MONDAY, JUNE 15, 1863.

THE President has revoked Burnside's decision suppressing the Chicago Times.

AB We can take no notice of anonymous commu nications. We do not return rejected manuscripts. tary correspondence solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it will be paid for.

THE NEWS.

THE most important news which we chronicle t day, is the capture of four vessels, mostly bound for Philadelphia, by the pirate Coquette, a sort of tender to the greater pirate Florida. Three o these vessels were burned; the captures were made off the Virginia capes. By way of lure, the pirate set the American flag at half-mast, a signal of distress, which easily deceived the patriotic captains The crews of the captured ships have arrived at this port, and their story, fully told in our columns, Yurnishes a chapter of peculiar interest. The Coquette was burned by the rebels, and her flag transferred to the Tacony. From the direction taken by the pirate, it may be inferred that it is in apprehensible proximity to the Northern coast. It will be remembered that the Coquette and the Florida—the latter a more formidable vessel—had been sailing to-

THE President, in accordance with a provision in favor of the sons of army and navy officers distin guished in the service, has appointed to the Naval Academy sons of Major General C. F. Smith, kille at Fort Donelson; Colonel Fletcher Webster, who died of wounds received in battle; Major General Birney, Major Rodgers, U.S. V.; Captain De Camp. U. S. N.; Lieutenant De Haven, U. S. N.; Surgeon G. C. Palmer, U. S. N.; Commodore Wainwright, killed on the ship Harriet Lane, near Galveston; tain Walke, and Commander Ward, who was killed in action off Matthias' Point, Potomac rive FULLER news from Mexico confirms the alreadyreceived account of the surrender of Puebla. Before surrendering, Ortega directed the destruction of all the armaments, and the disbanding of the army, making it known that the surrender did not release the carrison from a continuation of their services to the Government, and directing them to report to the supreme Government. It seems true that General Regules and a number of his staff committed suicide. The conduct of the renegade Mexicans on entering Puebla was disgraceful, and had to be controlled by the French. On the way to Orizaba, we are informed by a number of statements, Ortega, with two thousand others, escaped from the French, breaking their parole, according to the Havana Diario, an anti-Mexican paper. Presi dent Juarez issued a proclamation that the success of the French had been dishonorable and withou glory; that puebla had become immortalized by its heroic defence, and that Mexico was still determined

to maintain its honor and independence at every hazard and sacrifice.

President Lincoln, in reply to Erastus Corning and others, representing the meeting held at Albany, has addressed those gentlemen a letter, the importance of which will be considered by the nation. The President's reply is opposed to the resolutions of the meeting, which view the arrest of Mr. Vallandigham s an unnecessary and unconstitutional act. GENERAL JOSEPH JOHNSTON was reported to be in possession of Yazoo City. A large force, sent to dislodge him, successfully encountered the rebel ca-valry, under Gen. Wirt Adams, near Sartoria. This report is only corroborative, perhaps, of the news we have received of General Kimball's expedition. nese Government a large indemnity and the surrender of the murderers of Mr. Richardson, failing which, France and England would declare war against Japan. There were thirteen British war ships and the French Admiral's flag-ship at Kana-

ORGANIZATION for State defence is now proceeding rapidly in the border counties, and especially in the Cumberland. The State authorities regard it of utmost importance that the border should be at once succor to the finances of his country, Mr. THE rebels admit a heavy loss in the late cavalry

battle, and the capture of Stuart's headquarters. THE 13th and 87th Pennsylvania Infantry had a uccessful skirmish with the rebels near Middletown, between Front Royal and Winchester GOVERNOR CURTIN, in agreement with the Secretary of War, has ordered the enlistment of colored troops, such enlistments to relieve the draft.

The Defences of the State. In the absence of any definite intelligence from the rebels or those in authority, we can only speculate upon the meaning of the news and rumors now before us. Our State has been divided into two military departments, and the Governor has published a proclamation. In our city there are bodies of militia quietly organizing, and advertisements are creeping into the papers calling upon the people to rally for the defence of the State. General Couch, one of the bravest officers of the Army of the Potomac, has had made up their mind, and came forward, opened his headquarters in Harrisburg, and is busily engaged in arranging for that defence. In what particular way the State is to be defended we do not know. The rebels may be menacing the Cumberland valley, ing income, the farmer with his stocking with the view of repeating General STUART'S full of hoarded gold, they came by thouraid; or it is possible they will profit by the audacity of Imboden and Jones, by advancing over the mountains and along the valley of the Monongahela towards Pittsburg. Against either emergency our authorities have seen proper to prepare; and the best evidence that there is danger dreaded is the fact that two generals are necessary to superintend the work. These preparations have given rise to many rumors, and talkative gentlemen in the clubs and bar-rooms are repeating fearful stories about defeat, and invasion, and the rebels in Maryland, and an anticipated fight at Washington. It is possible, but, we trust, hardly probable, that we shall have a repetition of the last year's campaigns in | ments are, all who know Mr. Cooke, all these pleasant summer months. Lee is evidently at Culpeper, as we see a despatch from him, dated at that place, describing loan, will plainly see. He has the satisfacthe recent fight at Brandy Station. He is there, either with a large force about to commence operations, or, perhaps, busily repairing the losses inflicted upon him by PLEASANTON. At all events, the very fact | al in doing the State great service. If he of his occupying Culpeper indicates a great change in his policy. It will be remembered that at this town General Pope placed his headquarters when impeding the advance of Jackson. It was our base of operations during the brief campaign on the Rapidan, which ended with the battle of Cedar Mountain; and on the retreat of General Pope, it became General LEE's base of operations against Maryland. During the last few months, it has been in the possession of the rebels, as the extreme left of | the credit of the Government, instead of betheir army, and generally held by cavalry. One or two skirmishes have taken place, one of which we see in the Richmond correspondence of the London Times, and which only serves to show that it has been little more than debatable ground. A campaign from Culpeper suggests another battle in the Bull Run valley, an attempted invasion of Maryland, and another raid into Pennsylvania. A movement of LEE necessitates a movement on the part of Hooker, and our advices lead us to think that such a movement is taking place. We should think that the policy of HOOKER will be to

to the sound of the enemy's cannon. Before LEE can invade this State he must defeat the Army of the Potomac. This is the first condition of any invasion of Pennsylvania, and we have no doubt that the opportunity will be afforded him at an early day. In the meantime our own duty is to befal our armies elsewhere, we shall be prepared to defend our State. When the rebels next advance upon Pennsylvania, let them be met with buckler and bayonet, and not time was lying in the vicinity of a rebel encampwith flags of truce and timid gentle men, but was captured without resistance.
men on horseback. It is against such a men on horseback. It is against such a danger that we now prepare, and proper management now is a duty. There should at once be organized the contingent of 15,000 men, authorized by the recent proclamation. Such a force, equipped and drilled for State defence, alone would make the threatened invasion a disastrous failure. LEE, with all his tenacity, and driven as he is to desperation by hunger and hardship, and the desire to gather strength and life in the rich valleys of Pennsylvania, would hesitate to attack such an army in the front, knowing that a greater army was in his rear. Our Governor is actuated by the proper spirit. Capable generals assist him, and the energy he exhibited before is an evidence that he will do now what is proper and prudent. It is necessary that the people should assist him. Money is needed. or what is better, a guarantee of money to pay the troops who are to be raised. There is no special provision for the payment of these volunteers, but the faith of the State, sustained by the faith of its citizens, will be sufficient. To all we address this appealthose in authority, as well as those who depend upon the State for protection and safety. Pennsylvania, in danger, every Roberts, with headquarters at Davenport.

throw himself on the path of LEE, and com-

pel him to fight. He can do this without

being subject to the difficulties that sur-

rounded Pope, for his army is in his own

hand-true, reliable, trusty-and no tardy

generals nursing their griefs, far in the rear,

Pennsylvanian should do his duty-so that, if the hour of trial should come, we may be prepared to defend our homes and firesides like freemen.

The Management of the Loan. The option of converting legal tenders into

the five-twenty loan will cease on the 1st of July, and in anticipation of this date the people are investing therein largely. The matter has been so thoroughly canvassed and published that no words of ours are neessary to urge them to further efforts, and little else remains but to congratulate the Government upon having received such an extraordinary mark of the people's confidence. The part taken by Mr. JAY COOKE, the national agent in the management of the loan, would scarcely need attention, were it not that some of the New York journals are assailing him with coarse and unjust language—classing him among those who have wrongfully made fortunes out of the war, and whose gain has been loss to the country. There is something so cruel about an

attack of this kind that we can scarcely preserve our temper in referring to it. To us Mr. Cooke has been nothing more than a banker, charged with the negotiation of the great popular loan. This he did in the way of business and we have no doubt he made money by the operation. His gains, however, have been no more than would have resulted from a prudent attention to his own affairs. He is at the head of a large house, and his name was respected long before his appointment as subscription agent. He had succeeded in pushing his business into every part of the Union, and pecuniary success and prospects sufficient for any reasonable man were the result of his energy and business talent. He has served the Government at the expense of this vast business, and we can easily see that nothing but the great success attending his management of the loan has prevented him from

losing its natural revenues. Justice to Mr. Cooke further requires that we should not regard his management of the loan as a mere matter of trade. When the Secretary of the Treasury asked him to assume the agency, it was not without misgivings, and many men, placed like Mr. COOKE, with so much sure profit coming out of his business, and the prospect of profits still larger, by carefully and cautiously watching the effect of the war upon securities, would have declined the offer. Our armies were in a sad state; the unfriendly press of London and New York multiplied attacks upon the Secretary of the Treasury. The Herald denounced him as a failure, while the London Times ridiculed his financiering. There were bankers in New York, and many here, who would not touch the national loan. They dealt in stocks and gold, and depreciated the national securities by giving preference to fancy shares, and became enemies of the country by being unfriendly to its financial policy. Partly from his confidence in Secretary Chase's system, from a belief in with the loyal hope of being able to bring COOKE entered upon the work. It chanced that bright days came very soon—but that

