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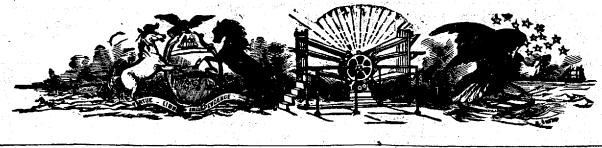
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Finis.

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1863. THE INVASION.

Lee's Advance on Pennsylvania. The Potomac Crossed at Four Points. 35,000 REBELS IN MARYLAND.

PROGLAMATION FROM THE GOVERNOR.

HARRISBURG, June 26.—The Governor will, by authority of the War Department, issue a procla-

mation, which will be published to-morrow, calling for 50,000 militia for the defence of the State, to serve for three months; the apportionments for the different counties will also be indicated. ASSIGNMENT OF COMMANDERS General W. F. Smith has been assigned to the defences of the Susquehanna.
Col. Pierce has been assigned to the command of the troops at Bloody Run, Gen. Milroy having been relayed. enevel.

The Gray Reserves will be mustered in to-day.

Gen. Dana has been assigned to the command of the detences of Philadelphia. CARLISLE EVACUATED—THE ENEMY TENTHOUSAND. THOUSAND.

HARRISHURC, June 26—Noon.—General Knipe, deeming his forces not strong enough to meet the enemy, evacuated Carlisle last night.

At this writing it is not known whether the town has been occupied by the rebels or not. General Knipe reports them advancing about 10,000 strong. The drinking-houses were all closed this morning, in obedience to the Mayor's proclamation. Many of the drygoods stores are also closed.

Large numbers of refugees continue to arrive from Cumberland Valley.

THE EXCITEMENT IN HARRISBURG.

THE EXCITEMENT IN HARRISBURG.

Long before the sun rose in splendor this morning, a scene of bustle, excitement, and confusion commenced, such as has never before been witnessed in the capital of Pennsylvania. During the night, troops were hurried over the river. Regiment followed regiment until this morning, when our streets were comparatively cleared of soldiers, except those which reached the city by the regular morning and noon trains. But the excitement, apart from the movement of troops, was that which attended the ingress and egress of people who came from the Cumberland side of the river, and who passed through the city, hurrying to a place of salety with all that was dear and valuable to them. Every machine on wheels capable of hauling a load, was brought into requisition. These came wheeling and trundling along, each laden to the topsome with grain, household effects, and household goods, others with store goods, machinery, tools, and, in fact, all that was valuable and movable. Following these came other vehicles, filled with women and children—then came men and boys mounted on horses, driving before them cows and sheep. The seese was at once exciting and pitiful. It came to us as the first hot breath of war. It admonished us that the fee was indeed approaching, and as the carnival moved through our streets its magnitude and numbers were increased by accessions of goods and individuals from Harrisburg, who moved off with the train, intent also on flight and safety. From all accounts that we can gather, we learn that the far mers in the Cumberland Valley have resolved to leave nething valuable for the invader to seize. As the enemy extends his raid into this State he will find that his march is only to meet danger; and when he turns to retrace his steps over a territory he has desolated, he-may also find that his path has been covered by an obstacle he did not calculate to meet. —Harrisburg Telegraph, Friday.

A company from the Two Taverns, Mount Joy township, commanded by Captain Collins, came marching into town on Monday last, and struck for headquarters, where they offered their services to Major Haller, commandant in this county, and were accepted. Major Haller, commandant in this county, and were accepted.

Our skirmishers and bushwackers get themselves into close quarters with the enemy by their daring adventures among the mountains. They have been at work felling trees and barricading the passes, and are frequently fired upon by the enemy.

A company of the ist City Troop of Philadelphia, Capt. Randall, arrived here on Monday night, and, in cosjunction with our other cavalry, have been doing good service in the way of watching the enemy along the front.

The 87th Pennsylvania Regiment has immortalized itself by its gallant conduct in the late battle at Winchester. Newspaper accounts, and information from other sources, prove conclusively that the hardest fighting was done by the 87th. The regiment has been ordered to York to reorganize and recruit.—Star and Banner, 25th.

GETTYSBURG.

PITTSBURG. The Public Safety Committee of Pittsburg, in a recent report, remark:

"In our next report we will hand you a list of names of all those who have defied your recommendation and have outraged public opinion by persisting to make money at the expense of their patriotic neighbors. Your committee suggests that an appeal be made to the ladies and others not to patronize those parties who have manifested so much selfishness and illiberality during our present crisis."

Of the defences of Pittsburg the Daily Post of Thursday axys: recent report, remark :

Thursday says:

"The fortifications enclosing the city on all sides are nearly completed, and every day there are nearly ten thousand men engaged in pushing themito completion. The labor aircady done has placed our city in such a position that we do not believe that the combined forces of the South could take it. They would have to fight through miles of entrenchments, forts and rifle pits, placed in such a position as to command every approach. The atreets are filled with men from morning until night, drilling and preparing themselves for any emergency."

THE STATE DEFENCE.—We have had two THE STATE DEFENCE.—We have had two years of warning; have been threatened with raids almost constantly since the outbreak of the rebellion, yet upon the first appearance of danger, instead of relying upon an organized force of State troops, our Governor is forced to appeal to the authorities of other States for protection. It is idle, however, to bewail the shortcomings of the past; the present and the future should be provided for, by every exertion in our power, and we submit that the recriminations indulged in by certain gentlemen of high position at Harrisburg—empty denunciations of the national authorities—are not at all calculated to aid in meeting the present danger. It is one of the most inexplicable features of military affairs in this State, that every call for troops is certain to be followed by a dispute about term of service, and while New York and New Jersey are pouring in their troops for the defence of our State capital, our own militia set their faces homeward, because the term of service cannot be definitely fixed, or does not suit their convenience. We trust that a better system will be inaugurated as the fruit of the present emergency.—Pilisburg Dispatch. THE STATE DEFENCE.-We have had tw

FREDERICK CITY.

FREDERICK, Thursday, June 25, 9 A. M.—That the rebels are on this side of the Potomac in strong force is now an established fact. The mystery which for the past two weeks has enshrouded the movements of the rebel army in the Shenandoah valley is at last dispelled, and Lee's real intentions are unmasked. There is no doubt that more than one-half of Lee's army is now on Maryland soil, and advancing in three columns into Pennsylvania. Each advancing column is followed by immense wagon trains, most of which are empty. General Ewell commands in person the centre advancing column. He is unable to walk without crutches. He leads his command in a carriage.

Extra Billy Smith, reported in the Richmond papers as being killed at Winchester, is in command of a brigade in Ewell's corps. He was seen, in full feather, in Hagerstown yesterday.

The wagon train which accompanied the centre column numbered several hundred wagons, the majority of which were marked U. S., with the mames of the divisions or brigades from which they were captured.

