety, is derived from them—namely, that General Grant was in communication with General Banks as late as the 4th instant, at which time Port Hudon was closely invested. son was closely invested.

General Grant reports, what is already known or believed, that Johnston is concentrating troops with whom to operate against him, and mentions a report that three divisions are moving from Bragg to einforce that rebel general. Breckinridge is known to have joined him. Vicksburg is still closely invested, and the siege in progressing favorably.

The tone of the despatches is represented to be such as to show that General Grant fears not the nemy either in his front or rear; that he will proect his lines at all hazards.

It is presumed that he did not know at the date of the despatch whether or not he was to be rein-The information inspires increased hope and confidence in the final success of the siege. [The foregoing news was filed in the Washington [Elegraph office on Wednesday evening, but was not in this city until yesterday afternoon, on he arrival of the mail.] *Washington, June 11.—The only information the Government has received from General Grant's army is up to the 8th inst., which is the latest date. The siege is steadily and satisfactorily progress-

EUROPE. The English Press-Troubles in the Prussian Parliament—Progress of the Polish Insurrection. The Inman steamer Glasgow, Captain Gill, which

eft Liverpool at 3 P. M. on the 27th and Queens town on the 28th of May, arrived at New York yes-terday. Her news is not so late by three days as that received by the Africa, but we gather from our files some items of interest. The steamer Gibraltar—formerly the notorious Sumpter—was loading at Liverpool for Callao. THE INTERVENTION RUMORS-THE REBEL LOAN.

THE REBEL PIRATES. THE REBEL PIRATES.

The Daily News contends that in destroying British cargoes at sea Capt. Semmes has at length committed an act which must inevitably lead to some interference on the part of the British Government. In the absence of the usual channels of communication with the Government which Capt. Semmes represents, the Daily News contends that Jefferson Davie, the so-called President of the so-called Confederate States, must be held responsible, and no time should be lost in ascertaining the nature of Captain Semmes' instructions, and taking such measures as may be required.

MR. ROEBUCK AND AMERICAN INTERVENTION. MR. ROEBUCK AND AMERICAN INTERVENTION. MR. ROEBOOK AND ABRITION. INTERCRETION.

The Times thinks Mr. Roebuck has given his considered the general opinion of ordinary Englishmen on American affairs, but does not agree with him on the question of mediation. It is necessary to wait until the war has run its natural course, and the Times also is not sure we should so easily raise the blockade as Mr. Roebuck expects.

THE PRUSSIAN KING AND PARLIAMENT. THE PRUSSIAN KING AND PARLIAMENT.

The London Times, of the 28th, says that the issue now raised in Prussia is whether the King shall rule without a Parliament. Ministers refused to attend the sittings of the House, except on condition of being placed above the rules. The House not only refuses to proceed to business without the attendance of the Ministers, but now demands a change of Ministry in terms as plain as could be used by our own House of Commons. The King refuses to yield, and identifies himself with his Ministers and closes the chamber, thereby showing his determicloses the chamber, thereby showing nation to try to govern without any Parliament at French journals give currency to reports that the THE POLISH QUESTION.

King of Prussia intends abdicating on account of the state of his health. The Dutch despatch takes the same ground as the French note, and appeals to the benevolence of the Emperor. The reply abstains from discussing the practical utility of the steps taken by the Government of Holland, regarding in the note simply the good intention by which it is inspired. The Danish note maintains that States of the second class might incur dangers in consequence of the general complication, and expresses an ardent desire that the Poles would lay down their arms.

The reply thanks the Government of Denmark for its communications, and answers it that the dangers apprehenced will not arise from Russia. Numerous conflicts are reported, and generally th advantage is claimed for the insurgents. A Cracow telegram of the 25th says: "Upon the 15th Dobro-wolski had a desperate encounter with the Russians at Loucko, but was compelled to retreat before superior force. After a sanguinary engagement, the insurgents occupied Kawa on the 17th inst. The Russians field in disorder from Czeiski towards Warsaw on the 18th 32

Special Despatches to "The Press."

