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

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

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

The Press.

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THE WAR PRESS,
(PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)
THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by mail (per annum in advance) at..... $2 00
Three copies " " 5 00
Five copies " " 8 00
Ten " " " 15 00
Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same rate, $1.50 per copy.
The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from, as they afford very little more than the cost of the paper.
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WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
CLARK'S,
802 CHESTNUT STREET,
IS THE CHEAPEST PLACE IN THE CITY TO BUY GOLD or PLATED JEWELRY, SILVER-PLATED WARE, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, POCKET-BOOKS, TRAVELLING BAGS, &c.
Call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.
The following is a partial list of goods which we are selling from 20 to 100 per cent. less than at any other establishment in the city:
ICE PITCHERS,
SYRUP PITCHERS,
CREAM PITCHERS,
SUGAR BOWLS,
BUTTER COOLERS,
GOBLETS,
CUPS,
CASTORS,
WAITERS,
CAKE BASKETS,
CARD BASKETS,
SALT STANDS,
TOBACCO BOXES,
NAPKIN RINGS,
FRUIT KNIVES,
TABLE SPOONS,
DESSERT SPOONS,
TEA SPOONS,
SUGAR SPOONS,
SALT SPOONS,
DINNER and TEA FORKS,
BUTTER KNIVES,
OYSTER LADLES,
GRAVY LADLES,
SETS IN GREAT VARIETY,
BRACELETS,
BREAST PINS,
GRATALAINE CHAINS,
GUARD CHAINS,
MEDALLIONS,
CHARMS,
THIMBLES,
RINGS,
GOLD PENS,
GOLD PENCILS,
GOLD TOOTHPICKS,
GENTS' PINS, beautiful styles,
GENTS' CHAINS,
SLEEVE BUTTONS, " "
STUDS,
ARMLETS,
NECK CHAINS,
POCKET-BOOKS,
TRAVELLING BAGS,
ALBUMS,
OPERA GLASSES,
CARD CASES, &c.
Call early and examine the largest and cheapest stock of Goods in the city.
D. W. CLARK'S,
jel2-1m 802 CHESTNUT STREET.