his own business facilities, and certainly Colonels Williams and Hampton were killed, and | was merely the opportunity and not the re-He threw his whole energies into the work. Judging rightly, that no loan could ever be popular without reaching the heart of the people, he appealed directly to them. Assisted by the loyal press, inspired by the genius of the Secretary of the Treasury, encouraged by the evidences of tractor. confidence shown by the people, Mr. Cooke pushed on his work with persistent energy and canvassed the whole country, sending agents into every loyal State and enlightening the minds of the people as to the nature of the loan. He sowed the seed

of the harvest. Despite the apathy of our prominent capitalists and the doubts and fears of lukewarm patriots, the fruit came forth-gradually and slowly at first, weak, uncertain, and in sums of a hundred or a thousand dollars. The people, however, not as the members of a party, or a company, or a corporation, nor as mere lenders and borrowers of money, but from all classes and sections; the merchant with his swell: sands, and it seemed as if the nation was of one mind, and that the loan should be taken. Then it was that the harvest ripened. and Mr. Cooke was so overwhelmed with applications that the busy fingers of many men were necessary to answer them, for the few straggling hundreds had swollen into an average subscription of two millions per day. Then the bankers and merchants who had been cold in the beginning were suddenly seized with envy, and calumniated their fellow-banker as one who was obtaining wealth out of the distresses of the coun-

How very unjust and cruel such statewho, like this newspaper, felt a pleasure and a pride in assisting him to popularize the tion of knowing that whether as a banker who has shown remarkable business tact, or as a loyal man who has been earnest in serving his country, he has been instrumenthas made money in so doing, it is nothing more than he should have done. It is very certain that when he commenced there was a prospect of his losing money and ruining his business; and we are convinced that if he had followed the example of many eminent bankers in New York, he would have given a selfish and exclusive attention to his own private enterprises, and permitted the Secretary of the Treasury to carry his loan to the best market that could be found, and ing sustained and strengthened, would have been the prey and the scorn of the gamblers on the Stock Exchange.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to "The Press." WASHINGTON, June 14, 1863. Aid to Provost Marshals.

General Halleck has issued an order that on the pplication of the provost marshal for military aid n performance of duties imposed on him by law, the anding officer of the military department will cannot supply the force asked for, or does not deem it necessary, he will immediately so inform the proial, in order that the latter may properly advise the Provost Marshal General. Pursuit of the Pirates.

Upon receiving intelligence of the recent piratica romptly despatched vessels in pursuit of the pirate. Four vessels left New York on Saturday night: hree sailed from Hampton Roads, and were to be Blockade Runners Taken.

Lieutenant Commander Morris, of the United States gunboat Port Royal, forwards to the Navv Department the report of Acting Master VAN SLYCK, who commanded the boat expedition from that yessel on the 23d ultimo, resulting in the capmake ready, so that, no matter what may ture of the sloop Fashion, having on board 50 bales Sea Island cotton. This vessel was 45 miles shove the town of Apalachicola waiting an opportunity to run the blockade, but the expedition for her cap tons. Ostensibly she was bound for Matamoros but by the admission of the persons on board, she intended to run the blockade. Her cergo was not at all adapted to the Mexican trade.

> Louisiana. It is stated in high quarters that Messrs. Corr MAN, MARRIOTT and JOHNSON, themselves planters, resenting, as is alleged, the planters of Lou isiana, had an interview with the President They suggested, it is understood, that on as would result in proclaiming Louisiana to e a State of the old Union, having all the constitu ional rights enjoyed before the rebellion. The Pre holds the matter under advisement. Gen. Fitz John Porter.

FITZ JOHN PORTER is engaged in preparing a answer to the statement of Mr. Hour, gadge advo final action diamissing him in utter diagrace from Admiral Farragut. The report is demied that Admiral FARRAGI vishes to be relieved from his present command,

from which he cannot well be spared. Admiral Dahlgren, it is said, will take command under The lowa District. The military district of Iowa, under the command of Major General Pore, has been constituted so as to include all the territory within the State of Iowa, except the village of Sloux City, and put under the command of Brigadier General B. S.

Naval. Commodore EDWARD DONALSON has been de tached from the receiving ship at Philadelphia and ordered to command the United States steams: Keystone State. Lieutenant G. R. GRAY ha en ordered to command the receiving ship at Phi-Invalid Corps.

Five hundred soldiers, who are unfit for active service in the field, but competent to perform other duty, have been assigned to the invalid corps, and will proceed to Harrisburg. These form the nucleu of this new organization.

Appointment. E. D. WEBSTER has been promoted to a high posiion in the State Department, THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

Johnston's Forces at Sartoria, on the Yazoo – Our Forces Retire to Haines' Bluff – The Bombardment of Vicksburg Continued. Johnson's Landing, June 8, via Cairo; June 13. The lines of the army are in the same position. Jannonading from the front and rear have been oing on at intervals all day. A small body of our troops at Sartoria, on the Yazoo, on the 5th, were met and attacked by a portion of Johnston's forces, when we retired to Haines' Bluff without loss. It was anticipated that the rebels might attack that position, but ample preparation has been made to repel them. The reels are known to be in a terrible condition within

The weather is hot. The health and spirits of our TENNESSEE.

Rebel Reports — Wreck of the Spanish Steamer Solar. MURPREESBORO, June 14.—The rebel papers of he 10th give an account of Grierson's raid on Clin ton. Louisians, on the 3d, and say that his force was one thousand. The rebel officer, Logan, claims to have driven Grierson six miles, taking two guns and killing and capturing thirty-five Federals. The ebel loss was two killed and several wounded. MOBILE, June 9.—The Spanish steamer Solar, from Havana, for this port, was lost 40 miles out, in a storm on the 26th ult. Only four of the crew and passengers escaped. Among the lost was Colonel

Sharp, of Buckner's staff. The cargo was valued at . A letter from Jackson, dated the 8th, says Grant s slowly approaching by parallels, and is now four nundred yards from the outer works. The entire rebel loss is six hundred. Jackson's cavalry had cut their way to Vicksburg. One of the Yankee gunboats has been left in the Red river, owing to the low waters. The Chattanooga Rebel of the 12th has nothing whatever from Vicksburg.

The Rebel also reports that Morgan is going to

Steward, of Tennessee, has been made a major neral, and assigned to the command of a division of Bragg's army, stationed at Wartrace. nel Wilder returned yesterday from a scout, bringing in 150 horses, fifty beef cattle, twelve priso ers, and killed five rebels. NEW YORK, June 14 .- A special despatch to the Herald, dated Triune, to day, says: A new army corps, denominated a reserve corps, for the Department of the Cumberland, is placed under the command of Major General Gordon W.

Granger, with his headquarters at Triune, to be composed of three divisions, commanded by Briga lier Generals J. D. Morgan, P. S. Granger, and A. A strong force of the enemy, estimated at 10,000, under Forrest and Col. Cruse, is still hovering about

our front. No demonstrations have been made recently. All is quiet at Franklin. KENTUCKY. Capture of Guerillas-Recapture of Stolen

Horses—Attack on Federal Cavalry.
LOUISVILLE, June 14.—It is reported that our orces to-day captured the band of guerillas that committed depredations yesterday near Elizabeth-town, and recovered all the stolen Government horses except twelve. LEXINGTON, June 14.—Refugees from Mount Sterling and Winchester, just arrived, report that three hundred rebels, under Peter Everett, this morning attacked a part of the 14th Kentucky Cayalry, on Slate creek, east of Mount Sterling. A severe enforces commenced retreating slowly, fighting as they withdrew. Reinforcements have been sent them. The Federal Major Williams and Lieutenant Williams were wounded, the former in the thigh. Last night the military authorities here arrested Captain Letchaw, his clerk, and Witmore, a con-

The Pirate Steamer Georgia-More Vessels Burned. NEW YORK, June 14.—The ship Bucephalus, from Bahia May 16th, arrived to-day, has on board Captain Weaver and family, of the bark Union Jack; Captain Melcher and wife, of the ship Dorcas Prince; Captain Peck, of the ship Sea Lark, and Captain Phillips, of the ship Dictator, all captured by rebel The British bark Castor arrived at Bahia, from

the pirates. The pirate steamer Georgia being in nort at the time, the authorities ordered both out of The bark Webster, from Boston, arrived at Bahia n the 14th, escaping the pirates. of the ship Dictator, states that he sailed from Liverpool on the 6th ultimo, with a cargo of coal for Hong Kong, and on the 25th, in latitude 25° north, longitude 21° 40' west, was chased, captured, and burned by the pirate steamer Georgia. He and his crew were taken on board the Georgia, when Captain Maury steered for the island of St. Vincents. Cape de Verde, where he arrived on the 30th but an American man-of-war being seen in the harbor, the rebel put on steam at full speed for the The captain and crew were landed. Maury giving common iron vessel, two hundred and twenty fee ong and thirty feet beam, brig-rigged, full poopleck, and has a very large smoke-stack. She is said to be able to steam fourteen miles per hour, but this is doubtful. Her crew are mere boys. Captain Peck, of the ship Sea Lark, states that he sailed from Boston March 28, for San Francisco. In lat. 24 S. long. 29 W. saw a large vessel on fire, her, saw a steamer's light and put about to the eastward and escaped. On the 3d of May, in lat. 9 35 S. long. 31 20 W., saw a sail and discovered her to be a light the pirate came up, showing an American flag. were boarded, and made a prize to the pirate Ala-Captain Peck was sent on board the pirate and his officers and crew placed in irons, and the captain was not allowed to speak to them. The pirates took the chests and trunks of the crew, and s much of the cargo as they wanted, and then burned the ship. Captain Melcher, of the Dorcas Prince states that he sailed from New York, March 13th, for Shanghae. April 26th he was chased and captured by the pirate Alabama, in lat. 35 S. long, 31.35 W. After Melcher states that he was on board the pirate six

removing a quantity of provisions and putting the crew in irons, the pirates burned the ship. Captain teen days, during which the pirate chased and poarded every yessel in sight, always chasing with he American flag flying, and stating to foreign vessels that she was a United States gunboat in search of the Alabama. They got plenty of newspapers from outward-bound vessels, and were thus kept The pirate Georgia was the steamer Japan, bu

changed her name on reaching the equator, her first prize being the Dictator. The Alabama arrived at Bahia May 12, landing there over eighty captures seamen and officers. The pirate Florida was then at Pernambuco.