Washington, June 11 1962

Our own troops, maintain their original lines, fight below Fredericksburg. Operating the winder of the place in the Palatinate of Lughlin, upon the took under the place in the Palatinate of Lughlin, upon the took under the Palatinate of Lughl

The London Markets.

[Per Steamer Africa.]

LONDON, Friday, 29th May, 1883—50 citock P. M—Our colonial and foreign Produce markets reopened on the 27th inst, after the Whitsunt de holidays, without animation, and the business transacted has been very moderate. Money is in fair demand, the minimum Fannum. Consols leave off 93% 809% for money, 92% 824 for the account. Bar Silver 3s 12% Maxigan Bollars 5s (4d) nominal. American Eagle. 76s 3d. Doubloons—Sanish 7s 6d; South American 7s 6d 3d. Cochurar panish 7s 6d; South American 7s 6d 3d. Cochurar panish 7s 6d; South American 7s 6d 3d. Cochurar panish 7s 6d; South American 7s 6d 3d. Cochurar panish 7s 6d; South American 7s 6d 3d. Cochurar panish 7s 6d; South American 7s 6d 3d. To-criff or ordinary and the first of the first ordinary of the first of the first of the first ordinary and for middling to good, and from 2s 3d@2s 7d for ordinary with black from \$ 9d@2s 10d, dark from \$ 10@2s 11d, and \$ 2s 6d Fig.—With large sales and diminished competition. silver from 2s 90@2s 100; dark from 2s 10@2s 11d, and black from 2s 10d \$\text{s}\$; Mexican, silver was taken in at 2s. \$\text{s}\$ \text{T}\$ in.

Copper With Jarge sales and diminished competition prices have given way about is, chiefly however on medium and common sorts, while the faw the silver have the brought extreme prices. The sales compact of the control of 23d w lb.

BENP.—Russian steady. St. Petersburg clean £33 10s

G£39; 1,000 bales Manila sold at £25 10s for good

missian steady. St. Petersburg clean £38 10s for good roping.

In JUTE nothing to report.

In Molasses nothing to report.

In National State of the week of the properties of the properties of the week of the properties of th

Y. U., on the spot, and ass october to December deliveries.

The market quiet; large public sales, are declared for Tuesday next. Common Congon is Edd (22 13 ib).

Tin:—Prices of knalish are 4s. 3 ovt higher for fine quality, and 3s for expanou. Block 123; refined 123s; a large business in foreign; Straits 20 123; refined 123s; a large business in foreign; Straits 20 123; Jance 138s. The next Dutch Tin sales is declared for 24th June; 138, CO labs will be offered, being 20, 600 less than last very Spellyms steady at 217 53.

AMBD BOAN 5TOURS.—In State stocks we have no change to notice, but Raitroad bonds have been in moded demand at an advance in prices. Caunada fives, 200397.

Nova Scotia, 167. New Brudswick, 107.

Newbern. New York, June 11.—The steamer Albany, from New York, June 11.—The steamer Albany, from Newbern, with dates to the 8th inst., has arrived. Among her passengers are Col. Pickett, of the 35th Massachusetts, and others. Union Prisoners Paroled. LOUISVILLE, June 11.—Twelve hundred paroled prisoners passed through Louisville yesterday to oin their regiments in General Roseorans' army.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND. From Rosecrans' Army—Nothing Later from Vicksburg. MURFREESBORO, June 11 .- The Chattanooga

that Breckinridge's corps has returned to Bragg and that Johnson was so sure in his position that he needed no more troops.

It is supposed that Breckinridge's troops never left Bragg's camp. It is known that regiments from two of Breckinridge's brigades figured in the reconnoiseance of the 4th inst.