WATCHES! WATCHES!
AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY,
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.
COMPANY'S SALESROOM
SOUTHEAST CORNER EIGHTH AND CHESTNUT ST.
I. B. MARTER, AGENT.
These watches have now been in use over twelve years, and, for
ACCURACY, DURABILITY, AND RELIABILITY,
in every conceivable manner, have proved themselves to be the most satisfactory time-pieces ever offered to the public.
This result has been brought about by a strict application of mechanical science to the construction of the watch from its very inception, tendering it, when finished,
MATHEMATICALLY CORRECT
in all its proportions, and necessarily as perfect a timekeeper as it possible to make.
The Company have tested their Watches, in many instances, by actual, daily outing, and the result of the test has been that they have exhibited a rate equal in regularity to the best marine chronometer.
We invite attention to the
LADIES' WATCHES,
elaborately finished, and thinner than any we have heretofore produced, with several improvements, designed to secure the greatest accuracy of performance, and to prevent the usual accidents and derangements to which foreign watches are liable.
my16-1m
WATCHES,
JUST RECEIVED PER STEAMER EUROPA.
GOLD WATCHES,
LADIES' SIZES, OF NEW STYLES.
SILVER ANCRES AND CYLINDRES.
GILT ANCRES AND CYLINDRES.
PLATED ANCRES AND CYLINDRES.
For Sale at Low Rates to the Trade, by
D. T. PRATT,
ap3 tf 607 CHESTNUT STREET.
FINE WATCH REPAIRING
attended to, by the most experienced workmen, and every watch warranted for one year.
G. RUSSELL,
a5-6m 32 North SIXTH Street.
VULCANITE JEWELRY.—JUST RECEIVED, a handsome assortment of Chatelain and Vest Chains, Pins, Pencils, &c., and for sale at very low prices.
G. RUSSELL,
an25-tf 32 North SIXTH Street.
J. C. FULLER,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in
FINE WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
No. 712 CHESTNUT Street,
(Up-stairs, opposite Masonic Temple.)
Has now open a
LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK.
SPARKLING
E. HOWARD & CO.'S FINE AMERICAN WATCHES, GOLD CHAINS, GOLD SPECTACLES, THIMBLES, AND
FINE JEWELRY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
my27-tan22
J. C. FULLER'S
FINE GOLD PENS;
THE BEST PEN IN USE,
FOR SALE IN ALL SIZES.
my22-8m
FINE GILT COMBS
IN EVERY VARIETY.
IMITATIONS OF PEARL AND CORAL.
J. C. FULLER:
my22-3m No. 712 CHESTNUT Street.
VULCANITE RINGS,
A full assortment, all sizes and styles.
J. C. FULLER,
No. 712 CHESTNUT Street. my22-3m
MUSICAL BOXES
IN SHELL AND ROSEWOOD CASES, playing from 1 to 12 tunes, Swiss Open and American Blades.
FARR & BROTHER, Importers,
ap4 324 CHESTNUT Street, below Fourth.
SEWING MACHINES.
SEWING MACHINES.
THE "SLOAT" MACHINE,
WITH GLASS PRESSER FOOT,
NEW STYLE HEMMER, BRAIDER,
and other valuable improvements.
ALSO,
THE TAGGART & FARR MACHINES,
Agency—922 CHESTNUT Street. mh8-tf
PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, &c.
JAMES S. EARLE & SON,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
LOOKING GLASSES.
DEALERS IN
OIL PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, PORTRAIT, PICTURE, and PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES,
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.
EXTENSIVE LOOKING GLASS WAREROOMS AND GALLERY OF PAINTINGS,
ja1-tf. 816 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia.
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE.
FRY & SMITH,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
WOOD, WILLOW WARE,
NO. 31 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
Nearly opposite the Merchants' Hotel, PHILADELPHIA.
Where they have just opened with a large and entire new stock of goods in their line, consisting in part of:
Brooms, Buckets, Tubs, Churns, Baskets, Brushes, Wash Boards, Clothes Pins, Measures, Cordage, Oil Cloths, Floor Cloths, Window Shades, Curtain Fixtures, Mats, Clocks, Bird Cages, Sieves, Cups, Saucers, Toy Wagons and Carts, Hobby Horses, Velocopedes, Fly Nets, Wrapping Paper, Paper Bags, Blacking, Matches, &c., &c., &c.
We also keep an assortment of REFRIGERATORS, WATER COOLERS, and PROVISION SAFES, all of which we offer at the lowest market prices. jel-1m
CLOTHES WRINGERS.
CLOTHES WRINGERS! CLOTHES WRINGERS!!
The undersigned have been appointed sole agents for the sale of the "EMPIRE CLOTHES WRINGER," the latest improved, cheapest, and most durable Wringer made: warranted in all cases. An examination will convince any person of their superiority over all others. Price $5 and $6. Persons living at a distance can have them forwarded by Express or otherwise, by remitting the price of the size they want.
☞ A liberal discount made to Agents and those who purchase to sell again.
FRY & SMITH,
jel-1m* 31 NORTH FOURTH STREET, Philadelphia.
GAS FIXTURES, &c.
517 ARCH STREET.
C. A. VANKIRK & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CHANDELIERS
AND OTHER
GAS FIXTURES.
Also, French Bronze Figures and Ornaments, Porcelain and Mica Shades, and a variety of
FANCY GOODS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Please call and examine goods. de18-1y
MADEIRA WINE.—175 QUARTER casks and 100 Octaves, just received per "Laura," and for sale in bond, by
CHAS. S. & JAMES CARSTAIRS,
ap24 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets.