Another Pirate. New York. June 14:-The schooner Philip Bridges reports, on the 8th inst., in latitude 33° 26' long, 780 8', spoke schooner Alfred H. Partridge, o York, hence for Matamoros. The Parti was boarded on the previous day, in lat. 340 40' long 73° 8′, by the privateer brig Clarence, but was released on giving bonds. The five colored seamen taken from the Whistling Wind were transferred to the Partridge, and by her to the Philip Bridges, which brought them here. The captain and two seamen of the Bridges are sick. The schooner Genoveva reports, on the 10th, in furnish such force as he may deem necessary. If he lat. 33° 41', long. 73° 21', passed a brig, apparently a

clipper, on fire, and burned down to her copper. The State Defence. HARRISBURG, June 13.-We are authorized t are, for the present, in the State Capitol building second story. All interested in the organization of troops unde

the order just issued should report to him. CHAMBERSBURG, June 13.—The threatened rebel raid into Pennsylvania has roused the people on the ized in the Cumberland valley for the defence of the State under General Couch. Colored Troops to be Raised in Pennsyl-HARRISBURG, June 14.—The following order has HEADQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA,
HARRISBURG, June 13, 1869.
GENERAL ORDERS No. 43.

Wheteas information has been received from the War Department that the State will receive credit for all enlistments of colored men who may be mustered into the United States service as Pennsylvania troops under the authority of the War Department, and that no credit can be allowed for individuals who leave the State and are mustered into organizations elsewhere: it is ordered. zations elsewhere: it is orderedinto organizations elsewhere; it is ordered— First. All persons are prohibited from raising colored volunteers in Pennsylvania otherwise than under the authority of the War Department to re-cruit in Pennsylvania. Second. The people of color in Pennsylvania are forbidden to enlist in or attach themselves to second. The people of coor in Fernsylvania are forbidden to enlist in or attach themselves to any organization of colored volunteers to be furnished from other States.

Third, All magistrates, district attorneys, and officers of the Commonwealth, are required to arrest and prosecute all persons who shall disobey this general order, and particularly all persons, their aiders and anottors, who, under any pretended authority, shall enlist colored volunteers for any brigade, regiment, battery, or company to be furnished from other States, or who shall advertise and open, or keep recruiting stations for such enlistments, excepting under the authority of the War Department, to recruit in Pennsylvania, so that such offenders may be brought to justice.

By order:

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

A. L. Russell, Adjutant General P. M.

The Union Convention. PITTSBURG, June 13.—The delegates of Allegheny county to the Union Convention will earnestly support the nomination of Hon. G. P. Penny for Go vernor, in pursuance of their instruc is a strong disposition to favor the renomination of Governor Curtin. The friends of Covode are also active. As to the candidate for Judgeship, it is unood here that Judge Shannon will be favored

by the delegates of this county. The Threatened Rebel Raid. BALTIMORE, June 14. - Special despatches ceived by the American from correspondents along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Rallroad represent matters there favorable as yet. DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA.

respondence of The Press. 1 FORTRESS MONROE, June 12, 1863.

Fort Norfolk, a short mile from the city bearing the same name, has frequently been made the rendezvous for rebel prisoners, from whence they are distributed to places of greater security. This fort has a very superannuated appearance; a pile of old shot and shells can be perceived on the beach, and one or two cannon repose harmlessly on the parapet. As they lie dismounted, looking venerable with the rust of half a century, we wonder if their muzzles ever belched forth destruction when the spark was applied. Major Weidman, the present commander is exceedingly strict in his watch upon his prisoners, and if any advantage is taken of a favor beatowed upon a rebel, woe be unto him, for henceforth he is debarred the light of his countenance. On Wednesday, the 10th inst., 97 rebel prisoners were received from this place on board the Maple Leaf, Captain Mulford mmanding, among whom were some 70 officers, 27 having been paroled, a precaution generally taker by Major Weldman, when he receives such people at Fort Norfolk. The steamer proceeded to Fo Delaware. Second Lieutenant W. E. Donay, with a squad of 10 men, having empty muskets, belonging to the 3d Pennsylvania Artillery, were the guard. When about six miles from Cape Henry light house, a conspiracy, which had been talked over among the prisoners for some time, culminated. A large number of the rebel officers, led on and incited by the notorious Ned McGown, of California fame, seized the arms of the guard and paroled the lieutenant and his ten men. They determined to run their prize into Nassau ; but upon examination discovered they had not sufficient coal to ena ble them to reach that place, so they lowered the small boats, and all save the twenty-seve paroled officers landed near the Cape Henry light house, at which place a squad of 25 men belonging to the 173d Pennsylvania Regiment are stationed. If

they had made a dash on these men, and captured their arms and ammunition, they would all have been armed. It is difficult to tell whether they willunite their fortunes or not; most probably they will adopt the safer plan, and go singly into the swamps. Captain Iba, with 200 men of the 170th Pennsylvania, were instantly ordered out by Gen. Viele to scour the country to Cape Henry. Major Murray, with 300 of the 148th New York, were sent out to examine the neighborhood about the Diama Swamp, and also Captain Mitchell, with a con siderable number of the 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry I hope these rebels will not be permitted to escape thus. It is establishing a bad precedent, and, dead or alive, they should, every man, be brought back and sent to Fort Delaware. How foolish it looks to set a guard of ten men and a second lieutenant, with unloaded muskets, over ninety prisoners. What a sore temptation it is to them to capture their in ensive guards and escape. The gunboat Dacotah has just arrived, and is anchored in the Roads. Arrest of the Murderers of Provost Marshal Stevens.

CINCINNATI, June 13 .- A despatch to the Comm cial from Indianapolis, dated yesterday, states that the murderers of Provost Marshal Stevens had been arrested and brought to that city. A man was hung till almost lifeless by a crowd of excited cilizens in the vicinity of the murder for using traitorous lan-A company of cavalry has been sent to Johnson county to aid the enrolment.

NEW YORK CITY. pecial Correspondence of The Press.]

NEW YORK, June 12, 1863. For some time past the steady and marked declin f Wall-street quotations has been notable, and

fruitful source of comment among those who move in the position of tangents to the vast speculative circle of bulls and bears. Not only in regard to specie transactions has this decline been notable, for similar influence has been exerted upon the entire commercial list of staple goods. It would really seem as though this vast bubble of inflation has at length received a fatal puncture, much to the chagrin of speculators indeed, but inspiring a far more confident feeling among citizens at large. Fat men, with small incomes and grave responsibilities, begin to see their way more clearly, when they contemplate and other necessities of existence. These results are, in a degree, attributable to the confident expectations so generally entertained of a speedy reopenthe efforts of Generals Banks and Grant. But perhaps the most reasonable solution may be found in the renewed confidence in the Government which able press and the treasonable offshoots of the Democratic party may aver to the contrary, the indica tions of this feeling are unmistakable; and to these we are indebted for the unusual signs of active malice observable among the disaffected cliques in our midst. Such evidences are sally ominous to men of this class, constituting, as it were, a "mene tekel, upharsin," which they cannot decipher without a twinge of fear. And therefore this sudden vivifi cation; therefore this bold and desperate stand against the inevitable encroachments of a tide which hey cannot hope to stem; therefore peace meetings, and blatant protests against Administrative usurp tions. How far this downward tendency of quota-tions may be increased by sudden impulses, such as Liverpool, with a cargo of coal and ammunition for might arise from authentic news of a victory in the West, it is idle to speculate. Thus much may be said, however: if faint indications are to be looked

upon as in any degree prophetic, such an occurrence vould induce a more rapid decline than the market has yet exhibited.
A CAMPAIGN AT SEA. As an offset to this thoroughly dreary and vapid deception, we have the details of an occurrence which, though happening over a year ago, has not yet lost its pleasant savor, and will be found pecu liarly appetizing. Full reliance may be placed upon the main details, coming, as they do, from a Government official who was present during the transact tion. It appears that the steamer Persia, in one o her trips to Liverpool during the early part of the war, carried out a great number of passengers, large majority of whom were Southerners, bound for European dissemination. Among the remaining gentlemen was one of Hebrew extraction, Mr. Josephs by name, a modest and somewhat retiring man, who was distinguished for elegant vocal powers, and his obliging disposition in or 7ith their exhibition. This, of course, was a source of irritation to many, who, unable to prese distinguishing characteristics or powers, were forced to flounder hopelessly about in painful unrecognition and the feeling was curiously endemic among the hot-blooded essences of chivalry. For a long time, however, Josephs was allowed immunity from all disagreeable allusions : but a reckoning came at last One afternoon, when the passengers were all upon the upper deck, promenading or lounging, according to the fancy of each, a select group of ladies and gentlemen begged Mr. Josephs for a ballad. Here then, was an opportunity, and a flower of chivalry was not wanting to improve it. One of the Southerners requested in a sneering and pointed manner, "some of the songs of Israel." Josephs, under