We have no later advices from Vicksburg. The rebel pickets refuse to exchange papers, and it is supposed that the latest papers contained the news of a rebel reverse at Vicksburg. Citizens arrived from Shelbyville, who reported the surrender of Vicksburg, state positively that it had been published in the rebel papers. The Chattanooga papers of the 7th and 8th inst. Skirmish at Triane, Tenn. NASHVILLE, June 10 .- A skirmish took place at

contain nothing regarding it, Triune yesterday. About five hundred rebels dashed into the camp of the lat Kentucky Cavalry. The rebels were repulsed, and their commander shot from his horse, and, it is reported, killed, Another rebel officer was wounded. Two Federal soldiers were slightly wounded.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Armed Rebellion Against the Confederacy—
| Disaffection of the Press. |
| New York, June 11.—The following letter has been received from Newbern, N. C.: NEWBERN, N. C., June 9 .- The concurrent tes smouldering fires of revolution are breaking out in the interior of North Carolina, and the disaffection

has reached a point far beyond the few significant intimations of the generals. Several thousand armed refugees from the conscription have been tor weeks entrenched in the mountains, with artillery, successfully defying the Confederate authority.

The Raleigh Standard bitterly complains that while the rebel conscription act has not been enforced in Georgia and Mississippi, North Carolina has been raked as with a fine-tooth comb. It appears that in the battle of Chancellorville the North Carolina egiments were placed in the front to resist General Hooker's advance, sustaining immense slaughter, while the South Carolina and Virginia troops were while the South Carolina and Virginia troops were held in reserve. This massacre of the North Caro-linians is boldly and freely denounced, and the Con-federacy is charged with gross negligence and bad faith. The numerous and studied indignities put upon this State and her people are keenly resented In order to secure concert of action and avoid all future conflicts of authority necessarily produced by the appointment of a civilian, it is proposed to make Gen. Wild, of the African brigade, Military Governor of North Carolina. He possesses executive abilities of a high order, and, as Gen. Foster re-

in this Department, and his appointment will be universally accepted. FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MCAROE, June 10 .- Major Gen. Dix and staff left this morning for Williamsburg in the

Grant in their experiment up the Nile, and the following extracts discusses their digoverner:

"Speke sent a quire of paper by way of Zanzibar, which has never reached the society. His present reports contain a consecutive narrative of the latter and the principal part of his journey between the principal part of his journey he had not held karagawe, that shuts by one of its corners against the west shore of Nyanza, at its southern end. Here he seems to have made a most lavorable impression on the intelligent king, who gave him a much needed introduction for his on-ward journey, franked his expenses, and forwarded him with ugent and friendly recommendations to the powerful King of Oganda. Karagawe is a portion of a peculiarly interesting district It occupies a should be a precipal to the powerful King of Oganda. Karagawe is a portion of a peculiarly interesting district It occupies a should be a precipal to the powerful King of Oganda. Karagawe is specified him with ugent and friendly recommendations to the powerful King of Oganda. Karagawe is specified him with ugent and is studded with detached conical hills, one at least of which attains the height of ten thougand feet—Montese Lunae of Button and Speke. Two sources of the Nile rise; in this territory—namely, the chief feeder of the Nyanza lake, and thougand feet—Montese Lunae of Button and Speke. Two sources of the Nile rise; in this territory—namely, the chief feeder of the Nyanza lake, and thougand feet—Montese Lunae of Button and the property of the present reports now the feeder of the Nyanza lake, and the case of the Nile rise; in this territory—namely, the chief feeder of the Nyanza lake, and couples a full his admits of the present vices, in the middle of the north his admits of the present vices, in the present of the present of the present of the north of the present of the north of t

the practising of witcheraft. Our travellers spent a whole year in getting through these three kingdoms, in no one of which had a white man ever been seen befole; nor would our friends, in all probability, eyer have escaped from their clutches had they not supplied their majesties with numerous presents, and had not the kings eagerly desired to open a traffic Witchthe whites."

had not the kings eagerly desired to open a traffic with the whites."

Sir Roderick added:

"And here I cannot but observe that if there remain any perions is the fold-fashioned, erroneous belief that the interior of Africa is a mountainous, sandy desert, from which the sources of the Nile are derived, the discoveries of Burton, and of Speke and Grant, have as completely dispelled the illusion, as respects the equatorial latitudes, as the journey of Livingstone put an end to a similar false hypothesis in the south of this great continent. Modern discovery has, indeed, proved the truth of the hypothesis which I ventured to suggest to you eleven years ago, that the true centre of Africa is a great, elevated, watery basin, often abounding in rich lands, its large lakes being fed by numerous streams from adjacent ridges, and its waters assaping to the sea by fissures and depressions in the higher surrounding lands."