The rebel division which crossed at Hancock, and FREDERICK CITY.

captured.

The rebel division which crossed at Hancock, and is now operating in the vicinity of Mercersburg, is commanded by Bradley T. Johnson, the renegade Barylander. E. The rever at four points, viz: Williamsport, Hancock, Shepherdstown, and Antietam Ford. The entire rebel force in Maryland yesterday morning was estimated at 35,000 men—infeative marking as well. tam Ford. The entire rebel force in Maryland yesterday morning was estimated at 35,000 men—infantry, cavalry, and artillery.
Notwithstanding Gen. Ewell's orders commanding his troops to respect the property of all Marylanders, foraging parties are scouring the country in every direction, seizing all the horses and cattle they can lay hands on. Several thousand head of cattle and a large number of horses have been gobbled up by the rebels in Washington country alone. The neighboring counties are suffering in like manner. Moet of the cattle have been driven across the river into Virginia, to feed that portion of Lee's army which still remains on the other side.

FREDERICK, Thursday, June 25, 11 A. M.—Several Union men just arrived from Hagerstown, via Boonsboro, say that another rebel force of ten thousand men arrived there yesterday afternoon from Williamsport. Gen. Ewell commands, in person, the centre advancing column. It is believed in Hagerstown that Lee's whole army is crossing at Shepherdstown and Williamsport. The force which arrived at Hagerstown yesterday afternoon, was infantry and artillery, of which there were thirty pleces.

There were several thousand men at Hoonsboro

was iniantry and actively, or which the pieces.

There were several thousand men at Boonsboro last night. Five miles out of Frederick they met several of the enemy's cavalry scouts.

Nost of the prominent Union people have left Frederick, and others are leaving. New York, June 26.—The steamship Creole, from New Orleans on the 19th, arrived here this evening. The papers contain no news from Port The Bank of Louisiana and the Louisiana State Bank have been required to go into liquidation, under three commissioners each. Their condition The receipts of sugar from the interior have been partly suspended, owing to the heavy duties im-

Orleans was held on the evening of the 18th.

The steamers George Cromwell, Key We tapsco, and Suffolk had arrived from New York. General Rosecrans.

Three weeks ago, Gen. Rosecrans was about issuing his final orders for the general advance upon the enemy, when he resolved to ascertain the opinions of his commanders of corps and divisions upon the various strategic questions involved in it. He addressed a circular to them, containing a series of interogatories, the exact nature of which it would be unwise to state at this juncture. The substance of the snewers of the eventeen officers addressed was unanimous opposition to offensive movements at this time and with the present means of operation. Their objections were based upon various grounds, but sil arrived at about the same general conclusion, viz: that the risk to be encountered, outweighed the beneficial results likely to be achieved.

In the face of the general want of confidence of General Rosecraus. percential results likely to be achieved.

In the face of the general want of confidence of success on the part of his licutenants, Gen. Roserorans, I understand, felt himself in duty bound to postpone the execution of his plans until he had luspired confidence by collecting additional offensive strength. It will be hard to blame him for this conclusion.—Cor. Tribune.

THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER ON EMANOI.

PATION.—The Richmond Enquirer, the recognized organ of the Jeff Davis Government, in its issues of Friday and Saturday, devotes its leading articles to Mr. Spence, the Liverpool agent of the Confederate States, whom it berates soundly for his intimation that, under some circumstances, the South might be willing to adopt a plan of gradual emancipation. The Enquirer denounces and spits upon all such methods of recommending the South to the favor of foreign Powers, and abuses without stint favor of foreign Powers, and abuses without stint Mr. Spence and all other preachers of such doctrines. It calls vehemently for the removal of Spence, and wants to know why Mr. Mason has not dismissed him at once without waiting for orders from home.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1863,

Despatches from Grant—A Brisk Engagement on the 19th-The Feud Between Pemberton and Bowen-The Battle at Richmond. orrespondence of the Cincinnati Gazette 1

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette]

CAIRO, June 24.—Captain Ed. Osband, of Chicago, arrived last night on the steamer Belle Memphis as special bearer of despatches from General Grant to the War Department at Washington. He left the rear of Vicksburg on the afternoon of Friday, the 19th inst. At that time a brisk engagement seemingly occupied all the rebel and Union forces, going on around the entire line surrounding the city. Of course the result is ucknown.

This information is confirmed by passengers upon the steamer Hope, which arrived this morning from Memphis on the 21st. When your correspondent's letter of the 18th was written, the rebels were not working more than six heavy guns and 13-inch mortars. The digging for mining the enemy's works was not as extensive as heretofore. It is supposed, however, that the location of such operations was carefully chosen. Sherman, on the right, was gradually reducing the enemy's fortopposite, and silencing gun after gun of their batteries. It was supposed that Sherman was nearer ready to enter the rebel works than the other generals, though closely contested by Blair, Logan, and McPherson. Some of Sherman's approaches are so close that the distance could be made with spades in a short time. Our troops are all anxious for a demonstration. General Logan, with his forces opposite what was called Fort Hill, was fast beating down the earthworks, and rendering them useless as a protection to the Confederate artillery.

On the 17th the enemy expended five hundred pounds of powder, and over 2,600 pounds of iron, in the shape of shells and shot, upon Logan's force slone.

The rebel hospitals are largely on the increase. one. The rebel hospitals are largely on the increase

alone.

The rebel hospitals are largely on the increase. Hardly a day has passed that a few red flags are not observed flying over houses in the city. This was particularly observed from Gen. Hill's position. It is thought these may have been a ruse to keep-our gunners from firing upon the city. A red flag was even seen flying from one of their forts from an embrasure, of which a heavy gun was dealing out death to the Union soldiers.

The 15th Illinois Regiment, on the 17th, captured fourteen rebel prisoners, who were trying to make their way through our lines. All censure Pemberton heavily, as do all the prisoners taken lately. They say the feud now existing between the General in command and General Bowen is daily growing more bitter. in command and General Bowen is daily growing more bitter.

On the morning of the 18th the Confederate colors, which were flying for the first time over Fort Hill; were three times shot down by our sharpshooters.

OHICKASAW BAYOU, June 18.—General Herron, on the extreme left, is working his way up with great rapidity, and getting his batteries in position at short range. He has approached from one to two hundred and sixty yards within a day or two. A series of fumors are constantly reaching here, i concerning disasters above and below; such as an attack on Memphis, the fall of Helena, the taking of Haines' Bluff, and trouble on the part of Banks; but it is surprising how little lodgment such rumors, however industriously circulated, obtain among our soldiers. Strangers, who are coming here constantly, remark the wonderful spirit and confidence of our

Strangers, who are coming here constantly, remark the wonderful spirit and confidence of our troops.

General Washburn has arrived at, and assumed command of, Haines' Bluff.