standing what was intended, crossed the deck to where the fellow stood, and demanded an explana ened, and with a swagger drew his knife and flour proceedings the first officer interfered; and ordered the knife to be sheathed; the only effect was a hasty gathering of a score of friends, all protesting against British interference with the belliegae youth. Here, then, was a pretty tangle, indeed. Captain this juncture made his appearance, and demanded of the knife-drawer an immediate apology, not only to Mr. Josephs, but to the passengers present. The answer was much profanity, loud denunciation and the rather ominous appearance of a score more of knives. The storm was now at its height; the timid among the passengers began to retire below. "Sir," said Judkins imperturbably, "you are standing on the deck of a British ship. I will give you ten minutes to consider my demand; should you then refuse, I will put you in irons, and deliver you up to the American consulat Liverpool." This announcement was met with loud defiance, and even threats of personal violence, and, when the ninth of the minutes had elapsed, the whole body | this city. of chivalry stood in threatening attitude, evidently bent on mischief. At the tenth, Captain Judkins appeared upon deck, leading his armed crew, and fully prepared for a vigorous campaign. The result can easily be imagined: Confederate stock went

down abominably; the apologies were made, and the modern Bayard was seen no more by the pas-sengers until the Persia lay moored at her wharf. Public Entertainments. THE NEW CHESTNUT STREET THEATRE.—On Saturday evening Mrs. John Wood concluded her engagement at this establishment. In respect to pleasure and enthusiasm, the engagement may be pronounced a very successful one; but only passably so with respect to numbers. The queen of comedy, butlesque, and song has enjoyed a long lease from public favor. We hope the management, as well as the star, has secured a pecuniary benefit. The plays which have been produced under the superintendence, we might say, of Mrs. Wood, are laughably extravagant in the main. They teem with dramatic eccentricities.

Their authors are tinctured with the wit, if not with the elegance, of the old writers. Their mediocre puns are such as a clown in the ring might manufacture, and their best, perhaps, are such as the most inveterate punster might perpetrate. It is the tone of the actres punser might perpetrate. List the tone of meaches, which sives the author's language meaning. In Mrs. Wood's burlesque there is a constant charm, an unusual versatility, which always win the plandit they deserve. These sometimes blind her friends to her faults. She has a sweet and correct voice, delicate and not irregular features, a symmetrical and graceful form. Her some-time experience of stage-life has taught her its uses, and the public is abundantly pleased with hor appreciation of them. In parting, but for a time, we trust, from Mrs. Wood, we are happy to express our appreciation of her good looks, her talents, and her success. The field in which she labors is one which has been cultivated meither widely nor successfully. Its exclusive and eccentric qualities require a pretty, lively woman, who can relish the merriment she creates. Perhaps one of the principal faults to be found is that Mrs. Wood relishes it too apparently. It is all very well to giggie and simper in a part, but exceedingly reprehensible to do so out of it. The indulgence of an audience often pardons this even in the case of an obscure and insignificant ctor, and sometimes with a favorite one, passes it over altogether. The courtesy of the stage, like that of private life, forbids one turning his back upon the public, and, in affectation or in carnest, indulge in an absurd rights. This is what Mrs. Wood has been doing night fter night, and is a flaw in her performance upleasantly noticeable. Her season has been prosperous and the applause prodigious. There are some people who aver that prima donnas would be glad to answer encores ad infinitum, and die, like a rose, in "operatic pain."
This maxim's truth was severely, tested by the "Tyrolean" song, which was veriferously applauded. It is unfair and unkind to insist on the repetition of a song. However pleasing the tune may be, and however delicious its execution, it is impossible that it should gain in attractiveness by an immediate repetition. This is a fault, however, so incorrigible in a loaved public, and so gratifying to the artist, that it pleased public, and so gratifying depending that it would perhaps be out of place to dwell uponit. Messrs.
Davidee and Chapman have been excellent auxiliaries in the plays produced. The former was very funny in his exit dance in Jenny Lind, and just as 'ridiculous as' he ought to be as Powhattan I. Mr. Chapman does not lose by comparison; he performs his parts with gusto and merit.
This evening Mrs. D. P. Bowers will appear in "The

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA. Arrival of the Steamer Ocean Queen NEW YORK, June 14.—The steamer Ocean arrived from Aspinwall with dates to the 9th. She brings \$315,000 in treasure, the California mail

She brings \$315,000 in treasure, the California mails, and one hundred passengers.

A Panama letter states that the news of the fall of Puebla has been received there, via Acapulco.

Carthagena dates atate that the Feder 4 Constitution had been sanctioned by the National Convertion on the 13th, and that Mosquera is appointed Provisional President till April, 1864, when a President will be elected by the people to take his place.

Central American dates represent alfairs as generally gloomy. Carrero threatens to attack Salvador. Nicaragua also threatens war on Salvador and Honduras. duras.

Mr. Dickinson, the American minister, had a compilmentary banquet in Nicaragua. President Martinez and other dignitaries were present.

The news from the Isthmus is unimportant. The Assembly had passed laws authorizing the Governor to negotiate an adjustment of the taxes on the steamship companies. aip companies.

The South American steamer arrived at Tabogo n the 9th inst., but too late to get the mails across

THE CITY. The Thermometer

WIND. SW NNW END. ENE SSW ... WSW ... SW NNW ... EVN ... ENE JUNE 14, 1862.

6 A. M. ... 12 M. ... 8 P. M. 6 A. M. ... 12 M. ... 3 P. M. 62 ... 69½ ... 73 WIND. WbyN...WNW...W ESE...NEbyE.. Capture of Philadelphia Vessels by a Rebel Pirate-Full Particulars. In addition to the particulars published in another

column of the depredations of the rebel pirate Co quette upon three Philadelphia vessels, we furnish the following account:
Yesterday afternoon the schooner Kate Steward one of the vessels captured by the Coquette, and relessed upon giving bonds, came up the Delaware and hauled in at a wharf on Kaighn's Point. The Kate Steward is commanded by Captain George E. Teague, of Bangor, Maine. The first mate's name is John Bisset. She is a Philadelphia vessel, and belongs to E. A. Souder & Co., having been built nine years. Her value is \$13,400, and she carries a

HER CAPTURE. At the time the Steward was overhauled she was about 37 miles off Cape Charles, latitude 37° 10′, longitude 75° 5'. On Friday morning she observed three vessels, one of which was in command of the pirate eed, and the other two were the prizes previously taken, and which had not yet been destroyed. Capt. Teague reports that from the signals made he sup-posed one of the vessels to be in distress, and having an American jack flying at the time, ran down to ascertain the trouble. As soon as he neared the pirate craft he was ordered to heave to, and a boat with a crew of five men, without officers, was sent to board him. These men are reported as a most ourderous-looking set of villains, two of them being Portuguese. Captain Teague had left his revolver in the cabin, and while considering whether he should go down for it or not the boat came up. The pirates were all pretty well intoxicated at the time, and had their weapons concealed. One of them jumped on board and seizing the captain by the hand said, "How do you do?" The remaining four came on board, drew their weapons, and in a quiet man-ner informed the captain that he was a prize. They ordered him, with four of his men, to accompany them on board the pirate craft, previous to which,

however, they threatened to shoot him if he did not give up his revolver. The captain's wife went into he cabin and produced the weapon. INTERVIEW WITH THE PIRATE LEADER. The Captain and five of his men were then taken on board the craft, and he was soon ushered into the cabin in the presence of Reed, the commander of the pirates. Reed is described as a careworn-looking individual, about thirty-five years of age, five feet ten inches in height, and fair complexion. Upon entering the cabin, he asked Captain Teague the value of his vessel, and whether he was able to give bonds. The Captain replied that, under the present circumstances, he thought he was. Reed then made out he bond for seven thousand dollars, and handed it to the Captain. While this scene was transpiring in the cabin, a transfer of the crews of the Tacony, brig Mary Alvina, and schooner M. A. Shindler, was made to

being in ballast at the time. A COPY OF THE BOND. The following is a verbatim copy of the bond, The following is a verbatim copy of the bond, which Reed, in his great haste, forgot to date:

The schooner Kate Steward was this day captured by the Confederate bark Florida, No. 2, and bonded for the sum of seven thousand dollars, payable to the President of the Confederate States thirty days after a ratification of a treaty of peace between the Confederate States and the United States of America.

GHAS. W. REED, C. S. N.,

Lieutenant Commanding,

HE TAKES HIS DEPÁRTURE. After making out the bond, Reed politely informed Captain Teague that he could again go on board his vessel and proceed on his course as soon as he saw his (Reed's) colors. The captain wasked him if answered never mind, you proceed as soon as you see any colors. The captain then came board the Kate Stewerd, and immediately Reed hoisted the American flag, no Confederate flag having been displayed during the whole affair. Before Captain Teague, with his increased crew, had proceeded far the pirates fired the Mary Alvina and the M. A. Shindler. All hands assert that they were treated very well by their captors, and but little alarm was felt as to their personal safety. It is thought that the pirates would have destroyed the Kate Steward also, and retained the crews and passengers, only, as they said, they did not wish to be worried with females, there being a number o poard the vessel. PASSENGERS ON BOARD THE KATE STEWARD.

Captain Teague had sailed from Key West, where he took in a number of passengers. Their names Mr. Allen, deputy collector at Key West, with his wife and three children. Mr. Hugh Daily and lady, on their way to Scot-

Mrs. Frederica Glass, for New York. In addition to these there were one or two other persons, who were passengers on board the other two vessels. One of these was a Mr. Dougherty, a grain merchant, coming from Port Royal to this city. He was captured on board the Tacony, which vessel Reed took and destroyed his own. Mr. Dougherty lost about \$500 in goods and money, although the privilege was given him of taking away his watch.