"As to the Mountains of the Moon of Ptolemy, it is still open to us to doubt whether that geographer had any sound basis for his statement; for, amid the mountains of tropical Africa, we may hesitate to apply the designation with Burton and Speke to the central group north of Lake Tanganyika; or, on the other hand, to agree with Dr. Beke in considering as such a north and routh chain on the east, which, as he supposes, unites the lofty mountains of Kilimandjaro and Knenia with Abyssinia. Even these two views need not exhaust this prolific subject of theory, while they may serve geographers."

son, by one who calls himself "The Exile," was

Miss Wren. It has some interest as a curiosity : Aye! toll! toll!

Toll the funeral bell!
And let its mournful echoes roll
From sphere to sphere; from pole to pole,
O'er the flight of the greatest, kingliest soul
That ever in battle fell. Yes! weep! weep! weep!
Weep for the hero fled!
For Death, the greatest of soldiers, at last
Has over our leader his black pall cast,
And from us his noble form hath passed
To the home of the mighty dead. His form has passed away!

His voice is silent and still!

No more at the head of "the old brigade,"
The daring men who were never dismay'd,
Will he lead them to glory that never can fade,
Stene wall of the iron will!

12 14 of Supple

spoken at the Varieties Theatre, in Richmond, by

THE CITY. [FOR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS SEE FOURTH FAGE.] SUFFOLK PARK -- RUNNING RACES. -

SUFFOLK PARK — RUNNING RACES. —
SECOND DAY.—The clouds which threateningly overhung the city yesterday considerably diminished the
attendance at the races. The programme, too, was
the least interesting of the meeting, there being but
two races with two entries for each.

A noticeable feature was the caution manifested
in securing watches and pocket-books, a great many
of these valuables having the day previous exchanged ownership with the consent of but one of
the parties. A vigilant police force was in attendance, and we believe there was no repetition of such
acts yesterday. Although Mr. Hunter rigorously
excluded all gambling from the enclosure, there were
yet a number of thimble-riggers and three cardemonte players stationed between the railroad station and entrance, who succeeded in entrapping
several victims.

The first rese was a dash of a mile and three quarbel of the 14th, in an article on the situation, declare several victims.

The first race was a dash of a mile and three quarters between "Dangerous" and "Wm. R. Davis," who divided the spectators as friends, causing con-

ters between "Dangerous" and "Wm. R. Davie," who divided the spectators as friends, causing considerable heavy betting.

At half past three O'clock everything was in readiness, and at the first start the horses got off, starting from the first quarter pole, that the finish should be on the home stretch. At the word "Davis" led offa length, but in a hundred yards was lapped and passed by "Dangerous," who without a struggle maintained his lead to the end, winning the race in 3.20%. There was but little excitement attending this lace, as it was evident from the beginning that "Davis" had no chance to win. Whether his powers were impaired by his fall of yesterday we know not, but he certainly caused his opponent no struggle to win.

The second race of mile heats, best three in five, was between the horses "Marmora" and) "Grey Don." The betting was is favor of the former, \$100 to \$70, and in some cases \$100 to \$50 being unsuccessfully offered.

First Heat.—"Grey Don" led off, and taking the inside track, led by the quarter pole four lengths, "Marmora" running under a strong pull. Their relative positions remained unchanged to the half-mile pole, when "Marmora" was "let go," and down the back stretch closed the gap, and lapped "Grey Don." who was going at a furious pace. Here, however, she was obliged to remain, and they entered on the home stretch lapped neck and neck. Down they thundered under every persuasion of their ricers, and up to the distance pole had not in altered in the least their positions; here, however, "Marmora" drew a neck in front, and by that much won the heat in 1.49.

In the meantime a oppious shower had been dewon the beat in 1.49, non the heat in 1.49.
In the meantime a copious shower had been de scending, and const-rained some of the spectators to pay the extra premium for the covered sheds.