COMMISSION HOUSES.
PHILADELPHIA
"BAG"
MANUFACTORY.
BURLAP BAGS OF ALL SIZES,
FOR CORN, OATS, COFFEE, BONE DUST, &c.
ALSO,
SEAMLESS BAGS,
Of standard makes, ALL SIZES, for sale cheap, for net cash on delivery.
GEO. GRIGG,
ap15-3m Nos. 219 and 221 CHURCH Alley.
WELLING, COFFIN, & CO.,
220 CHESTNUT STREET,
Have for sale by the Package a good assortment of Staple Styles
PRINTS, LAWNS,
BROWN AND BLEACHED MUSLINS,
COTTONADES, PRINTED LININGS,
SILESIAS, NANKEENS, CORSET JEANS.
ALSO,
6-4 BLACK AND MIXED BROADCLOTHS,
UNION CASSIMERES,
EXTRA, MEDIUM, AND LOW QUALITY SATINETS,
NEGRO KERSEYS, PLAID LINSEYS,
ARMY GOODS, &C., &C.
ap21-tuths3m
SHIPLEY, HAZARD, & HUTCHINSON,
No. 112 CHESTNUT STREET,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.
mh31-6m
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.
1024 CHESTNUT STREET.
BAGS AND BAGGING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
NO. 113 NORTH FRONT STREET,
WOOL BAGS FOR SALE.
E. M. NEEDLES
OFFERS FOR SALE
At prices generally below present cost of importation,
WHITE GOODS, all descriptions.
EMBROIDERIES, do do
LACES, do do
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, do
VEILS, &c., &c.
And respectfully invites an inspection of his stock.
1024 CHESTNUT STREET.
1024 CHESTNUT STREET.
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
NOS. 1 AND 3 N. SIXTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
JOHN C. ARRISON,
(FORMERLY J. BURR MOORE,)
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
ALSO,
MANUFACTURER
OF THE IMPROVED
PATTERN SHIRT.
WRAPPERS, COLLARS, UNDERCLOTHING, &c.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. my22-1oo4
RETAIL DRY GOODS.
BLACK SILK MANTLES.
SUMMER SHAWLS.
MOZAMBIQUES.
BLACK DRESS GOODS.
FANCY CASSIMERES.
FINE CLOTHS.
BOYS' WEAR.
DOMESTIC GOODS.
BOYS' CLOTHING.
COOPER & CONARD.
je6-1t5 S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Sts.
SUMMER GOODS.
All-wool Delaines.
Silks for Mantles.
Figured Barages.
Grenadine Shawls.
Cloths for Cloaks.
Table and Piano Covers.
Caltcos and Chintzes.
Very cheap, fast colors.
Yard-wide English Prints.
Men's and Boys' Wear.
All reduced in price.
SHARPLESS BROTHERS,
je10-tf CHESTNUT and EIGHTH Streets.
SHETLAND WOOL SHAWLS, NEW.
IMPORTATION.—GEO. W. VOGEL, No. 1016 CHESTNUT Street, opens this morning one case SHETLAND WOOL SHAWLS, comprising very fine qualities, all white, with and without fringe; also, some new and beautiful styles of colorings, adapted for the street, the country, and the sea-side. je9-6t*
HUNTER'S NEW STORE,
37 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.
The ladies are respectfully invited to examine their well-selected stock of
MANTLES AND CLOAKS,
Consisting of
Lace Shawls at $2.50;
Lace Mantles from $3.50 to $25;
Silk Sacques from $3 to $10;
Silk Circulars from $6 to $20;
Cloth Circulars from $5 to $15.
Also, Plain and Striped POPLINS, manufactured of the best materials, for cloaks, which we will make up and convey a drunken officer to his ship. Captain Harrington, of the E. A. Souder, has a peculiar tenderness for his native city, Philadelphia, although, to use his own words, he "has been tugging it all his life." These men are hale and brown, too outspoken for good policy, yet, withal, of great but quiet value.
The great Dismal Swamp of this country starts a feeling of ill-defined dread and horror in the breasts of those who have become acquainted with its soft and slimy labyrinths only through the refractory medium of romance. It is impossible to conceive of any one but a black, herculean, enthusiastic Dred who could exist amid the noxious miasmas of the Green Dragon Dismal Swamp. They hold a man who attempts to live beneath the shade of these upas-like trees is sure as destiny of certain death. Yet this Great Dismal Swamp is actually healthy—is occupied by our soldiers, and is pronounced salubrious by our surgeons. The 77th Pennsylvania regiment went there with almost two hundred on the sick list, and now they have scarcely two dozen. This is marvelous, when we consider how they have to contend against frogs, snakes, lizzards, and wood-ticks. The Salt Sulphur Springs of Magnolia were a favorite resort of the *creme de la creme* of Virginia and North Carolina; yet this beautiful watering place is almost upon the margin of what I would call the outer lobe of the swamp, on the road leading from Suffolk to Portsmouth. Juniper water alone can be found in the depth of this waste. It is of a light claret color, and very wholesome.
A few days ago two companies of infantry, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Brady, of the 177th Pennsylvania Regiment, went on a barge through Dismal Swamp canal, to Deserted House, at one place they found a Union man in great distress about a large amount of corn he had on hand, and which the guerillas would not allow him to remove within our lines. The visit of our boys proved very opportune. They captured two schooners laden with corn, which they brought to Norfolk with them. Another expedition started the next day for corn, which supposed to be in the neighborhood of Hickory Grounds, about twenty-five miles south of Norfolk. Every day something is captured; the rebels are harassed, and even now are disgusted with their egregious folly.
The flag-of-truce steamer State of Maine, Captain John Mulford commanding, departed for City Point this morning with three hundred rebel prisoners and eleven civilians.
General Dix and staff have returned from their excursion up the York river. The Army of Virginia have long been inactive, whether on account of there being no enemies to encounter, or the usual disparity of numbers, I cannot tell. Better days are coming, however, for patriotism, and whenever the people demand active operations on the peninsula, it may be deemed prudent to inaugurate different proceedings.
Again we have rumors from Suffolk. Two pickets were reported shot last night, about five miles from that place, and the two brigades of infantry, &c., are still coming. It was currently rumored some time ago, that Suffolk was to be evacuated, but there is as yet no foundation for the presumption.
ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.
Another Reconnoissance across the Rappahannock—Skedaddle of the Guerillas.
[Correspondence of the New York Tribune.]
ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Wednesday, June 10, 1863.—The Rappahannock was again crossed by detachments from the 1st, 3d, and 6th Corps, early yesterday morning, near Kelly's Ford, without the loss of a man—not even a wetting, though the rebels seemed entirely taken by surprise, and so silently were our men embarked, that their picket of six cavalrymen did not discover our designs until the canvas boats had reached the middle of the stream. We were then ordered by the rebels to halt, which injunction our men seemed to consider a very good joke, replying, good-naturedly, that they were bound to cross, telling the rebel picket to "dry up," "shut down," &c. Three shots were then fired at the boats, neither of which took effect, and several of our men answered the salute, killing one man who was immediately carried off by his comrades, who beat a hasty retreat as our boats neared the shore. Two boat loads were landed, and immediately commenced reconnoitering on the right and left, but found no rebels. The first to cross in the boats were portions of the 4th Michigan, 61st New York, and 5th Maine Regiments. The remainder of our forces, in all perhaps a division, afterward forded the river.
The manner of crossing is worthy of particular attention, as it was the first practical test of canvas ever made in the army with canvas boats. The canvas boats differ from the ordinary pontoon in being a framework which, over which heavy canvas is fastened, and through which water cannot penetrate. One boat carries twenty men, and is easily managed by a few oarsmen. Lieutenant Farrell, of the 15th New York, with a detachment of twenty-five men, and two wagons, on which the framework of the boats was transported, left camp at eight o'clock, on Sunday night, reaching the vicinity of the ford on Monday, at ten o'clock A. M. The boats were constructed within four hundred yards of the river, and beside a stream leading into it. Yesterday morning at 2½ o'clock the boats were launched in the creek, and so silently was everything conducted that we were within sight of the stream before the rebels discovered the boats. The boats are easily transported, and, when packed on wagons, give no clue to their particular purpose.
Heavy firing was heard yesterday morning far up the river, opposite Rappahannock Station, near which point another force, composed of cavalry and artillery, is believed to have crossed. The firing is thought to have been our artillery reconnoitering in that vicinity. Stahel's cavalry formed a part of our force on Rappahannock Station.
Guerillas have been troublesome of late in the vicinity of Hartwood Church and Deep Run, two miles from Hartwood Church, the headquarters of General Griffin's division of the 5th Corps. In fact, they infest the country from Hartwood Church to Rappahannock Station, and have frequently fired on our men. Captain Saege of the 4th Michigan was ordered to halt by three guerillas, near Deep Run, day before yesterday, and narrowly escaped capture. On being halted, he asked by whose authority he was stopped, upon which one of them said: "By the authority of Col. Moseby, of the Confederate service." The captain replied that he recognized no such authority, whereupon he was fired on, the ball passing through his arm near the wrist, leaving a slight abrasion of the skin in his side. He turned his horse to fly, when he was again fired upon, the ball this time taking effect in his back below the shoulder. Notwithstanding these wounds, he made his escape. The ball lodged in his back was extracted, and he is considered in no danger. He was on his way at the time to Stoneman's Switch, and had in his possession $2,000 belonging to soldiers, which he was to express for them. An orderly, on his way from Grove Church to General Meade's headquarters, was also fired upon the same night by guerillas, but succeeded in making his escape. A captain of cavalry is said to have received a wound lately from the same bushwhackers, but your correspondent has been unable to trace the the rumor to any trustworthy source. The road from General Meade's headquarters to Grove Church is blockaded with fallen timber, and is a fine field for the operations of these rebel bandits. Bridle paths, leading from the Warrenton road, run in all directions, and with these the guerillas must be familiarly acquainted. Our cavalry is scouring the country in all directions, and should one of these be caught summary measures for their punishment will be taken. The male inhabitants for eight miles around Grove Church have been arrested as hostages for the good conduct of Moseby's men. Measures will be taken to guard against a repetition of these outrages on the Warrenton road.
The Draft not Resisted in Berks County.
A correspondent of the *Bulletin*, of this city, writing from Reading on the 12th instant, says:
GENTLEMEN: The following despatch, dated June 6th, appeared in your paper of the same date:
"To the editor of The Press: A rich township, who is a member of the Society of Friends, and whose name is Joseph Dickerson, was attacked at his house on Thursday evening last, by a gang of Copperheads; injured. On Friday he was notified that his grave was dug, and on the same evening three shots were fired at the house of his sister. This morning he came to Reading and resigned his office."
This statement is not correct. Mr. Dickerson has *not* been threatened, his house has *not* been attacked, he has *not* resigned his commission, and he has *not* any intention of doing any of the above.
The statement of the above correspondent is corroborated by the Reading *Adler*, on the authority of the provost marshal of the district.
Vallandigham Nominated for Governor of Ohio.
CINCINNATI, June 12.—The Democratic State Convention, which met at Columbus yesterday, was largely attended. Ex-Governor Medill presided. Hon. C. L. Vallandigham was nominated for Governor on the first ballot, receiving 440 of the 461 votes, and George E. Pugh Lieutenant Governor by acclamation; William Hubbard, Auditor; H. S. Knapp, Treasurer, and R. Van Trump Supreme Judge. Resolutions were adopted protesting against the President's emancipation proclamation, condemning the establishment of martial law in the loyal States where war does not exist, and the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus; denouncing the banishment of Vallandigham, and calling on the President for his restoration, and favoring the freedom of speech and the right of trial. Also, declaring that we will hail with delight and desire the seceded States to return to their allegiance, and will co-operate with them to restore peace.
It is understood, from rebel papers, that Vallandigham will proceed to some Southern port, on his way to Nassau.
The Condition of Wire Bridge.
To the Editor of The Press:
SIR: You would oblige a number of citizens by calling the attention of the City Fathers to the shameful condition of the bridge at the entrance of Fairmount Park. It is a disgrace to the city of Philadelphia. It should be fixed by the 4th of July, by all means. I am, very respectfully, yours, W.
PHILA., June 12, 1863.