ONE OF THE CREW WANTS TO JOIN THE PIRATE One of the pirates informed Captain Teague that Reed was in command of thirty-two men. One of the crew of the Mary Alvini wanted to join the rebel craft, but they refused to have him, as they were afraid they could not trust him. The pirate, before overhauling the Kate Steward, tried to get rid of her prisoners by transferring them to some foreignbound vessel, so as to carry them where they could not soon tell the tale of their capture. As no such vessel could be found, they were all placed on board the Kate Steward, whose captain treated them with the utmost kindness. The pirates expected to sail next for Cape Cod to break up our fishery there, and disperse the fishing fleet. Captain Frohock, of the brig Mary Alvina, reports

they were in distress. They asked him what kind of stores he had on board, and he demanded to know what they wanted. One of them answered, very slowly, "Bread, beef, and pork." This had been a signal agreed upon by the pirates, as they each one drew revolvers, and covered him and his crew. The pirates on this occasion were commanded by a mate, whom they called "Cutts." Captain From his whole crew were taken on board the pirate. His crew were placed in the hold, but none of them treated harshly. The Tacony, the vessel now held by Reed, was in ballast at the time of her capture, and belonged to Geo. R. Ayres, merchant of THE FLORAL FAIR.—The Grand Floral

THE FLORAL FAIR.—The Grand Floral Fair at Concert Hall, for the benefit of sick and wounded soldrers, still continues open, and is the theme, of admiration by all who witness it. Last week it was thronged with the beauty and fashion of the city; and we are pleased to understand that the ladies have met with that success in their sales which this worthy object merits.

All the tables are tastefully decorated, and are well supplied with some of the handsomest and most recherche articles; these, with the profuse decorations of the hall, make the tout en-semble of the Fair magnificent. Among the many beautiful tables, No. 14, at the entrance, presents a very attractive appearance; it is gracefully arched, entwined with evergreens, and surmounted with eagles and flags; it is splendidly furnished with a large variety of the costlest and most elegant of articles. Among the principal features noticeable are "the three flags," respectively dedicated to the President, our Governor, and the Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll; the workmanhip upon them is, exquisite; they were all wrought by Miss Louiss Claghorn, a young lady of this sity, noted for her patriotism, agreeable manners, and untiring exertions in works of benevolence. In addition to these, there is a large and superb silk flag to be presented to the Union League; there is also on this "Chestnut Hill table" those elegant works of art known as phantom bouquets, as well as a conservatory of wax work looking as natural as the original, besides an infinite variety of other really beautiful articles. Among the many beautiful tables, No. 14, at the besides an infinite variety of other really beautiful articles.

This table, as well as the one adjacent, used for refreshments, is presided over by Mrs. E. W. Hutter; her rare accomplishments and many virtues are fully appreciated by hosts of admirers. She is assisted by a bevy of agreeable young ladies; of whom it is difficult to decide whether they or the bouquets are the prettiest.

Table No. 13 is to the left as you enter. On no table in the hall has more genuine taste or greater elegance been exercised in its erection; the arches are covered with white gauze and encircled with evergreens.

with white gauze and encircled with evergreens. An eagle is perched on the apex, from whose talons American flags half conceal half disclose the words, "For the Christian Commission;" the decorations on this table are so artistically arranged as to make it especially attractive. It is well supplied with a variety of elegant fancy articles, including hanging baskets of natural flowers, bead work, &c., as well as a profusion of bouquets; there are also some choice oil paintings, by eminent artists, advantageously displayed.

Those desiring to contribute to that noble charity, "The Christian Commission," can leave their subscriptions or donations with any of the ladies.
This table is presided over-by Mrs. Stairs; her assistants are ladies occupying high positions in social dicites, who are affable, courteous, and agreeable. We might go and speak of table No. 12 adjoining, representing the West Philadelphia Hospital, presided over by that amiable and pleasant lady, Miss Sinclair; also, of many others; but our space to day does not be the mile. does not permit.

We would singgest to those having a superabundance of flowers, that they send them to the hall. We would sing intimate to those having season tlekets, that they yield the fair during the morn-confidence of the season that they wish they are examine the many ing or afternoon, when they can examine attractive articles, by daylight. This grand promenade concent will be given.

FRUITFUL PRESENT.—On Saturday after-FRUITFUT PRESENT.—On Saturday after noon Mr. William M. Cooper was presented with a basket of natural fruit by the lady managers of the fair which closed at the Coopershop Saloon on Saturday evening. The fruit consisted of black Hamburg grapes, Inactous peaches, pears, sprioots, plums, strawberries, Sc., all grown, of course, in hothouses. The presentation speech was made by the Rev. John Chambers. He was briefly and pleasantly replied to, by the teclibent. It is the intention of Mystery of Audley Court."

Mystery of Audley Court."

Right North Street Opena House. Uncle Tom's
Cabin" has been playing here with great success. The
sprointments are in good taste, and the drams proceeds. replied to by the recipient. It is the intenti Mr. Cooper to have a fac simile of the present smoothly and is acted very respectably. The houses

understand that the play is to be continued this week. in wax by a celebrated lady artist.

ITH AMY Corps.—The following are the proceedings of a meeting retently held by the Germans composing the 11th Army Corps, and who were soverely censured by the newspaper press for alleged unsoldier-like conduct at the battle of Chancellorverely censured by the newspaper press for alleged unsoldier-like conduct at the battle of Chancellor-ville:

Whereas, at the first call of the country, the Germans have joined, in tens o' thousands, the army, ready to sacrifice their lives for the preservation of the Union and the Constitution, and have proved themselves, on many a battle field, worthy companions of the American soldier; and whereas, gross likels on the German regiments of the 11th Army Corps have been lately published and widely circulated, throwing on them all the blame for the disastrons result of the battle of Chancellorville, and representing them as not trustworthy on the field of battle; and whereas, such misropresentations have the tendency to discourage those regiments yet in service, and defer those whose service has expired from re enlisting; therefore,

Resolved, That we make publishly known the following facts, which are vouched for by hundreds of the returned voluntoers and officers:

1. The first division of the 11th Corps was so completely surprised by overwhelming forces, simultaneously in the rear and the flank, that some of cur soldiers were killed while yet sitting on their knapsacks. The general who allowed the enemy thus to surprise our forces must be held responsible for the reverse, and not the soldier or rubordinate commander, who merely has to obey orders, and cannet reconnoitre or change his position of his accord.

2. The 11th Army Corps numbered about 12,000 men, 1,000 of whom were American and 5,000 German soldiers, If, therefore, injustice has been done to the 11th Army Corps, it was still, greater injustice to single out the German regiments, which, ender commander, who merely has to beek, first checked the enemy, and fought him gallantly, was composed one American, one German, and two mixed regiments. Therefore, Cermans share with Americans the honor that is justify due to this gallant of the subjects of the seathered soldiers, when passing the subject of the seathered soldiers, when passing

Americans the honor that is justly due to this gallaut brigade.

4. Hundreds of the scattered soldiers, when passing Rushbock's brigade, joined his command, and grasped the first opportunity to prove themselves what they always had been, true and brave soldiers.

Resolved, That we request the Government to publish the official reports at an early day

Resolved, That we respectfully but earnestly nrge the Government to remove those generals who have so glaringly shown their incompetency, and place in their positions other generals who enjoy and deserve the unqualified confidence of the army. RESISTING THE ENROLMENT IN BUCKS

RESISTING THE ENROLMENT IN BUCKS COUNTY.—Owing to the fact that Henry W. Bach, a returned volunteer, at present one of the enrolling officers in Bucks county, having been resisted, fired at, and his life threatened, the details of which will be found in the police column in this day's Press, the provost marshal, Mr. M. Yardley, sent a squad of men to arrest the parties. They mer with considerable difficulty, but finally, about two o'clock on Saturday morning, the guard difficulty of the inmakes no blood was shed. The guard demanded the inmakes no blood was shed. The guard demanded the inmakes no blood was shed. The guard demanded the inmakes no blood was shed. The guard demanded the inmakes no blood was shed. The guard demanded the inmakes no surrender, but this was refused. The door was opened, and the guard entered. I hey found Mr. Sarver, Mr. Oliver Shillenberger, and two others, armed for a deadly conflict. An unconditional surrender was demanded. A signal bell was rung from one of the windows of the house, and presently bells from neighboring farm-houses were rung, and the early morning air was disturbed with the discordant music of a dozon dinner hours, mingledswith the bellowing of bulls, whose morning maps in adjacent fields were disturbed. There was a lively time in prospect. The guard put themselves into battle array, and awaited the onset. The neighbors began to arrive, and four men, with a couple of determined soldiers, were held in durance. The remainder of the guard, four or five in number, proceeded to reconnoitre, and to meet any reinforcement that might come.

Captain Artiman again demanded a surrender of the party in the house, and a refusal was again made. A conflict was now about to ensue. The four men manawised to get a shot at the two soldiers, and presently a pistol went off, and Sarver was shot, in the hip. It is not accurately ascertained whether he was shot by one of the guard, or whether it was the result of an accidental discharge of his own pistol. The party, however, was arrested.

AWARD OF GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS .e following Government contracts were awarded. Saturday, at the Quartermaster's office in this ity: W. J. Hansell & Sons, Philadelphia, 100 four-horse ambulance whips, 74 cents.

Jacob K. Smith, Philadelphia, 100 whips, black-Jacob K. Smith, Philadelphia, 334 jockey-sticks, snake, \$1.

Henry Simons, Philadelphia, 334 jockey-sticks, hickory, iron complete, 40 cents.

Wilson, Childs, & Co., 333 jockey-sticks, hickory, iron complete, 40 cents. plete, 40 cents.

Charles C. Roberts, Philadelphia, 3,000 wagonthe Kate Steward, it having been agreed that this covers, 10 oz. cotton duck, army standard, \$10.79.

Vessel should be released on bond. Nothing avenut.