Second Heat.—In this heat they got off evenly to

Second Heat.—In this heat they got off evenly together, and so went to the quarter pole, where, "Marmora," shaking off her opponent, showed in front, which position, notwithstanding the vigorous exertions of "Grey Don' and his rider, she maintained to the end, winning the heat in 1.45%.

The third heat resulted in the same way, "Grey Don" taking the lead, which he was obliged to relinquish at the quarter pole to "Marmona," who maintained it to the end, winning the heat and race in 1.50. The following is a SUMMARY. SUMMARY.

THURSDAY'S RUNNING RACES—SECOND DAY.—
FIRST RACE—Purse of \$250 for all ages.—Dash of a mile and three-quarters.—C. Lloyd enters ch. c. "Dangerous" (4 years), by Bonnie Scotland, dam Fashion. marks, is a gallant and accomplished soldier and

gentleman. He has already won great popularity

The steamer Cosmopolitan, from Baltimore, sailed for Hilton Head this morning. The steamer Maple Leafleff for Fort Delaware; she takes a number of rebel officers.

The steamer Detroit arrived to-day from Washington; she is bound to New York.
The steamer Pavonia, from New York, bound to New Orleans, arrived to-day.

The steamer Pavonia, from Baltimore, arrived this morning.

California.

San Francisco, June 10.—The advices of the capture of a California-bound ship have caused the advance of the war risks to 10 per cent., which is likely to cause an advance in the prices of general merchandise.

Business is dull.
At the primary election, held yesterday, of the nomination of F. F. Low for Governor, was elected, making his choice almost certain. Mr. Low is put forward in the interest of Senator Conness.

The Nile Discovery of Speke: and Grant.
Sir Roderick Murchison's address at the annual meeting of the great British Geographical Society and Mower; 2. The Low of Course received themselves, each representing a difference of the great British Geographical Society for the display and trial of mowing machines; to former each, which is put forward in the interest of Senator Conness.

The Nile Discovery of Speke: and Grant.
Sir Roderick Murchison's address at the annual meeting of the great British Geographical Society for the display and Mower; 2. The Lumino Mower; 2. The Lumino Mower; 3. The Iron Harvester, a combined machine; 10. The Buckeye Reaper and Mower; 11. Marsh's Raker, Reaper, and Mower; 11. Marsh's Raker, Reaper, and Mower. THE EAST PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL

Sir Roderick Murchison's address at the annual meeting of the great British Geographical Society recounts the adventures of Captains Speke and Grant in their expedition up the Nile, and in the following extracts discusses their digoveries:

"Speke sent a quire of paper by way of Zanzibar, which has never reached the society. His present reports contain a consecutive narrative of the latter and the principal part of his journey between Kazeh and Gondokora. They commence on Jan. 1, 1662, and date from his departure from the capital of the kingdom called Karagwe, that abuts by one of its corners against the west shore of Nyanza, at its southern end. Here he seems to have made a most favorable impression on the intelligent king, who gave him a much needed introduction for his oward journey, franked his expenses, and forwarded him with urgent and friendly recommendations to the powerful King of Oganda. Karagwe, its se portion of Afers a fair examination of the work, the principle of our people.

After a fair examination of the work, the principle of construction, and the draught, the committee, in view of the unfavorable condition of the ground, and the lightness of the grass, resolved to award no premiums, but to make honorable mention of all. As might have been anicipated, this did not exactly meet the views of the competitors, and especially those who were hopeful of success; but, under the circumstances, it was the best that could have been one.
Among the other notable things displayed was a done.

Among the other notable things displayed was a collection of pictures captured at the battle of Fredericksburg, which were denotify Blues," and Lieuthy Cant Bean. As of Washington," The most striking and 'View from Fort Putnam, on the Maddide," Reimer's collection or praticularly the Haddide, Reimer's collection or praticularly the Haddide, and ivoylypes, attacted considerable attention.

A basket of shell fruit, a case of minerals, and a handsome round bouquet of flowers, deposited by Mirs. A B Longsker; a couple of winged monkeys, but appeared to be overgrown owls, were conspicuously displayed.