Yesterday two rebel spies were caught within a mile of McPherson's headquarters. They were from Bragg's army, and had concealed about their persons plans of our fortifications and specifications of the numbers and position of our troops. Spies find it an impossibility now to penetrate our lines.

Reinforcements are constantly arriving, and assurance as regards Grant's rear is daily made doubly sure. There is not a shadow of doubt indulged here as to the ability to hold our own against any and everything which may come from Jackson or any other direction.

Major General Parke arrived a few days ago.

There was an extensive fire in Vicksburg last night, illuminating the whole country for miles around. It is not known what burned.

NEAR VICKSBURG, June 19—[Despatch to the Chicago Times]—Major General Grant, and ordered to any point he might select in Illinois, whence he is to report to the War Department by letter. Major General Ord, who was severely wounded in the legilast October, at the battle of Metamora, on the Hatchie, and hasjust reported to General Grant for duty, succeeds General McClernand in command. Hatchie, and hasjust reported to General Grant for duty, succeeds General McClernand in command. He has the reputation of being an able officer, and will doubtless bring that wing of the army into full sympathy and hearty co-operation with the balance. Many things are said to have conspired to induce General McClernand's removal. Tardy obedience of orders in some instances, and positive disobedience in others, are alleged as the cause, in army circles. A detachment of rebel troops, 5,000 strong, were driven from Richmond, La., three days ago, and the village burned. Loss triling in killed and wounded. Colonel Mudd, of the 2d Illinois Oavalry, was wounded severely in the neck and shoulder, but will recover.

INCIDENTS OF THE SIEGE. INCIDENTS OF THE SIEGE.

The Indianapolis Journal tells the following:
Peter Apple, of Oakland, in this county, was late, ly recruited for the 11th Indians, and took part in the attempt to storm one of the Vicksburg batteries. The rebel fire was so destructive that our army recoiled. Apple, the "raw recruit," "didn't see," the backward movoment, and kept going ahead until he came right up to one of the rebel guns, caught the gunner by the collar, and brought him within our lines, saying: "Boys, why didn't you come on! Every fellow might have got one."

A Vicksburg letter to the Cincinnati Commercial says: the army took up its present position, Foster obtained permission; to sharpshoot on his own hook. He immediately dug a hole in the earth, within a very short range of the rebel works, and there he has passed most of the time since. He is adead abot, and never faile to "drop" the unfortunate robel who shows himself within eight hundred yards of him. Every morning before daylight Foster goes to his little fort, which is known as "Goon-skill Hole," from the nature of the material of which his shooting cap is composed. He has killed more rebels since the 19th ult than any company of sharpshooters in the army.

PORT HUDSON.

rear of Port Hudson, June 9, reports the progress of the siege. Over a hundred pieces of ordnance, heavy siege guns and light field-pieces, are in easy position to annoy the foe. Fifty prisoners have come in daily, mainly escaped descriers, who report great destitution, and suffering in the garrison. A curious coincidence is mentioned of the campaign:
There is a curious coincidence connected with this campaign. Port Hudson is defeaded by Maj. Gen. Frank Gardner, of the Confederate States army. He was formerly a captain in the 10th United States Infantry, which he deserted to join the rebel army. Among his comrades and messmates in the old 10th Regiment—like him, captains in the line—were Generals Grover, Dudley, and Gooding. These latter named are commanding in the bele squering army. Perhaps when these three galant Union commanders meet their old comrade inside the walls of Port Hudson, some old recollections will be revived. But Gardner holds the ground tenaciously, and evidently don't want to see them. At the time of the Secession mana, open disloyalty was talked among many of the officers then in the army. Capt. come in daily, mainly escaped deserters, who repor

and evidently don't want to see them. At the time of the Secession mania, open disloyalty was talked among many of the officers then in the army. Capt. Dudley brought charges against nine officers of his regiment. Seven of them are now in the Confederate service.

Brigadier General Stone, who has been ordered to report to General Banks, has arrived here with his staff, but has not yet been assigned to active duty. He will probably relieve General Dwight in command of the left wing.

While General Banks and staff were making a reconnoissance on the left of our army, last Monday, Lieutenant Colonel Wm. S. Abert, chief of cavalry, was kicked by a horse, the blow breaking his left leg. The accident was not a dangerous one. Major Plunkett, of the 49th, is a tall specimen of a soldier. He stands six feet five inches in his stockings. He led his regiment on to the enemy's works after Bartlett and Sumner fell wounded, and was a consplouous mark for the enemy's fire, but escaped without a bruise. Major General Butler on the War.

I have always lived a Democrat according to the strictest faith. I know of no better democracy than mine.

But at the present time new principles, new measures, and new thoughts of the future must occupy our minds, rather than the buried issues of the past. The two years just gone by have taught us great truths as a nation. We have learned more in this time than nations of old acquired in a century. Today, with the enemy thundering at the gates of the capital, the question arises, what can be done to preserve the integrity of the Union? To rescue the nation is the great duty of all patriots. To do this, we must unite with loyal men everywhere. The negro question must not trouble us; it is a dead issue of the past. No one need trouble themselves about that. And now about the habeas corpus. According to the Constitution it could be suspended only when the safety of the country demands it. That is and ever shall be my motto.

My Democratic friends? my peculiarly excellent Democratic friends? A man high in office once thought of suspending the habeas corpus. Would you like to know the circumstances? It was the occasion of the conspiracy of Aaron Burr, and the actor was Thomas Jefferson. Once it was really suspended at New Orleans, and by whom? General Andrew Jackson. We have a rebellion on one side, and an invasion by Lee on the other, and if the Constitution ever justifies the suspension of this writ, it would do so under our present circumstances. When the war is over, I will go as far to protect those privileges as any Democrats who now stay at home and mook me. My Democratic friends, I repeat it—put down this rebellion, and you won't hear anything about the suspension of the habeas corpus.

We hear a great deal from the Democrats about settling up this matter. I ask the question, shall we compromise to day? Shall Breckinridge, with hands inbued with the blood of your brothers, come back and take his peac in the halls of National Legislation? I agree with my fiends, they shall not; and in closing I can only say

NORTH CAROLINA.

Descriers and Conscripts Resisting the Re-

bel Authorities-North Carolina Troops Disaffected.

New York, June 26.—Advices from Newbern, North Carolina, to the 22d instant, state that deserters from Winnington report two rebel iron-clads, with five inches of plating on eighteen inches of wood and mounting heavy guns, as being ready to make a raid on the blockading squadron. They are said to be about the size of the first Merrimac, lie very deep in the water, and are only able to make three or four miles an hour.

The city of Wilmington, N. C., is very strongly fordified, and a small force can hold it against great odds. The officers there are in favor of a bitter prosecution of the war, while the men, who desire the capture of the city by the "Yankees," entertain nothing but mutinous feelings for the rebel Confederacy.