Heaten & Denckla, 5,000 halter-chains, No. 3, D. R. Phillips, Philadelphia, 280 wagon-saddles, the revolver was stolen from the Kate Steward, she

1). R. Phillips, Philadelphia, 230 wagon-saddles, at \$7.64.

M. Magee & Co., Philadelphia, 10 cart-harness saddles, \$4.30 each; 500 four-horse ambulance whips, 74c., and 150 two-horse ambulance whips at 56c.

Lezley & Co., Philadelphia, 240 gross wrought iron harness realms, as follows: 25 gross one-inch at 64c. per gross, 90 gross one-and-a-half-inch at \$1.50; 115 gross one-and-three-quarter-inch at \$1.90; 10 gross two-inch at \$2.10.

Charles C. Roberts, of Philadelphia, has also been awarded a contract to furnish the Government with 50,000 haversacks at 48 cents each. The contract to furnish these haversacks was first awarded to a party who afterwards three up the contract, which was then awarded to Mr. Roberts, he being the next lowest bidder.

DESERVED PROMOTION.—We are informed that Mr. Thomas Crawford, late a resident of the upper part of our city, has just been promoted to a licutenancy for gallantry in the recent battles in lipper part of our city, has just been promoted in licutenancy for gallanty in the recent battles in Virginia.

Mr. Crawford originally enlisted as a private in the company of Philadelphians raised by Captain Ungerer for the Mozart Regiment (40th New York), at the commencement of the recruiting for the three-years, service. With that organization he has ever since continued in active service, participating in all the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac. In the battle of Chancellorville, the 40th New York formed a portion of General Bifney's Division, and for conspicuous bravery on that occasion, Mr. Crawford, with others, was 'awarded the Kearny Cross or medal of honor. Since his promotion Lieutenant Crawford has been presented with a complete and handsome outfit by his comrades as a token of their esteem for him as a soldier and a man. Such rewards for meintorious conduct cannot fall to promote the general efficiency of our gallant army.

THE ATHLETIC BASE BALL CLUB OF PHI-THE ATHLETIC BASE BALL CLUB OF PHIDADELPHIA, desirous of adding to their knowledge of our national game by engaging in friendly contest with some of the leading clubs of New York, Brooklyn and vicinity, will leave. Philadelphia this morning, at 8 c'clock, arriving at Jersey City about 12 M. After lunch they will be escorted to Brooklyn, where they will play the Excelsiors. In the evening they will go to their headquarters, the Lafarge House.

To-morrow they will play the Mutuals, at Hoboeen.
Wednesday, the Eckfords, at Brooklyn.
Thursday, the Atlantics, at Brooklyn.
Friday, the Unions, at Morrisania.
Saturday, the Eurekas, at Newark, N. J.
Should there be rain, the match for that day wille off.

pe off.

The Athletics will be accompanied by a dozen or The Adhests was two of their friends.

This bold atep is not undertaken by the Athletics in a spirit of bravado, but rather with a view to acquire aspire to, orayado, but rather with a view to acquire all the new points of the game, to reawaken interest in base ball, and to renew associations which they have found, most deligh ful, the good fellowship, the manliness, and the hearty hospitality of the players in and around New York having long since passed into a proverb. In and around view York having, long since passed into a proverb.

The following gentlemen will play during the excursion: Messrs. Moore (Captain). Berkenstock, Pratt, Kleinfelder, Paul, Wilkins, McBride, Theo. Bomeisler, M. Smith, Gaskill, Gratz, Loughery. Sword for Colonel Lehman.—A mag-SWORD FOR COLONEL LEHMAN.—A magnificent sword, designed as a present for Colonel Lehman, of the 103d Pennsylvania Volunteers, has been gotten up in this city. The men of his command recently sent a letter to Washington L. Bladen, Esq., clerk in the Board of Health office, containing an order to procure a weapon as named. The sword is made of the best material, and finished in the highest style of art. The Damascus blade is handsomely ornamented with a gold eagle, &c. The scabbard is gold, with rich relief mountings, the first tip containing the letter L, old English style, studded with pure diamonds. A silver plate on the scabbard, with gold mounting, contains the following inscriptions: "Presented to Colonel T. F. Lehman by the collated men of the 103d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, as a testimonial of their high esteem for him as their commander." One of the ornaments represents an American eagle bearing a little angel with a wreath of honor to crown the victor. The sword will be presented in a day or two.

MEETING OF DISCHARGED SOLDIERS. MEETING OF DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.—
On Saturday evening a meeting of honorably discharged officers was held at the County Court
House, for the purpose of perfecting the organization of the Officers Association. In the course of the evening a motion was carried to appoint a committee of three to wait upon the Governor and tender to the Commonwealth the services of the officers present. The committee will leave for Harrisburg on Tuesday evening, and on the same evening another meeting of the Association will be held.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.—The will of CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.—The will of Francis Drexel, deceased, late of this city, has been admitted to probate by the Register of Wills for the county of Philadelphia, by which the following legacies are bequeathed: To St. Joseph's Hospital, (Girard avenue.) \$2,000; to Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, (Haverlord.) \$1,000; to German Hospital, (Turner's lane.) \$2,000; to St. John's Orphan Asylum, (Lancaster Turnpike.) \$2,000; to St. Joseph's Asylum, (Seventh and Spruce streets.) \$1,000; to The House of the Good Shepherd, \$1,000. DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN CITIZEN.-DRATH OF A WELL-KNOWN UTIZEN.—
Mr. John Lindsay, treasurer of the Philadelphia and
Erie Railroad Company, died of paralysis on Saturday. The deceased was in the sixty-first year of his
age. Mr. Lindsay was at one period of his life actively and extensively engaged in business as a
builder. He afterwards held the position of city
treasurer, and more recently he has been connected
with the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company.
The deceased was widely known and much respected. Accidents.—Henry Clayton, four years of age, was run over by a freight car, at Fifteenth and Market streets, on Saturday afternoon, and had a leg and an arm cut off. The little sufferer was taken to his home, at Ninth and Howard streets.

Mary Smith was run over by a wagon, at Second and Grand streets, on Saturday morning, and seriously injured. She was taken to her home, on Germantown road, above Girard avenue.

JAY COOKE, general loan agent, reports the sale of \$1,260,900 five-twenties on Saturday, over one half being from Kentucky and the other Western States, which are coming up nobly to the work. The sales will continue increasing largely until the lat proximo, and there is little doubt that efforts will be made by and others to take large amounts for future sales both here and abroad. TWENTY-FIRST WARD UNION LEAGUE. The loyal citizens of the Twenty-first ward, with-out distinction of party, have organized a Union League, which will be inaugurated to-morrow evening at 8 o'elock at the Masonic Hall, in Mana-yunk, with appropriate ceremonies. An oration will be delivered by David Paul Brown, Esq. Seats will be reserved for ladies. PERSONAL. Mrs. Abraham Lincoln and

her young son Thaddeus are now at the Continenta Hotel. Mrs. Lincoln is on her way to the New Eng and States for the purpose of spending the summer season. She will visit Niagara Falls, Saratoga, and Newport. A SPECIAL MEETING.—Select Council will hold a special meeting this afternoon, to consider business from Common Council, which was delayed at the last stated meeting, by the lengthy discussion of the steamship bill: NEW PROPELLER -A large propeller, built by Samuel Stevenson, of Chester, was launched last week. She is intended to ply between Philadelphia and New York, via the Raritan canal. Her machinery is under contract at the machine shop of Messrs. Reaney, Son, & Archbold.

Another Fair.—The fair of the Union Volunteer Refreshment Committee will open at the saloon, foot of Washington avenue, at four o'clock DEATH OF A. UNITED STATES CONSUL-George Hogg, Esq., United States consul at Trini-dad, died at his father's residence, in Philadelphia, on Saturday.

THE GERMANS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA of the new Invalid Corps is described in the letter of of the new Invalid Corps is described in the letter of a correspondent of The Press. This corps is to be incorporated in the regular service, and the grades of officers are one rank lower than the volunteer service; that is to say, colonels are made majors, captains first ileutenants, and so on. The battations are composed of five companies of eighty men each, commanded by a major. The inspections of the men, divide them into three classes: Those able to do guard duty, provost, and garrison service, or make short marches. 2d. Those able to do parrison duty. 3d. Those so disabled as to be able to do parrison duty. 3d. Those so disabled as to be able to do hospital duty only. The battalism just formed here is comprised of the first class, and is officered as follows: Major, G. W. Gile; Adjutant, Harry Morgomery; 1st Company, Captain, Harry Rockafellar, 2d. Captain, Granville Fernald; 2d, Captain, J. M. McCamjy; 4th, Captain, James Cromie; 5th, Lieutenant, William Burns, commanding. The commissions are permanent, to be held during good behavior, and come from the President. The men composing the companies are from almost every regiment in the field, there being representatives from over one hundred regiments in the first battalion. The uniforms are different from any in the service, being that of the French Corps des Invalides. The first battalion is expected to start for Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, this week.

The Invalid Corps is of such a character that none can be dead in interest with respect to it. Major Gill was formerly colonel of the 88th Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was wounded severely at Antietam, after gallantly leading his regiment through the fight. He is a strict disciplinarian, and will make his officers do their work thoroughly. The men have all been through at least two battles, and have mostly been wounded, as well as all their commanders, and know what is meant by hard service in their country's defence. a correspondent of The Press. This corps is to be in their country's defence.

THE INVALID CORPS.—The first battalion

DEFENCE OF THE STATE—MILITARY MOVEMENTS.—Yesterday afternoon the officers of the 20th Regiment P. M., Colonel W. B. Thomas, net at the Custom House to devise a plan for conforming to the recent order of General Couch, commanding-said regiment to report forthwith. The order was read by Colonel Thomas, after which the Adjutant reported the following list of officers, who reported the strength of their companies, as follows: Company A.—First lieutenant, Jas. E. Taylor; second lieutenant, Fred. Kretchmar.