For the race course, there were not any premiums offered; the race course was of small import. A few scrub races came off, and also a shower of rain, which took the crowd away from the track. A sale of stock and implements took place after the exhibition was over.

All passed off quietly, the police arrangements being ample to counteract any evil-disposed persons. The State Fair will be held at the same place the coming fall, when a large attendance may be expected.

INDEPENDENCE SQUARE AND THE FOURTH OF JULY.—The committee of the National Union League made application three weeks ago for the use of Independence square on the Fourth of July. The Commissioner of City Property told them that the Democratic Exceptive Committee had secured the square until noon that day. The Union League Committee then addressed a note to the Democratic Committee, in which they spoke of the national and unpartisan character of their proposed celebration, of the fact that the President of the United States and other distinguished citizens would be present, and then made the following request:

"We, therefore, respectfully ask whether such change cannot be made in your arrangement as would enable you to yield the use of the square on the morning of the Fourth, for the purpose of enabling us to provide accommodations worthy of our distinguished visitors, and creditable to the city which boasts of containing the birtaplace of our national independence." INDEPENDENCE SQUARE AND THE FOURTH which boasts of containing the birthplace of our national independence."

This request was refused by the Democratic committee. The following extract is from the note sent yesterday to the Union League Committee:

"They (the Democratic Committee) have invited distinguished statesmen and patriots from other States to unite with them on this occasion, and a cordial invitation is extended to all who are loyal to the Constitution, the Union, and its laws, and who recognize the freedom of speech, the liberty of the press, and protection from arbitrary oppression and vindictive arrests.

"Your request to surrender the possession of Independence Square is, therefore, declined. We do not have the pressure of the pres

"Your request to surrender the possession of Independence Square is, therefore, declined. We do not, however, wish to interfere with any other organization of our citizens. We intend to occupy Independence Square during the morning of the Fourth of July, and at noon of that day will deliver possession of the same to the Commissioner of City Property."

The refusal of the Democratic Committee renders Fairmount Park the place of the celebration. The procession will proceed to that spot.

The change of place will add much to the comfort of the thousands who will witness the ceremonies of the day. The procession on that day continues to be the theme of excitement, so grand and vast do its proportions bid fair to become. Many of the trades will be represented, and will form one of the most pleasing features of the parade. On all sides, there appears to be a determination to make the celebration one of the greatest ever held in the country, and such a one as will redound to the credit of our patriotic city, and spread her name far and wide. The various committees are laboring earnestly in the matter, and by Tuesday, we will be able to announce definitely the order of the ceremonies. ARRIVAL OF SICK AND WOUNDED .-ARRIVAL OF SICK AND WOUNDED.—
Yesterday afternoon a number of sick and wounded reached the Citizen's Volunteer Hospital, from Washington. Their wants were promptly attended to. Among them are the following from Pennsylvania and riew Jersey:

J. H. Budd, A. 91.
J. J. Charles Rumer, I. 6.
Char

GRAND TEMPLARS OF PENNSYLVANIA. This body have elected the following representatives of the Supreme Council:

Past Grand Templars—W. S. Stiles, J. P. Sinons, J. S. Pringle, G. F. Turner, A. H. Sembower, I. Gable. J. Gable.
J. Gable.
Past G. W. V. Ts.—Jas. M. Hutchinson, James McCandless, Wm. Abel, E. H. Heastings, S. H. Wallace, W. H. Cluley.
G. W. Y. T.—S. Ellison. JAY COOKE, the general loan agent, reports the sale of \$1,509,000 five-twenties on Tuesday, and \$1,369,100 yesterday, at the various agencies in the loyal cities and Sfates. Deliveries of bonds are being made to May 20th, and every effort is making by the Treasury Department to increase the supply.