In the vicinity of Wilmington, and near the borders of South Carolina, a large number of deserters and conscripts are entrenched, and successfully resisting the rebel authority, having had three engagements already.

The rebel Secretary of War has ordered all the North Carolina troops into other States for immediate service, on account of the growing dissatisfaction among them. Georgia and South Carolina troops are to take their places in the State of North Carolina.

The women and children on Cape Hatters banks, numbering some 1500, are in a very destitute one. Disaffected.

THE NAVY. The Capture of the Atlanta-A Compliment to Captain Rodgers. NAVY DEPARTMENT, June 25, 1863.

Sin: Your despatch of the 17th instant, announcing the capture of the rebel iron-clad steamer Fingal, alias Atlanta, has been received. Although

gallantly sustained by Commander John Downes, of the Nahant, the victory, owing to the brevity of the contest, was yours, and it gives me unaffected pleasure to congratulate you upon the result. Every contest in which the iron-clads have been engaged against iron-clads has been instructive, and affords food for reflection. The lessons to be drawn are momentous. affords food for reflection. The lessons to be drawn are momentous.

On the 8th of March, 1862, there were lying at anchor in Hampton Roads the first-class steam-frigates. Roanoke and Minnesots, the sailing frigates Congress and St. Lawrence, the razee Cumberland and several gunboats, in the presence of this formidable force, representing the highest effensive power of the wooden navy, boldly appeared the rebel iron-clad steamer Merrimac, and notwithstanding the broadsides poured into her by and the heroic defence of the Congress and the Cumberland, those two wooden vessels were easily destroyed, and the fate of the others was only reserved for the morrow. During the night, however, the Monttor, the first vessel of her class, arrived, and on the 9th March, when the morn-

the others was only reserved for the morrow. During the night, however, the Monitor, the first vessel of here class, arrived, and on the 9th March, when the morring mists lifted and showed the Merrimac and her wooden consorts approaching to complete the work of destruction, our defence consisted, not in the freat ships that were still afloat and their numerous heavy guns, but in a single small iron-clad vessel, armed with two guns. History has recorded the courage and skill of Commander John L. Worden, who, disappearing in the smoke of the advancing fleet, dispersed and put to flight their wooden steamers, turned atbay the Merrimac, grappled with that formidable monster, and drove her back into Norfolk, and kept her there until the evacuation of that place led the rebels to destroy their famous frontial rather than encounter and risk her capture by the puny antagonist.

The lessons of that contest taught us the inadequacy of wooden vessels and our existing ordnance to meet armored ships. For inland operations the Monitor turret was immediately adopted, and the fitteen-inch gun of Rodman, being the only gun of greater weight than the eleven-inch yet tested, was ordered to be placed in the turret of the vessels that were constructing. The result of this policy is developed in the action through which you have just passed. In fifteen minutes, and with five shots, you overpowered and captured a formidable steamer, but slightly inferior to the Merrimac—a vessel that the preceding year had battled, with not very serious injury to herself, sgainst four frigates, a razee, and for a time with one Monitors armed with guns of the new and improved Monitors, armed with guns of fifteen-inch callbre.

Your early connection with the Mississippi flotilla, and your participation in the projection and constituction of the first iron clads on the Western waters; your heroic conduct in the attack on Drury's Bluff; the high moral courage that led you to put to sea in the Weehawken upon the approach of a violent storm, in order to test the sea-going qualities of these new craft, at the time when a safe anchorage was close under your lee; the brave and daring manner in which you, with four associates, pressed the ino-clads under the concentrated fire of the batteries in Oharleston harbor, and there tested and proved the endurance and resisting power of these vessels, and your crowning successful achievement in the capture of the Fingal, alias Atlanta, are all proofs of a skill and courage and devotion to the country and the cause of the Union, regardless of self, that cannot be permitted to pass unrewarded. To your heroic daring and persistent moral courage, beyond that of any other individual, is the country indebted for the development, under trying and varied circumstances on the ocean, under fire from enormous batteries on land, and in successful encounter with a formidable floating antagonist of the capabilities and qualities of attack and resistance of the monitor class of vessels and their heavy armament. For these heroic and serviceable acts I have presented your name to the President, requesting him to recommend that Congress give you a vote of thanks, in order that you may be advanced to the grade of commodore in the American Navy. Very respectfully, &c., CIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy. Captain Jno. Roders, United States Ravy, commanding United States steamer Weehawken, South Atlantic Squadron, Port Royal, S. C.

A CAPTURED BRITISH SCHOONER. Your early connection with the Mississippi flotil-

A CAPTURED BRITISH SCHOONER. BOSTON, June 26.—The United States steamer Inited States has arrived from a cruise. Boston, June 26.—The United States steamer United States has arrived from a cruise.

The British prize schooner Glen has arrived here. She was captured June 20th, in lat. 35 41, long. 73 47, ostensibly bound from Matamoros to Nassau, but six hundred miles north of her destination. The captain said he was proceeding to Halifax.

New York, June 28.—The gunboat Mercedita was to Gonaires on the 13th/inst.

Glouorster, June 26.—The schooner Crusader, from the fishing banks, reports that on Thursday, at 11 o'clock A. M., twenty-five miles W. S. W. from Chatham, she heard heavy firing, supposed to have been from a United States gunboat which passed here on the evening previous.

Boston, June 26.—The schooner Vision, which has arrived at Wellfleet, reports that on Tuesday last, at 3 o'clock P. M., when twelve miles S. S. W. of the South Shoal light ship, she saw a side-wheel steamer of about 700 tons on fire. She remained by her until she sunk, but could not ascertain her name. At the same time she saw thirty fishermen in sight, but saw nothing of the pirates.

YARMOUTH, N. C., June 26.—The packet schooner Monitor, from Boston, reports that at 12 o'clock last night, when twelve miles W. by S. of Yarmouth, she fell in with a large ship burned to the water's edge. She did not ascertain her name. The ship was still burning, and in tow of two West Point schooners.

At 1, o'clock this morning, she saw a steamer

ship was still burning, and in tow of two West Point schooners.

At 4 o'clock this morning, she saw a steamer standing southwardly. She partially changed her course and speed two or three times. She saw a similar looking steamer on Wednesday seventy miles east of Cape Ann, standing northeast.

A NAVAL BATTLE NEAR ST. THOMAS.

New York, June 26.—The brig George, which has arrived at New Haven, from St. Croix on June 9th, reports that on the 5th inst; from an observatory at Base End, two steamers were distinctly seen in the offing towards St. Thomas, engaged in battle. Cannonading was distinctly heard for some time, and then one of the steamers suddenly disappeared. It was supposed that she sunk. The other vessel steamed out of sight, and probably proceeded to St. Thomas. Thomas.
The Vanderbilt was reported at St. Thomas on

the 9th of June.