Company B.—Captain Leidy, First Lieutenant, Bucher, Second Lieutenant Wentzler.

Company C.—Captain, E. F. Shelby; first lieutenant, M. Weaver; second lieutenant, O. Gilbert.

Company D.—Captain, James T. Marshall; first lieutenant, James Barrett, Jr.; second lieutenant, first lieutenant, A. W. Thompson; second lieutenant, S. F. Soude.

Company F.—Captain, B. L. Taylor; first lieutenant, C. McClintock; second lieutenant, T. J. Smith. DEFENCE OF THE STATE-MILITARY

tenant, C. McClintock; second lieutenant, T. J. Smith.
Company K.—Captain, William S. Steel; first lieutenant, John March.
Company L.—Captain, James R. Dye; first lieutenant, George Phillips; second lieutenant, Wm. F. Fleming.
Companies G. H. and I, were each organized in Reading, and were not represented.
Recruiting offices will be opened to-day at the Pennsylvania Bank building and the Custom House. More Rebel Prisoners.—About four More Rebel Prisoners.—About four o'clock yesterday afternoon, about eight hundred rebel prisoners arrived from the West. They were in charge of detachments of Ohio and Indiana soldiers. These prisoners, as a general thing, were much better in appearance than those who passed through several days since. Everything connected with the debarkation of the troops at Washington-avenue, landing for Fort Delaware, the present destination of the party, was conducted in a very orderly manner. The rebels were pretty well dressed. Their boots or shoes were in good order. Many of the other prissners who arrived early in the week were ragged and bare-footed. It was understood that another train of prisoners was on the way. It was due at nine o'clock last evening, but had not arrived at that hour.

THE TWENTY-FIRST NEW JERSEY.—This THE TWENTY-FIRST NEW JERSEY.—This regiment, the colonel of which was killed in the recent battle at Chancellorville, Va., arrived yesterday morning under the command of Lieut. Col. Irish S. Mittler. They numbered 650. The right wing and staff were fed at the Cooper-shop, and the left wing at the Union Refreshment Saloon. At 11 o'clock they took the boat at Washington-avenue landing, steamed to Camden, N. J., then took the care for Trenton. Their destination is Jersey City, where the regiment was raised. Excursion.—The excursion, to-morrow.

DXCUISION.—If Reference of the first Congregational Church of this city to Wissahickon Station, sixteen miles up the North Pennsylvania railroad, promises to be a brilliant affair. Every precaution has been taken to avoid accidents, and the committee are using every exertion to make it one of the finest of the season. In order to supply the demand for tickets, the committee will be in attendance at the dépot at an early hour. New Hampshire Union Demonstration. CONCORD, N. H., June 14.—Generals Butler, Hamilton, and Fremont, the Hon. Montgomery Blair, James T. Brady, General Gilman Marston, and the Hon. Henry Wilson, have positively engaged to attend the Union demonstration to take place here on the 17th instant. It will be the greatest gathering eyer held in the State. ENGLISH PICTORIALS .- From Mr. J. J. Kromer. 403 Chestnut street, we have the London pictorials of the 30th of May. The Illustrated News of the World has a fine engraving, on steel, of Miss Carlotta Leclercq,

a popular English lady who, from being a danseuse and pantomimist, has advanced to a high station as an actress of great versatility and nower. The Illustrated London News has its usual nur wood engravings, giving, with a good deal of wellwritten letter-press, the pictorial history of the week. THE MAGAZINES.—The Cornhill, for June, opens with five new chapters of "Romola," the Italian middle-age romance which the authoress of "Adam Bede" is inflicting, at almost interminable length,

upon a patient public. This is a curious instance of a writer's miscalculation of her own powers—exotly such a mistake as Mrs. Howe's unfortunate silure, "Agnes of Sorrento," Mr. Anthony Trolope's new tale, entitled "The Small House at Alington," is almost the only readable thing in the present number, and that is spun out almost beyond stience. "On the Future Extinction of Blue Eyes" is a curious speculation—a-good subject not well treated. The concluding notice "To Correspondroduced, moderately, into his "Wondrous Tale of Alroy." Here it is attenuated over four mortal pages. The June number of Temple Bar is every way pages. The June number of Temple Barls every way better. Sala has a couple of racy articles. There is a French story of Marie Mignot, formerly wife of John Casimir, ex-King of Poland. "Truth in Art" is a good essay, and Edmund Yates' "Over Pipes and Palettes" is still better. Mr. Herand's notice of Bowles the Sonneteer is heavy and spun out. The two tales running through this magazine

(Dutton Cook's "Trials of the Tredgolds" and Miss Braddon's "John Marchmont's Legacy") are full of power and vitality. We have received these magazines from Mr. Kromer, 403 Chestnut street. LARGE, ATTRACTIVE, AND POSITIVE SALE OF FRENCH DRY GOODS, &c.—The early attention of dealers is requested to the large and valuable

ssortment of French, German, Swiss, and British dry goods, sun umbrellas, &c., &c., embracing about 750 lots of scarce and desirable articles in silks worsteds, woolens, cottons, and linens, to be peemptorily sold by catalogue, on four months' credit commencing this morning, at 10 o'clock precisely, to e continued all day and part of the evening without ntermission, by John B. Myers & Co., auctionetrs Nos. 232 and 234 Market street. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

There was very little movement in the gold market, a slight advance this morning being the only change. Opening at 142½(@%. it advanced to 143; falling off to 142½, continuing steady.
Government securities were in batter demand, and the coupons, sixes of 1831, rose to 103½, the seven-thirties to 107½. The certificates of indebtedness were firmly held, better figures being demanded for them The money market is growing easier, owing to the fact that the Sub-Treasury in New York will receive certificates of deposit, waiving the ten days notice, in payment for the five-PHILADELPHIA, June 13, 1863. twenty loan. This, of course, relieved the pressure which the demand for currency created, and at the same time displayed a desire to accommodate the banks and brokers, many of whom are carrying large quantities of stock, and were becoming greater sufferers as the strin-gency extended. Such mutual accommodations will have a good effect on Government securities, as the peo-ple will be more confident, when the Government and the

ple Will be more community and active, but Reading sixes 1870 sold at 106%, an advance of %; 1886 rose I per cent. Penna Railroad second mortgages rose %; North Pennsylvania sixes %; Candén a ad Amboy 1859, sold at 104; 111 was, bid for Elmira sevens, 110 for Sunbury and Erie sevens, 108 for Lehigh Valley bonds. Wyoming Canal bonds sold at 95. Schuylkill Navigation sixes 1876 at 70%: Reading shares opened at 53% falling off to 52%; Norristown sold at 59%; Beaver Mer dow at 74; Minehill at 65; Pennsylvania at 66; Catawissa at 7½, the preferred 23½; North Pennsylvania at 15½. Schuylkill Navigation sold at 121/2; the prefe at 25; Morris preferred closed at 140; 43% was bid for Delaware Division, Spruce and Pine sold at 18%, Bidge Ayenue at 19, Mechanics Bank sold at 27%. The market was dull at the close, \$18,000 bonds; and 1,300 shares

changing hands. Drexel & Co. quote Government follows:

United States Bonds, 1881...
Certificates of Indebtedness...
United States 7 3-10 Notes.
Quartermasters' Vouchers.
Orders for Certificates of Indebtedness.
Gold... Drexel & Co. quote Government securities, &c., as Gold 1423 (6014)
Demand Notes 1423 (6014)
Certificates of Indebtedness, new 283 (6014)
Estel ling Exchange 157 (6015)
Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, &c., as follows:
United States Sixes, 1881....
United States 7 3-10 Notes.
Certificates of Indebtedness...
Do. do....new. Do. do. ...new.
Quartermasters' Vonchers.
Demand Notes.
Gold.
Sales of five-twenties, to-lay, \$1,250,000. The editor of Petersons' Counterfeit Detector sends us the following description of a new and Mangerous coun-terfeit five-dollar note on the Bank of Coxsackie, New York: 5s, counterfeit—vig. female standing by an anchor. bale, vessels, etc.; oval portrait of Washington on righ end: State arms on left.

The following is the amount of coal transported on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad during the week ending Thursday, June 11, 1863: From Port Carbon..... Auburn
Port Clinton
Harrisburg and Dauphin Total Anthracite coal for the week..... 65.032 19 From Harrisburg, total Bituminous coal for w'k 5,040 09 Total of all kinds for the week..... ... 70,072 18 Total1,490,945 * 04 To same time last year.. The following is the amount of coal tran he Schuylkill Canal for the week ending Thursday, June 11, 1863: m Port Carbon.

To same time last year..... 322,379 1-68,915 0 Decrease 68,915 of The following abstract of company reports shows the coal tonnege for the week and season as compared with orreeponding time last season :... Companies. | Week | Season | Season | Inc'se Dec'se Total......229, 218 3,540, 473 2,770, 945, 902, 223 193, 449

Total.....
The following are the comparative 15,471 83,084 70 For week ending June 8, 1863 ... The importations of dry goods at the port of New York or the week endire June II, 1863, were as follows: The New York Evening Post of to-day says:

The market opened firm and closed steady. Before the Board there was more adminisor than usual, and Eric sold as highest 91%; Harlem at 90, and Michigan Southern at 120722. At the session there was the usual disposition to realize at the end of the week, and prices are comewhat irregular, both from this cause and from the changing of leans.

Government securities are firm. Compons 1831 have advanced %, and coupons 1854 are wasted at 99. Beht certificates are slightly less in demand, and have receded to 98% bid for the new issue, and 101% for those bearing interest in gold.

After the Board the market was stronger, and Erie, cent.

The loan market is entired to real the second.

The inspections of flour and meal in Philadelphia de

ring the week ending June 11, 1863, were as follo

with some of the weetern stocks, improved 100 per cent.