Soldiers of the Pennsylvania Asaociation of the Soldiers and Defenders of the War of 1812, will be held in the Supreme Court-Room, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 4th of July, next, at 8 o'clook A. M. Fifty years ago we took up arms, at our country's call, to resist the impressment of ear seamen, and other encroachments of a foreign foe on our national rights. We conquered a peace, and have ever since enjoyed unparalleled blessings under the Republican institutions founded by the wages of the Revolution. Death is thinning our ranks with fearful rapidity; nearly all of our gallant associates in arms have passed away; and the remaining few will soon disappear from among us forever. In the year 1864 a National Convention of the Old Soldiers met in Philadelphia, and another was held in Washington in 1866. It is our earnest desire that as many of our old associates in arms, from every section of the Union, as can make it convenient, will meet us once more in Philadelphia, on the approaching an inversary of American Independence, on the sacred spot consecrated by the immortal Declaration made on that day, to renew our unfaltering piedge of fidelity to the Union, and to reciprocate the greetings of interest in other aspects; and we make this early announcement in order to enable our friends to make the necessary arrangements for a great and glorious gathering of those who stood by the country in her hour of peril.

GEORGE EMERICK,

J. H. FISLER,

GEORGE EMERICK,

J. H. FISLER,

J. H. SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1812.—The

Executive Committee.

been published by Mr. J. H. Bufford, of Boston, A. specimen has been shown us, from the first of Messrs. James Challen & Son, of this city. The lithograph is as pleasing as it is faithful. The genial and commanding expression of the counternance is preserved, and the details of the scene are such as to characterize it as a portrafturation. nch as to characterize it as a portraiture rather than a fancy sketch. WALNUT-STREET THEATRE.—The benefit of Mr. M. C. Cambell, and the last night of the Campbolls' Linstrels, is appounced. An unique feature of the entertainment will be the appearance of Mr. Jackson Haines in a skating scene. A snow-fall in summer, an ice-pond in June, and gyrations on parlor skates, united with a programme of pleasing diver-sity, will probably render the benefit a substantial ne, though not more so than it deserves to be. SALE OF CARPETINGS, CANTON MATTINGS, &c., .—The early attention of purchasers is requested o the desirable assortment of tapestry, Brussels, grain, Venetian, list, and hemp carpets, white and ed check Canton mattings, including an invoice partially damaged, to be peremptorily sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, commencing this morning, at 10% o'clock precisely, by John B. Myers & Co., Nos. 232 and 234 Market street. SALE OF SPLENDID PIANO FORTES, LARGE MAN-EL MIRRORS, AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c. —
'his morning, at nine o'clock, at Birch & Son's suc-

A LITHOGRAPH OF MAJOR GENERAL ROSE

HANS.—We take pleasure in remarking upon a sthograph of Major General Rosecrans, which has

ewing machines, paintings, office bookcases, &c. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. THE MONEY MARKET.

tion store, No. 914 Chestnut street, will be sold over 400 lots of superior household furniture, 5 rosewood

piano fortes, 3 large French plate mantel mirrors,

PHILADELPHIA, June 11, 1863, The Money market is ruling rather easy here, while it is tight in New York, the demands of the sub-treasury in that city controlling a large amount of capi-tal. The rate there is nominally 7 per cent, and scarce, while here it remains at 6 per cent, with a fair supply. vernment securities are steady, with but a moderate demand, the cheapness of the five-twenty loan rendering it the favorite; ISSI sixes are held at 1084; the seven-thirties selling at 107. One-year certificates are un-Gold experienced a reaction to-day, opening at 141. Gold experienced a reaction to-day, opening at 141, mining to 143%, and closing at 141, 22. The apparently low price of gold is bringing many purchasers into the market, who, after the late steady decline, imagined that to-day was a good time to "go in," as the effect of the result of victory at Vicksburg has already been experienced, and if any change occurs in the price of gold, it must be for the better.

The subscriptions to the first twenty loan are increase. The subscriptions to the five-twenty loan are increasng, and were yesterday one million and a haif, and to-day, up to four o'clock, the footings reached one million its hundred thousand, which, of course, will please Reading shares opened at an advance of 1 and closed Reading shares opened at an advance of 1 and closed steady; Little Schuylkill sold at 49; Elmira at 36; Catawissa at 7½, the preferred at 23; Pennsylvan a sold at 65½; Philadelphia and Brie at 25; Norristown at 59½; Camden and Adlantic preferred at 17; Minchill at 65; 33 was bid for Long Island. Passenger railways were in active; Seventeenthland Nineteenth sold at 13½; Race and Vine at 12. Schuylkill Navigation sold at 13, the preferred at 53½; Union preferred at 53½; Warrist 17.