THE BLOCKADE OFF WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 26.—A naval officer who
has just arrived from Wilmington, N. C., reports
that the rebel schooner Hattie was captured on
Saturday by the United States gunboat Florida.

The Hattie reported that the Banshee, which was
the fastest blockade runner afloat, was burned in
Cape Fear river, when just ready to sail with a
cargo of cotton and turpentine.

The Eugenie ran out on the night of the 19th.

THE REBEL PIRATES. THE PIRACIES OFF GLOUCESTER, MASS Writing on Thursday from Gloucester, a correspondent of the Boston Traveler says:

As regards the destruction of Gloucester vessels,
I have gleaned these facts: Four are thus far
known to be destroyed—The Marengo, 83 tons, and
I years old—value, including outfits, \$2,900; Rufus
Choate, 90 tons, 3 years old—value, \$4,300; Elizabeth Ann; 91 tons, 3½ years old—value, \$4,200;
Ripple, 64 tons, 7 years old—\$2,800. These crafts
are all insured in this town, at what is called the
Fishing Insurance Co., a nutual office, with which
most of the ship-owners are connected. None of
these vessels, and indeed none in any of the fishing
fleets, are covered by war risks, and so every one As night approached a thick fog sprung up, and he succeeded in escaping, but could, in the distance, see the light of the burning vessels. The Messina, which arrived in the afternoon, was not aware of the vicinage of the Tacopy, but was homeward bound. However, her captain mentions seeing a Federal gunboat, name unknown, about thirty-five miles south of Cape Cod, which is close to the fishing ground. Probably the gunboat had heard of the whereabouts of the pirate, and was there on the lookout for him.

It is feared here that the Tacopy will direct its

nonsout for him.

It is feared here that the Tacony will direct its course to the Georges, where there are some sixty or more sail, and where they also keep close together. If this prove to be the case, there will be terrible havoc among these defenceless fishermen. havoc among these defenceless fishermen.

RAVAGES ON THE MASSACHUSETTS
COAST.

New York, June 26.—The rebel steamers Atlanta and Georgia were still at Bahia on May 19th, coaling from a British bark.

The authorities had ordered them off, but there were no signs of their obeying the order.
GLOUCESTER, Mass., June 26.—The fishing schooner Vanguard, which arrived here this morning from the Banks, reports that on Tuesday she saw the schooner Wanderer, of Gloucester, on fire on the west end of Georges. on the west end of Georges CHASING THE TACONY. New York; June 26.—The gunboats Blackstone and Curlew were seen yesterday off Nantucket South Shoal. They had learned of the capture of the ship Isaac Webb by an outward-bound ship. MORE VESSELS BURNED.

MORE VESSELS BURNED.

PORTLAND, June 26.—The schooner Julia Elens, from the Bay of Fundy, arrived here to day. She reports that a large steamer, a bark; and a three-masted schooner, are at the mouth of the bay, destroying vessels. They had burned the schooner Archer, of Southport, and bonded a bark, name unknown. THE PIRATE TACONY AMONG THE FISHERgives the following account of the capture of his vessel, and others:

"His vessel, with others, was lying at anchor on Sunday evening, in about twenty seven fathoms of water, on the 'Fishing Rip,' easterly from the island of Nantucket. The evening was foggy, and the Tacony appeared very suddenly to them during a lift in the fog. A boat crew boarded them, and the leader stated, on reaching their deck and presenting a pistol to the captain's face, that the schooner was a prize to the Confederate States. The other captures were effected in much the same manner.

"All the vessels thus taken, with one exception, were burned almost immediately, and in many cases the men saved nothing more than what they had on their backs, though generally each seaman was allowed to take his bag of clothing, and some of the officers were privileged to retain their quadrants and other nautical instruments. gives the following account of the capture of his

and other nautical instruments.

"The vessel which was not destroyed was the oldest and poorest of the number. On board her the whole company was put, with directions to steer for New York. They preferred, however, to land at Hyannis, and did so, and have arrived here from that point, on their way to their families and friends in Gloucester."

that points, on their way to their families and friends in Gloucester."

There is a renegade Yankee among the Tacony's crew, and the Boston Journal says:

"We are informed by Captain Thomas that he heard the distinct intention announced of landing at Provincetour and destroying that lown by fire, and as the first officer of the Tacony was a native, and for many years a resident of Chatham, and is perfectly familier with the waters about Cape Cod, the attempt certainly does not seem impossible."

Here is another interesting item from the Journal:

"The commander of the Tacony informed one of the captains in his custody that his vessel had once been spoken in the hight by a United States gunboad, and that he knew at the time who was hailing him. His answer to the hail was, that he was a merchantman bound from New York to Portland."

An old Cape Ann fisherman writes:

"Probably commanded or piloted by some traitor Yankee, or a Nova Scottaman, the Tacony is bound along the coast over the fishing grounds, from Block Island to Labrador. Her victims provide the stores; and their fixtures' will produce a good run of prize money in Halifax or St. John's. Would not the bank or the Bay of Fundy be the most promising direction to catch her?

"If the right craft, rightly armed, could be placed at the disposal of our Cape Cod, Marblehead and Cape Ann men, I would insure that they would finish her cruise within a month."

ANOTHER REPORT.

PORTLAND, Me, June 28.—The fishing vessels which have arrived here report that a large rebel from Block Island to Labrador. Her victims provide the 'stores,' and their 'fixtures' will produce a good run of prize money in Halifax or St. John's. Would not the bank or the Bay of Fundy be the most promising direction to catch her! "If the right craft, rightly armed, could be placed at the disposal of our Cape Cod, Marblehead and Cape: Ann men, I would insure that they would finish her cruise within a monts."

ANOTHER REPORT.

PORTLAND, Me., June 26.—The fishing vessels which have arrived here report that a large rebel steamer, a bark, and a three-masted schooner, are off (app. Sable, Nova Scotia, burning our fishing vessels. They spoke the ship Augine, of Boston,

which had been captured, and bonded for \$80,000. She was bound to New York, with the crews of three fishing vessels which had been burned.

THE PTRATE DESCRIBED. THE PERATE DESCRIBED.

The Boston Traveller learns from Captain Perry, of the brig Umpire, whose vessel was burned by the Tacony, that she is far from being a formidable vessel. On the water she appears about four hundred tons, although her register is less. Outside she is black; her copper when or an even keel is below the line of flotation, and wilk form an excellent mark to know her by. There is a gap in her cutwater below the bobstays, which may be seen two miles distant with a glass. She is a full-rigged bark, has three jibs and a foretopmast staysail, maintopmast staysail, and mizentopmast staysail. She also carries two roysls, and all the other sails peculiar to a bark.

Hes two royals, and all the other sails peculiar to a bark.