The Press.
SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1863.

DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA.

[Special Correspondence of The Press.]
FORTRESS MONROE, June 11, 1863.

The various steamboats and tugs, which are constantly skimming back and forth through Hampton Roads, remind a Philadelphian of his home upon the banks of the Delaware. New York, with usual self-complacency, takes the credit of floating on American waters the best and fastest side-wheel steamers, but they are strangely silent as to propellers. I hardly think they would doubt the superiority of Philadelphia to that peculiar sort of motive power. Nearly all the beautiful, jaunty, little tugs, which dash like swallows over the waters around Fortress Monroe, and in the Elizabeth river, came from the Delaware. Every one looks with wonder and admiration on them, as with laborious breath they steadily carry by their side vessels of enormous size. The officers on board the English frigates confess they never saw one on the Thames, and that they were astonished when, for the first time, they beheld one of the little Titans, in the harbor at Havana, with the name of the Philadelphia builder, in gilt letters, upon the stern. All are under the supervision and command of one man, Captain Ainsworth. They work harmoniously, and accomplish wonders. In fair weather and foul you will see the imperturbable, good-natured Captain on the wharf, listening with a grave face to the wants of some petulant pistol, who wears his new-born honors gaudily on his epaulettes, or ordering some fellow to convey a drunken officer to his ship. Captain Harrington, of the E. A. Souder, has a peculiar tenderness for his native city, Philadelphia, although, to use his own words, he "has been tugging it all his life." These men are hale and brown, too outspoken for good policy, yet, withal, of great but quiet value.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Proclamation of the Governor.