Susquebanna at 14%@%; North American Insurance at 22%. Union Bank at 40; Mechanics' at 27%. The market was feeady at the close—\$30,000 in bonds and 3,400 shares changing hands. Drexel & Co. quote Sierling Exchange.

Jay Cooke & Co. quote Gor
follows:
United States Sixes, 1831.
United States 73-10 Notes...
Certificates of Indebtedness.
Do.
Quartermasters' Vouchers. do.....new asters' Vouchers..... Sales of five-twenties, yesterday, \$1,369,160.

The following are the receipts of the Delaware Division Canal Company: Week, ending May 31, 1962..... Previously in 1862..... The following is a comparative statement of the earnings of the Morris Canal Company for the present season and week, and the same periods last yea

preferred at 251/2: Union preferred at 31/4; Morris at 70

\$4,762 25 ...\$7,316 24 \$10.085 52 Decrease in 1863......\$983 55 ...872,674 77 ...12,320 76 Total to May 31, 1862 Week ending June 7, 1862... 878.159 93

259, 469 The tables of the foreign trade of the port of New York, for the month of May, were closed yesterday, at the Custom House, and we present the following com-

Entered for cons'pt'n. \$2,389,555 \$8,191,120 \$7,391,291 Entered for warch'se. 5,842,313 4,600,020 5,437,004 Free goods. 2,730,568 1,446,693 \$2,700,021 \$100, 14,248,521 / 14,324,923 3,730,252 3,794,773 4,716,354 3,873,865

| 2 Norristown R. | 59½ | 100 Schuy Nay Prof. 253 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 25

Philadelphia Markets.

Philadelphia Markets.

June 11—Recaing.

The demand for Flour is limited, both for shipment and home use, and the market is dull; the only sakes we hear of ere 400 bbls Ohio extra family at \$6.7567 7 bbl. The retailers and bakers are buying moderately at from \$5.75665 7 bbls for superfine \$6.2566.75 for extra \$7.65 7 7 75 for extra family, and \$8.696 7 bbls for fancy bran is, according to quality. Mys Flour is quiet, at \$5.75 bbls for superfine \$6.2566.75 for extra family, and \$8.696 7 bbls for fancy bran is, according to quality. Mys Flour is quiet, at \$5.75 bbls for Brandy wine.

GRAIN.—There is rather more doing in Wheat, and the market is firmer; sales comprise about 7,000 bushels, at 14.615 for primer reds, and white at from 1526/160c 7 bushel for common to good. Rys sells, on arrival, at 100c 7 bushel for Fennsylvania. Corn is wanted, and prices are well maintained; about 4,000 bushels primerable would at \$70c, afoat; 1,000 bushels inferior at 76c; 1,000 bushels Western mixed at \$8c; and \$00 bushels white at \$8c 7 bushel. Oats are secarce, and in request; about 3,000 bushels sold at 75c, weight; some heavy. Pennsylvania care reported at a higher fagure.

BARK.—First No. 1 Querottron is dull at \$35.75 teached but we hear of no sales; middlings are quoted at \$70.75 bbls, cash.

GROCERIES.—Coffee is a figurar feeding in the market; but we hear of no sales; middlings are quoted at \$70.75 bbls, as at here; some doing; sales comprise 601 hinds (50.00 at 10.00 clips; \$100 casks begged Hams sold at private iterms. Mess Pork is held at \$13.60 Hbls. Find is adult; small sales are making at 10.600 bc, for barriels and flerces.

WHISKY.—Small sales of bbls are making at 45%c; hbds at dc, and druge at 33%GHc 75 galton.

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

Flour:

\$2.00 bbls.

Whost:

\$6.100 bush.

\$6.100