She has a poop extending to the main hatchway, a house around the foremast; and an open topgallant forecastle. Her waist is quite deep; and she is only a single-decked vessel. There is a netting around the outline of the poop; she has only one quarterboat, and the long-boat is stowed amidiships, bottom up. These details will enable any seaman to recognize her easily.

She is armed with a single brass twelve-pounder, smooth-bore gun, and is manned by twenty British seamen and two rebel officers. Her entire armament, the twelve-pounder aforesaid, is mounted on the poop, as the most conspicuous place, to act as a scarecrow.

The captains of the fishermen give the following Becarerow.

The captains of the fishermen give the following dditional description of the Tacony: She is painted black; copper-bottomed, the copper appearing bove water; there is a white moulding on her stern, and an eagle, and American flag below the eagle. Her sails were very old and rusty-looking.

EUROPE.

AT THE GUILDHALL.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES From the London Daily News, June 12th.]

Foremost came the Prince and Princess, the former wearing his uniform of field marshal, with the ribbon and star of the garter. The latter wore a rich but simple white dress, with the coronet and brooch of diamonds given her by her royal husband, but with the superb city necklace of brilliants. Her hair was turned back from her forehead, in the style with which her portraits have made us all familiar, setting off her fair young features and fine expressive intellectual forehead to the utmost advantage. She looked, if possible, even younger than on her marriage day—quite girlish, in fact, in her simple white attire. With them came Prince Alfred, in his lieutenant's uniform, his face looking bronzed and almost weather-beaten, in contrast with the fair complexion of his brother, or the still-more delicate bloom of his young sister-in-law. With the royal party came the Duchess of Cambridge, the Duke of Cambridge, Princess Mary of Cambridge, Princess of Servia. At once upon their alighting the Lord Mayor and Lord Mayoress advanced to receive them, and the Princess of Wales, taking the From the London Daily News, June 19th 1 Princess of Servia. At once upon their alighting the Lord Mayor and Lord Mayoress advanced to receive them, and the Princess of Wales, taking the arm of the Lord Mayor, whi e the Prince gave his to the Lady Mayoress, the party, headed by the entertainment committee, entered the hall. The band played the national anthem as they entered, but beyond this there was no manifestation, and nothing but the prolonged deep reverences from all sides as they passed marked the presence of the Prince and his young bride. Arrived at the dais there was a moment's pause, and the Princess seated herself in the chair of state which was meant for the Prince, as on that side of the throne his Royal Highness was to take up his freedom of the city. The Lord Mayor stooped ferward and informed her Royal Highness of the mistake, when she instantly changed from the Prince's seat into her own, and was so little able to restrain her amiles at the mistake that none else around her could help smiling also.

A plain office table stood at the foot of the throne, and here a court of common council was constituted. Then began the ceremony of "the Prince taking up

and here a court or common council was consultated. Then began the ceremony of "the Prince taking up the freedom."

The court, taking no manner of conisance of the The court, faking no manner of conisance of the presence of roy alty, began, in that lordly assembly and splentid hall, to read the minutes of the previous court, which were duly confirmed by a show of spotless kid-glove hands. The clerk of the chamber read the official record of his Royal Highness' title to the freedom, which was in these terms:

"Chamber of London, 8th day of June, 1863, Born without the liberty of the city, to wit at Buckingham Palace, in the county of Middlesex, 9th of November, 1841. His Royal Highness Albert, Edward, Prince of Wales, K. G., &c., son of his late Royal Highness Francis Augustus Charles Emmaneul, Prince Consort, Duke of Saxony, Prince of

before the Chamberlain the day and year aforesaid, and desired to be admitted into the freedom of this city by patrimony, because he is legitimate and was born after the admission of his father into the said freedom. The admission of the father is entered in the book marked with the letter H, and bears date the 28th day of August, in the fourth year of the reign of her Majesiy Queen Victoria, and in the year of our Lord 1840."

His Royal Highness then read aloud, and afterwards subscribed the usual declaration. The Chamberlain then addressed the Prince, and handed to him the record of freedom, which was enclosed in a casket of pure gold, and of rare workmanship. His Royal Highness said, in reply to the Chamberlain: "My Lord Mayor, Mr. Chamberlain, and gentlemen: Itis, I assure you, a source of sincere gratification to me to attend here for the purpose of being invested with a privilege which, for the reasons you have stated, you are unable to confer upon me, and which descends to me by inheritance. It is a patrimony that I am proud to claim—this freedom of the greatest city of the commercial world, which holds its charter from such an ancient date. My pide is increased when I call to memory the long list of illustrious men who have been enrolled among the citizens of London, more especially when I connect with that list the beloved father, to whom you have adverted in such warm terms of culogy and respect, and through whom I am here to claim my freedom of the eitizens of London, my Lord Mayor and gentlemen, the Princess and myself heartily thank you for the past; for your loyalty and expressions of attachment towards the Queen, for the manifestations of this evening towards ourselves, and for all your prayers for our future happiness." [Cheers.]

Aiter some formal ceremonies, the "Court of Common Council" broke up, and the ball was opened. Common Council" broke up, and the ball wa

opened.

The Lord Mayor led off in a spirited quadrill with the Princess, immediately in front of the haut pas, and the Prince with the Lady Mayoreas. Prince Allred danced with the Princess Mary of Cambridge.

The ball, and the supper which succeeded it, were the aeme of regal splendor.

THE WIELOPOLSKI DHEL. the acme of regal splendor.

THE WIELOPOLSKI DUEL.

(From the London Morning Star, June 2.)

A grand sensation drama, the performance of which has been heralded by flaming announcements advertised allover Europe, has just been played out. Announced as a terrible tragedy, it has ended as a comedy—if not, indeed, a broad larce or a burlesque. We reier to the great Wielopolski duel, which two combatants departed from two ends of the continent to fight. One left Warsaw, the other started from Paris. They met in Belgium; they fought, and they are now returning in comfort, with whole skins and satisfied consciences, to their respective habitations.

from Paris. They met in Belgium; they fought, and they are now returning in comfort, with whole skins and satisfied consciences, to their respective habitations.

Count Sigismund Wielopolski, the principal actor, is a son of the Marquis Wielopolski, whose grand, "thorough" scheme of Kussianizing Poland, and whose pet measure, the conscription, have met with such slender gratitude from his Polish countrymen. The Marquis Wielopolski is not, as our readers are aware, a very popular person in Warsaw, or, indeed, an individual much admired throughout Europe. Some months back a speech on the Polish insurrection was delivered, in the French Senate, by Prince Napoleon. The imperial orator, who has generally rather a direct and frank way of expressing his sentiments, classed the Marquis Wielopolski with Marshal Haynau and Sir Hudson Lowe. When the report of the speech reached Warsaw the younger Wielopolski, himself not a great favorite in the Polish capital, resolved to resent the attack. He despatched a challenge to Prince Napoleon, and took the extraordinary step of publishing his cartel in the newspapers. Even the London journals were supplied with copies. The document was printed as a piece of odd news, although its grossly and even ludicrously abusive style seemed at first to throw a doubt upon its genuiners. Nobody who read this fantastic document can have forgotten its contents. We do not profess to be critics of what is called the code of honor, but we should think even the most inveterate duellist might have declined a rencontre with the concoctor of a challenge so coarse and outrageous in its lamguage that it looked like some plece of mad buffoonery. Prince Napoleon took no notice of this Bombaster-Furioso style of thing. He declined to be "stage-Furioso style of thing. He habit of "njoying the hospitality of the Prince in the Palais Royal—alluding to them, it is ne set him, he published his challenge in all the newspapers.