HARRISBURG, June 12.—The following proclamation has just been issued:
Pennsylvania ss:
A. G. CURTIN.
In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the said Commonwealth,
A PROCLAMATION.
Information has been obtained by the War Department that a large rebel force, composed of cavalry, artillery, and mounted infantry, has been prepared for the purpose of making a raid into Pennsylvania;
The President has therefore erected two new departments—one in Eastern Pennsylvania, to be commanded by Major General Couch, and the other in Western Pennsylvania, commanded by Major General Brooks.
I earnestly invite the attention of the people of Pennsylvania to the general orders issued by these officers on assuming the command of their respective departments.
The importance of immediately raising a sufficient force for the defence of the State cannot be overrated. The corps now proposed to be established will give permanent security to our borders.
I know too well the gallantry and patriotism of the freemen of this Commonwealth to think it necessary to do more than to commend the measure to the people, and urgently urge them to respond to the call of the General Government, and fill the ranks of these corps, the duties of which will be mainly the defence of our homes, firesides, and property from devastation.
Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this 12th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-seventh.
By the Governor. ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GENERAL ORDERS FROM MAJ. GENERAL COUCH.
HEADQUARTERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE SUSQUEHANNA, Chambersburg, June 12, 1863.
The enemy under the assumed name of Dr. Chase, and living in part by teaching modern languages, and in part by his wits. At one time he would call himself Dr. D'Utassy, at another Chevalier D'Utassy, and at another Count. Under the latter pseudonym he is said to have paid his addresses to a young lady of a most respectable American family at the same time that, under one of the others, he seduced a German lady of fine education and previously irreproachable character. Among his associates of foreign birth his pretensions to noble rank were the subject of jest, and, in various saloons and concert halls, persons who had known him as the horse-trader and clothes-dealer of '48, under the name of Strasser, openly denounced him as an imposter. But, as too often happens, the truth did not come to the ears of the worthy parties and private property within this department, and will be mustered into the service of the United States, to serve during the pleasure of the President, for the continuance of the war. The company and field officers of the departmental corps will be provisionally commissioned by the President upon the recommendation of the general commanding. They will be armed, uniformed and equipped, and, while in active service subsisted and supplied as active troops of the United States. When not required for active service to defend the department, they will be returned to their homes, subject to the call of the commanding general.
Cavalry volunteers may furnish their own horses, to be turned over to the United States, at a fair and praised value, or allowance will be made for the time of actual service, at the rate authorized by law. All able-bodied volunteers between the ages of eighteen and sixty will be enrolled and received into this corps.
The volunteers for the State defence will receive no bounty, to be paid the same as like service in the army of the United States, for the time they may be in actual service, as soon as Congress may make an appropriation for this purpose.
If volunteers belonging to this army corps desire, they can be transferred to the volunteer service for the years or duration of the war, when they will be entitled to all bounties and privileges granted by the acts of Congress.
The general commanding, in accordance with the foregoing general authority, calls upon all citizens within his department to come forward promptly to perfect the company organizations under United States regulations, to-wit: One captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, 64 privates as the minimum, and 82 as the maximum standard of each company.
The general commanding specially desires that citizens of this district recently in the army should volunteer for duty in this army corps, bringing with their experience, adding greatly to the efficiency of the force for immediate defensive operations; each company and regiment in the organization to be as possible and report the name of the officers in command, the number of men, and the place of its headquarters in order that they may be promptly enrolled with the regiment. Let there be no tendervous, which will be at Harrisburg. Any person who will furnish forty or more men, who will be enrolled, if otherwise unobjectionable, will be entitled to a captaincy.
Any person who will bring twenty-five or more men, under the above conditions, will be entitled to a first lieutenancy, and every person who will bring fifteen or more men, under the above conditions, to a second lieutenancy. On their arrival at the place of rendezvous they will be formed into regiments.
So far as practicable, and as may be found consistent with the interests of the public service, companies from the same locality will be put together in the regimental organizations.
For the present all communications will be addressed to Harrisburg. The chiefs of the respective organizations will report accordingly.
D. N. COUCH,
Major General Commanding.

Interview with the President—The Conduct of the War.