The loan market is active at 7 per cent. on good securities. There is no tringency, and the quantity of capital released ing tempory borrowers is evidently increasing. The receipt at the interest of the five temporal payment of subscriptions to the five-twenty loan, is supposed to have some effect in combination with other more important and effective causes, in lessening the friction of the monat first of the fi where they could scarcely sell taken to some view.

Another consequence apprehended from a tight money market is the draining off of part of the temporary deposits in the sub-Treasury, of which about seventy millions are said to have been lent to the Government at 4 % cent., and about thirty millions at 5 % cent.

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

Sat. Fri. Adv. Dec.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, June 13. Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, June 13.

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

50 North Penna R. 157.

10 Morris Canal pref. 140.

128 Sch Nav, pref. 227.

100 Catawissa R. 128.

100 Schuylkill Nav, b5 124.

200 Catawissa R. 128.

21.

220 City 5s. C&P. 55.

231.

24. Catawissa R. 128.

25. Catawissa R. 128.

26. Catawissa R. 128.

27.

28. Magerawene R. 108.

28. Norristown R. 247s 691.

29. Schuylkill Nav, b5 124.

29. Schuylkill Nav, b5 124.

200 Catawissa R. 128.

200 Us Schuylkill Nav, b5 124.

21.

22. Schuylkill Nav, b5 124.

23. Schuylkill Nav, b5 124.

24. Minchill. 65.

25. Sunger Meadow 74.

25. Sungerwene R. 19.

26. Norristown R. 247s 691.

26. Sungerwene R. 19.

26. Norristown R. 247s 691.

26. Norristown R. 247s 691.

27.

28. Oherin Penna St. 144.

27.

28. Oherin Penna St. 144.

27.

CLOSING PRICES.

Bid. Asked. Do 108 L Island Rex-dv 36
Do bds 103
Phila Ger & Nor ..
Lehigh Val R..... Do bds Philadelphia Markets.

JUNE 13—Evening.

The demand for Flour is limited, both for shipment and home use, and the market is very dull. Sales reach about 400 barrels low-grade and good extra family at \$6.371, @6.75 \$\text{\$} bbl, 600 bbls choice Ohio do at \$7.121/4; and 200 bbls superfine at \$5.505.76 \$ bbl. The retailers and bakers are buying in a small way at \$5.5066 for superfine; \$6.2566 50 for extra; \$6.37%@7.25 for extra amily, and \$7,50@8,50 \$ bbl for fancy brands, as to family, and \$7.50@5.50 \$\pi\$ bbl for fancy brands, as to quality. Rye Flour is 'dull, at \$5 \$\pi\$ bbl. Corn Meal is wanted, at \$4.12%@4 25 \$\pi\$ bbl for Brandywine, and \$1 for Pennsylvania Meal.,

GRAIN.—There is less Wheat offering, and prices' remain about the same as last quoted. \$0.00 bushels sold, at \$1.45@1.50 \$\pi\$ bushel for Pennsylvania and Southern reds, and \$1.55@1 65 for white, the latter for choice Rentucky: Rye sells on arrival at \$1 \$\pi\$ bushel for Pennsylvania. Corn—There is less doing about 5.000 bushels sold at \$70 for prime yellow, and \$5 \$\pi\$ bushel for Western mixed. Oats are -in request; sales of Pennsylvania are making at 76@785, weight, the latter for heavy, sylvania are making at 75@75c, weight, the latter for heavy.

Bark — Quercitron has declined. Ist No. 1 is offered at \$33 \ \$400.

COTTON — There is very little doing in the way of sales, but holders are firm in their views. We quote Middlings at 56@57c \ \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bit, cash.

GROCKELISS — There is less doing in Sngars, but the market is, firm, at 10%@11%c \ \$\frac{1}{2}\$ if for Cuba. Coffee is lower: we quote \text{Bin at 28%@31c \ \$\frac{1}{2}\$ if for Cuba. Coffee is lower: we quote \text{Bin at 28%@31c \ \$\frac{1}{2}\$ if for Cuba. Coffee is over: we quote \text{Bin at 28%@31c \ \$\frac{1}{2}\$ if for Cuba. Coffee is over: we quote \text{Bin at 28% gail \text{Si not hange to notice in price or demand; small sales of Mess Pork are making at \text{\$140}\$ did \text{\$15}\$ bit. Lavi is without change; bbls and tes are selling at \text{\$150}\$ (\text{\$150}\$ bit. \text{\$250}\$ bit. \text{\$150}\$ bit. \text{\$150}\$ bit. \text{\$150}\$ bit. \text{\$150}\$ bit. \text{\$150}\$ bit. \text{\$150}\$ bit. \text{\$250}\$ bits. \text{\$250}\$ bits. \text{\$250}\$ bits. \text{\$250}\$ bits. \text{\$250}\$ bits. \text{\$250}\$ bits.

New York Markets. June 13. New York Markets. June 13.

ASHS are unchanged, with small sales at \$3 for Pota, and \$9.62½,@9.63% for Pearls.

Breadstuffs—The market for State and Western Flour is dull and unsettled under large receipt.

The sales are 4.5.0 bbls at \$4 600,5 for superfine State; \$5 40,5 65 for extra do; \$4.50,5 for superfine Michigan, Indiana, 10 wa, Ohio, etc; \$5.35,66 for extra do, including shipping brands of round-hoop Onio at \$5.52,6, and trade brands do at \$6.10,7.50.

Southern Flour is dull, with sales of 500 bbls at \$6.10,6,5 for superfine Baltimore, and \$6.90,9,25 for extra do. Canadian Flour is quiet, with sales of 358 bbls at \$5.45@5.85 for common, and \$5,90@7.55 for good to choice Satra

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

Corn Meal is quiet and unchanged. We quote Jersey at \$4.25: Brandywine \$4.55: Caloric \$1.50, and puncheons \$22.25; sales 100 bbls Caloric at \$4. Wheat is scarce and 1c better, with a fair demand. The sales are 65.000 bus at \$1.150]. So for Chicago spring: \$1.260]+4 for milwaukee Club: \$1.420]+4 for amber lows; \$1.460] 15 for winterred Western, and \$1.520].54 for amber Michigan.

Bye is quiet and unchanged, being quoted at \$1.010 1.02.
Barley remains very dull.
Cats are firm and solling moderately at 79@80½ for Canada, Western, and State.
Corn is in small supply, and ½@lc better, with a good demand. The sales are 67,000 bus at 76@77 for shipping and 73@75 for Eastern. Scanda Peas are more active, with sales of 2,000 bus at 81 10.

Candal Feas are more active, while sales of 2,000 bits at \$110.

Provisions.—The Pork market is more active for new Mess, and decidedly firmer; sales 3.0.0 bbls at \$12,124@12.25 for new Mess, chiefly at the latter rate, and \$11.25 (2011:50. for old Mess. Beef is in better demand; sales 1,000 bbls at our quotations. Beef Hams are dull at \$12 for State and *16 for Western. Tierce Beef dull and nominal at \$2.0022 for prime Mess. Bacon is inactive; sales of 250 boxes short clear on private terms. Cut Meats are quiet and unchanged; sales 31 boxes Dry Salted Shoulders at 4%, and 400 pkgs Fickled Hams at 8. Lard is steady and in moderate demand; sales 1,500 bbls and tierces at 9%@10c. CITY ITEMS. GENTLEMEN WHO HAVE NOT YET SUDplied themselves with Summer Hats will find the

most elegant assortment of them in the city at Wood FINE QUALITY BISCUIT.—The proprietors of the popular old Grocery stand of C. H. Mattson, Arch and Tenth streets, have now in store, just received, genuine English Cracknels: also, Bond's Boston Milk Biscuit, and Bennett's Water, Bran and Rutter Riscuit, to which we invite the attention

SWORDS, SASHES, BELTS, EPAULETS, and all other articles necessary for the outlit of army and navy officers, will be found in best style at Oakford & Sons', under the Continental Hotel. FOR SHIRTS that are at once a thing of mfort and a luxuriant article of dress, pati the Gents' Furnishing Establishment of Mr. George Grant, No. 610 Chestnut street. HATS FOR GENTLEMEN AND CHILDREN

can be had in every style, or made to order, at moderate prices, at Wood & Cary's, No. 725 Chestnut MR. GAGE, who has spent eight months at Port Royal, will lecture on "The Condition of the Freed Man There," at Sansom-street Hall, this evening. OAKFORD & Sons' elegant new style Summer Hats, for Gentlemen and Boys, are univer-

IMPORTANT TO MANUFACTURERS OF ARMY CLOTHING.—The new lock-stitch machine, No. 9, just introduced by the Grover & Baker S. M. Company, 730 Chestnut street, is working a revolution. duces the cost of manufacture it greatly improves the product. MAXIMS.—Their value depends on four things—their intrinsic excellence, or the comparative correctness of the principle they embody; the subject to which they relate; the extent of their application; and the comparative ease with which they may be

applied in practice. We have made it a maxim to advise all men to buy their clothing of Granville Stokes, the fashionable clothier, No. 609 Chestnut THE FRUITS OF SOUND EDUCATION.—Instruct your son well, or others will instruct him ill.
No child goes altogether untaught. Send him to the school of wisdom, or he will go of himself to the rival academy, kept by the lady with the cap and bells. As a result of the latter system of education, he may develop into a tasteless and foolish man irowing away his substance unworthly, when, by throwing away his substance diversity, when, by the influence of example and sound precept, he might be put upon the right course, and taught to procure his wearing apparel at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestaut

street, above Sixth. SUMMER CLOTHING. Summer Clothing. Charles Stokes & Co. Charles Stoke & Co. One price Clothing, One-price Clothing. HATEL . Under the Continental

Charles Stokes & Co. Charle's Stokes & Co. Under the Continental, Charles Stokes & Co. Charles Stokes & Co.