Weeks and weeks passed away, and every day's Continental journals had some new announcement about the impending duel. One day it was asserted that Count Wielopolski had positively left Warsaw en route to be shot at; next day it was discovered that he was still biding his time at home. At last the final moment, the includeble tempus came, and it was officially announced that Count Wielopolski had left Warsaw to repair to the field of Warsaw. Paris, Brussels, Vienna, and Warsaw, were supposed to be on the tiptoe of expectation. Both the combatants had disappeared from public sight. On what fatal ground would they respear, and what terrible deed of blood would mark the spot?

They did at last emerga. The once animated, now

deed of blood would mark the spot?

They did at last emerge. The once animated, now rather decaying town of Spa, was the rendezvous. The foes were planted, looking like the Corsican brothers in the melo-drama, no doubt. But the affair had not a melo-dramatic ending. First, they fired, and they could not hit each other. Next, they fired, and they could not hit each other. Next, they fired, and they could not hit each other. Then the police came in, and took them to the station-house. There they were required to pledge their word of honor that they would fight no more duels upon Belgian soil, and they accepted the condition, and the last we heard of them was that Count Wielopolski had gone, safe and sound, back to Warsaw again. So we draw a long breath; the battle is over. MISS DR. WALKER.—Among the unmarshalled host of camp-followers of the army, writes a correspondent from the Army of the Potomac, not the least noteworthy personage is Miss Mary E. Walker, or "Dr. Walker," as she is usually styled, a legitimate daughter of Esculapius, and apparently a lady of commendable philanthropy. She is a native of New York, has received a regular medical education, and believes her sex ought not to disqualify her for the performance of deeds of mercy to the suffering heroes of the Republic. Dressed in male habiliments, with the exception of a girlish-looking straw hat decked off with an ostrich feather, with a petite figure and feminine features, the tout ensemble is quite engaging. Her reputation is unsullied, and she carries herself amid the camp with a janty air of dignity well calculated to receive the sincere respect of the soldiers. She has been with the army on several different occasions—was with it at Burnside's defeat, and more recently at Sedgwick's crossing of the Rappshannock below Fredericksburg, to go the Rappshannock below Fredericksburg, where she was very active in her attention to our wounded. She can amputate a limb with the skill of an old surgeon, and administer medicine equally as well.

TENNESSEE.—The following call for a movement to receive the loyal State Government in Tennessee is signed by Horace Maynard, Parson MISS DR. WALKER.—Among the unmarshalled

TENNESSEE.—The following call for a movement to restore the loyal State Government in Tennesses is signed by Horace Maynard, Parson Brownlow, and other influential loyalists:

"As the time approaches for our biennial State election, it is proper that the friends of the Government should confer together in relation to it. We therefore respectfully suggest to those of our fellow-citizens, who desire to maintain the State Government in connection with the Federal Union as it stood prior to the rebellion and the war, to meet in convention by their delegates at the Capital, in Nashville, on Wednesday, the first, day of July next. We trust that a full representation, will be present from every county in the State, as the business to be considered is of vital importance to the future welfare." MONTGOMERY'S RAIDS.—A letier from Port

THE CITY. JUNE 26, 1892.

3 A. M., 12 M., 5 P. M. 6 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. 66. 67%. 63NNW.....FW.E.....E.byS

THREE CENTS.

The Call for 50,000 Men-How Shall the Recruits be Paised? A call will be issued to day by the Governor of Permsylvaria for 50,000 mea; to be raised immediately for the defence of our border. The quots of Phila-delpists will be heavy, and the men must be forthcoming at ones. There are but two ways in which they can be raised without any rerious delay—either to enforce the draft immediately, or by paying high bounties: The raising of many & company will de-pend on how the wife and children of each recruit is to be cared for while he is absent. These men, it is argued, go to defend private as well as public property, and it is no more than fair that the owners should contribute towards their support. Now, if the proper parties were to take the matter in hand, such a fund night be raised in a very few days. After the quota of the city is known an estimate could be made of the number of men that should be furnished from each ward. Committees from the various words could ward. Committees from the yarlous wards comin then be appointed to raise funds, and there would be found very few of those sable to contribute who could or would object to the small assessment. The citizens of each ward could look to themselves and

their own ward only, and there would no doubt be a great rivalry as to which should furnish its quota first. The quota of the city could be raised and ready for active service much sooner in this way. than if the conscription act was enforced. Let it once be known that a fund has been raised, or that all men who volunteer for the State defence will during their absence, promptly receive a weekly stipend in addition to their pay, and there will be no difficulty in raising recruits, especially if all the workshops and such places of business as can be temporarily dispensed with are closed at the same time. If 'the conscription is enforced, the hearing of appeals, &c., will consume considerable time, and many who were never in the ranks before will be drafted, and it will e some time before they can be placed on a war footing. But let the proper inducements in the shape of high bounties be held out, and many honorably discharged men, and those whose term of service has expired, will at once re-enlist, and can be transferred to the field immediately. In spite of all that has been done in reference to this very im-portant matter, and notwithstanding the great daner with which our State is now thre has been no one yet to make the first move. Let but one ward take the initiatory step and appoint a

highest character, business qualifications, strict integrity, who will faithfully set themselves to work to raise and distribute funds for these duties, and the rest will soon imitate their example THE MILITARY. - Capt. William H. Woodward, late of the 28th Regiment Pennsylvania Vo-lunteers, is in this city, and has a special order from headquarters to raise a light battery of six guns. Capt. Woodward has had the experience of two years, and now calls on his old comrades in arms to join him for the purpose of driving the invader from the State. His headquarters will be at 80! Sansom street, from this (Saturday) morning at 8 o'clock. There is no guard or picket duty to do with a light battery like Woodward's.

We learn that the Blue Reserves from this city have been mustered into service for the emergency, to serve in the Department of the Susquehanna. The officers who were, with one or two exceptions, with the regiment last September at Hagerstown and held the right at Williamsport, are as follows: 1 Colonel—William W. Taylor.

Lieutenant-Colonel—N. Hicks Gaham.