A gentleman of St. Louis, named Taussig, has had an interview with the President, and gives the following account of the result, which will be read with interest:
Messrs. Emile Pretorius, Theodore Olshausen, and R. E. Rombauer, committee, &c.:
GENTLEMEN: During a professional visit to Washington City I presented to the President of the United States, in compliance with your instructions, a copy of the resolutions adopted at a mass meeting at St. Louis on the 10th of May, 1863, and I requested a reply to the suggestions therein contained.
The President, after a careful and loud reading of the whole report of proceedings, saw proper to enter into a conversation of two hours' duration, in the course of which most of the points embodied in the resolutions, and other subjects, were discussed.
As my share in the conversation is of secondary importance, I propose to omit it entirely in this report, and, avoiding details, to communicate to you the substance of noteworthy remarks made by the President.
1. The President said that it may be a misfortune for the nation that he was elected President; but having been elected by the people, he *must be the President*, and to perform his duty according to his best understanding, if he had to die for it. *No general will be removed, nor will any change in the Cabinet be made to suit the views or wishes of any particular party, faction, or set of men.* General Halleck is not guilty of the charges made against him, most of which arose from misapprehension or ignorance of those who prefer them.
2. The President said it was a mistake to suppose that Generals John C. Fremont, R. E. Cantby, and F. Sigel are "systematically kept out of command," as stated in the fourth resolution; that, on the contrary, he fully appreciated the services of the generals named; *that by their own action they had placed themselves in the positions which they occupied;* that he was not only willing, but anxious to place them again in command as soon as he could find a sphere of action for them, without doing injustice to others, but that at present he "had more pegs than holes to put them in."
3. As to the want of unity, the President, without admitting such to be the case, intimated that each member of the Cabinet was responsible only for the manner of conducting the affairs of his particular department; that there was no centralization of responsibility for the action of the Cabinet anywhere except in the President himself.
4. The dissensions between Union men in Missouri "are due solely to a factious spirit which is exceedingly reprehensible. The two parties" ought to have "their heads knocked together." "Either would rather see the defeat of their adversary than that of Jefferson Davis." To this spirit of faction he ascribed the failure of the Legislature to elect senators, and the defeat of the Missouri aid bill in Congress, the passage of which the President strongly desired.
The President said that *the Union men in Missouri who are in favor of radical emancipation express his views better than those who are in favor of immediate emancipation.* In explanation of his views on this subject, the President said that, in his speeches, he had frequently used, as an illustration, the case of a man who had an excrescence on the back of his neck, the removal of which, in one operation, would result in the death of the patient, while "taking it off by degrees" would preserve life. Although sorely tempted, I did not reply with the illustration of the dog whose tail was amputated by inches, but confined myself to arguments.
The President announced, clearly that, as far as he was at present advised, the "radicals in Congress had no right to consider themselves the exponents of his views on the subject of emancipation in that State."
5. Gen. Curtis was not relieved on account of any wrong act or great mistake committed by him. The system of provost marshals, established by him throughout the State gave rise to violent complaints. That the President had thought at one time to appoint Gen. Fremont in his place; that at another time he had thought of appointing Gen. McDowell, whom he characterized as a good and loyal, although very unfortunate, soldier, and that, at last, General Schofield was appointed with a view, if possible, to reconcile and satisfy the two factions in Missouri. He has instructions not to interfere with either party, but to confine himself to his military duties.
I need hardly assure you, gentlemen, that our side of the case was as fully presented as the occasion admitted. At the close of the conversation, the President stated that there was evidently a "serious misunderstanding" springing up between him and the Germans of St. Louis, which he would like to see removed.
Observing to him that the difference of opinion related to facts, men, and measures, I withdrew.
I am, very respectfully, &c.,
JAMES TAUSSIG.

GENERAL FREMONT AND THE COLORED TROOPS.

At a meeting relative to the enlistment of colored troops for the Fremont Legion, Col. Fairman reported the interview of a committee with the President. The committee laid before the President a petition signed by such men as Bryant, Greeley, Dickinson, Godwin, Noyes, Vetchum, Gardner, Bushnell, and Peter Cooper.
In reply to the memorial, the President stated the policy of the Government, so far as he controlled it, was fixed. It was that Government should avail itself of any means to obtain the aid of emancipated slaves in the South in the present war. He was only under embarrassment how to carry the policy out. He confessed to a partial failure in the endeavors which had been made to recruit colored soldiers both North and South. He said literogratively, "You ask a suitable command for Gen. Fremont? Now he is the second officer of the army in the active service of the United States. He would expect a department. I cannot dismiss him from that position to offer him an inferior position. You place me in the position of the younger Sheridan, who, when told by his paternal relative to take a wife, replied, 'whose wife shall I take, father?'" The Government, Mr. Lincoln went on to say, would not always carry out promises about special men, special numbers, and special commands. He thought the only possible solution of the present phase of matters was illustrated by a map which he produced and showed to the committee (a shaded map showing the extent of slave population by various degrees of tint between black and white.) "My opinion," declared the President, "is that the colored population will have to take these places" indicating the region around Vicksburg, "and will have to hold them. I have explained," he said, "the matter to various officers of high rank, but have always found on these occasions I ran afoul of somebody's dignity. I would like anybody who can to undertake the matter. I believe Gen. Fremont peculiarly adapted to the special work. I would like to have him do it. The committee was dismissed with assurances that the President would consider the subject. Mr. Chase, during the entire interview, said nothing. Mr. Sumner, who was also present, was enthusiastic, and cited the brightest page in history would be written by that man's hand who would undertake this thing. At another interview, the President told the committee that if they had the entire ten thousand troops they promised raised, he would give Gen. Fremont a department that very morning.

Col. D'Utassy.

In the *Tribune* we find an interesting sketch of the audacious career of this adventurer and swindler, recently sentenced to hard work in the penitentiary. Considering that among the German population his real character was known, it is strange that this person, at times a pedler, doctor, professor, count, and colonel, should have been allowed to run so long a career of fraud. We are informed that other adventurers, who disgrace the general integrity and patriotism of our foreign-born citizens, remain to be exposed.
It seems that in 1848, when the Hungarian revolution broke out, the officers of the Hussar Regiments, on arriving at the city of Pesth, found in the Jews' quarter a man of the name of Strasser, who kept a second-hand clothing store, and who seemed to be in confidential relations with the horsekeepers of the Hungarian plains which surround that city, and with whom he had an extensive business connection. The person who gives us this information was in one of the regiments, and was personally acquainted with Strasser at that time. When the Garibaldi Guard was being formed in New York, he recognized in the elegant and influential Col. D'Utassy, Strasser, the Jewish clothes dealer of Pesth.
D'Utassy's first field in America was in Canada. By dint of audacity and cunning, he is said at one time to have been private secretary to the Governor of Nova Scotia, and at another a Professor of Modern Languages in Dalhousie College.
He now spent three or four years of his ill-gotten gains, bringing with him strong letters of recommendation from influential people in Canada, which, with his plausibility and perfect self-control, enabled him to gain the confidence of our best citizens. He entered himself as a student in the office of Dr. Wathen, and he then attended medical lectures at the University, ostensibly with the object of pursuing medicine as a profession. All this while he was raising money on the credit of the department. In view of the danger of the invasion now threatening the State of Pennsylvania by the enemies of the Government, a new military department has been made by direction of the War Department, embracing all the territory of Pennsylvania east of Johnstown and Laurel Hill range of mountains; headquarters at Chambersburg.
To prevent serious raids by the enemy it is deemed necessary to place upon the citizens of Pennsylvania to furnish promptly all the men necessary to organize an army corps of volunteer infantry, artillery, and cavalry, to be designated the "Army Corps of the Susquehanna." They will all be enrolled and organized in accordance with the regulation of the United States service, for the protection and defence of the property and private property within this department, and will be mustered into the service of the United States, to serve during the pleasure of the President, for the continuance of the war. The company and field officers of the departmental corps will be provisionally commissioned by the President upon the recommendation of the general commanding. They will be armed, uniformed and equipped, and, while in active service subsisted and supplied as active troops of the United States. When not required for active service to defend the department, they will be returned to their homes, subject to the call of the commanding general.
Only volunteers may furnish their own horses, to be turned over to the United States, at a fair and praised value, or allowance will be made for the time of actual service, at the rate authorized by law. All able-bodied volunteers between the ages of eighteen and sixty will be enrolled, and received into this corps.
The volunteers for the State defence will receive no bounty, to be paid the same as like service in the army of the United States, for the time they may be in actual service, as soon as Congress may make an appropriation for this purpose.
If volunteers belonging to this army corps desire, they can be transferred to the volunteer service for the years or duration of the war, when they will be entitled to all bounties and privileges granted by the acts of Congress.
The general commanding, in accordance with the foregoing general authority, calls upon all citizens within his department to come forward promptly to perfect the company organizations under United States regulations, to-wit: One captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, 64 privates as the minimum, and 82 as the maximum standard of each company.
The general commanding specially desires that citizens of this district recently in the army should volunteer for duty in this army corps, bringing with their experience, adding greatly to the efficiency of the force for immediate defensive operations; each company and regiment in the organization to be as possible and report the name of the officers in command, the number of men, and the place of its headquarters in order that they may be promptly enrolled with the regiment. Let there be no tendervous, which will be at Harrisburg. Any person who will furnish forty or more men, who will be enrolled, if otherwise unobjectionable, will be entitled to a captaincy.
Any person who will bring twenty-five or more men, under the above conditions, will be entitled to a first lieutenancy, and every person who will bring fifteen or more men, under the above conditions, to a second lieutenancy. On their arrival at the place of rendezvous they will be formed into regiments.
So far as practicable, and as may be found consistent with the interests of the public service, companies from the same locality will be put together in the regimental organizations.
For the present all communications will be addressed to Harrisburg. The chiefs of the respective organizations will report accordingly.
D. N. COUCH,
Major General Commanding.

THE CITY.

The Thermometer.

JUNE 12, 1862.			JUNE 12, 1863.		
6 A.M.	12 M.	3 P.M.	6 A.M.	12 M.	3 P.M.
62	81	84	67	82	84
WIND.			WIND.		
SW	WSW	WSW	EbyS	WbyS	WSW

SUFFOLK PARK RUNNING RACES—LAST DAY.—Yesterday closed the meeting at Suffolk Park, decidedly the best attended, and in itself the best ever held in Philadelphia. The flower of all the racing stables in the country were in the races, but by two o'clock it had wept itself away, and the sun coming out, shone on a larger number of spectators than were probably ever before within the park. The ladies' stand, too