Major years, and now calls on his old comrades in arms to

Major—
Quartermaster—Watson Malone.
Adjutant—Robert Aikens.
Surgeon—Horace Homer.
Assistant Surgeon—J. H. Gallagher.
Quartermaster-Sergeant—Abraham Kline.
Commissary Sergeant—F. L. Stein.
Sergeant-Major—Jacob Y. Deetz.
Company A—Captain, E. B. Davis; first lieut., C.
M. Hooper; second lieut., Wm. Waigley.
Company B—Captain, J. T. Souder; first lieut.,
Estelle Gilbert; second lieut., A. H. Kritschmar.
Company C—Captain, J. T. Audenried; first lieut.,
T. R. Elcock; second lieut., Spencer M. Janney.
Company D—Captain, Charles Page; first lieut.,
George J. Naylor; second lieut., W. T. Hellerman.
Company E—Captain, Charles T. Conley; first lieut.,
Wm. K. Stewart; second lieut., John Bacon.
Company F—Captain, Charles T. Conley; first lieut., Daniel McGowan; second lieut., Samuel Martyn.
Company G—Captain, B. T. Harvey; first lieut.,
Under George J. Harvey; first lieut.,
Lengary G—Captain, B. T. Harvey; first li Martyn.
Company G-Captain, B. T. Harvey; first lieut.,
J. H. Dye; second lieut., Charles F. Davis.
Company H-Captain, N. Kline Shoemaker; first
lieut., W. L. White; second lieut., Wm. Edgar.
Company I-Captain, John Dobson; first lieut.,
George P. E. Wridge; second lieut., Samuel Sut-

cliff.

Company K—Captain, John Barcus; first lieut, John Anderson; second lieut., Philip Simpler.

Company A., Gymnast Zouaves, of Col. Wm. B. Thomas' regiment, are at present located at Camp Smith, five miles south of York, Pa., on the Northern Central Railroad, guarding the bridge. The members of this company have been doing hard work since their departure from the city, even the officers using the pick and shovel alike with the privates. At last accounts all were in the best of spirita and since their departure from the city, even the officers using the pick and shovel alike with the privates. At last accounts all were in the best of spirits, and eager for the work before them.

The Committee on Defence and Protection has passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the 'Mayor be required to pay the troops who have volunteered from the city and are mustered into the service of the United States for State defence, the amount not to exceed \$85,000, and that with such sums the customary pay of one month be advanced to the said troops upon their due assignment to the treasurer of the city of all claims for the same upon the Federal Government.

Resolved, That the troops mustered into the State or city service be paid upon a similar footing.

We understand that Company E. Captain John McCormack, 2d Regiment, Colonel Dennis Heenan, 2d Brigade, will start for Harrisburg on Monday morning. All the men who have signen the muster roll are required to report at the headquarters, Sixth and Jayne streets, at ten o'clock this morning. It was stated at a meeting held yesterday afternoon that a few more good men would be accepted. Imposition on the Soldiers. - We earn, from numerous private letters received from Philadelphia soldiers now stationed at Harrisburg

Philadelphia soldiers now stationed at Harrisburg, that many of the citizens of the latter place who are engaged in trade are imposing in the most shameful manner upon our men who have gone there to protect their homes, by charging two or three prices for every article which they are compelled to purchase. One storekeeper actually had the audacity to demand sixty-two cents of a soldier for a pair of stockings, which could have been purchased in this city for one-half, that sum. The soldier remonstrated against paying such an unreasonable sum for a pair of stockings, at the same time saying they could purchase them much cheaper in Philadelphia. This remark was replied to by some one connected with the store, stating that they might go there and get them, adding a few other ungentlemanly words by way of emphasis, which caused a dispute between by way of emphasis, which caused a dispute between the parties, ending by the clerk drawing a revolver on the soldiers, and threatening to shoot them if they did not leave the store. Impelled by curiosity, a crowd soon gathered around the door at this stage of the proceeding, threatening personal violence to the clerk if he did not desist in his menace, and settle the disturbance he so wrongfully created. And everything else is charged for in proportion, while this same city of Harrisburg had, at last accounts, mustered only about 100 men for their own defeace. If the residents of that city want protection, they should be a little more hospitable to strangers.

ORGANIZATION OF RIFLE CORPS.—A movement is on foot to organize rifle corps throughout the loyal States, upon a plan similar to that in vogue in England and Switzerland, with a view of creating a force that shall be available for any emergency. The men are to be supplied with the Springfield or Enfield rifle, which are the recognized arm of the infahrty portion of the United States service. It is proposed to organize this force into independent companies, to be armed and equipped by the several States to which they belong and to be under the immediate control of the said States. In order to seeme proper persons for this force, applicaander the immediate control of the same States, order to secure proper persons for this force, applications will be made to the different State Legisla tions will be made to the different State Legisla-tures to offer prizes every year, to be competed for as often as once a year. Congress will also be asked to offer prizes to be competed for every three years. The details of the organization will be developed by time, but the fact that such a force is to be raised, and just under State control, is worthy of special no-tice, in view of the importance of an efficient State militia. as shown by recent occurrences. militia, as shown by recent occurrences THE SPRING GARDEN METHODIST CHURCH.—The Spring Garden Methodist Church, now building at the northeast corner of Spring Garden and Twentieth streets, will, when completed, be sixty-two feet front, on Spring Garden street, by ninety-four feet in depth, on Twentieth street, exclusive of the parsonage, which is to be erected on the rear of the lot, on Twentieth street, and forms a part of the main edifice, making the whole depth one hundred and fourteen feet. It is to be built of Trenton brown stone, and in the Norman style of architecture, with a handsome spire on the corner of Twentieth street, one hundred and sixty feet high, and a tower on the opposite corner.

The internal arrangements of the church present some novel, but very desirable features, for, in addition to three entrances in front, there will be two in the rear, which will greatly facilitate the entrance and exit of the congregation. In the rear of the chancel are the trustee? room and the pastor's study, connecting with the parsonage. The flecture room will be very commodious, and is to be peculiarly adapted for the Sunday school; and connecting with it is the Infant-school room, and, private classrooms. The plan proposes the organ and choir gallery in the rear of the pulpit. THE SPRING GARDEN METHODIST

3. Oranio, by Alon. Henry Winser, Davis.
4. Hymn.
5. Reading as Washington's Faravoll Address.
6. Benediction.
Distinguishes statesmen from all parts of the country will be prevent, and the ceremonian will be of the most selemn and impressive character. A SOLDIER'S FUNERAL. — Yesterday morning the funeral of Edward McLaughlin, a member of the Gray Reserves, who died from injuries to his spine received whilst bathing in the of had at Harrisburg, on Monday last, took place, ad won largely attended. His remains were taken to St. Mary's Cathodic Church, in Fourth abrect, above Spruce, wherea requiem mass was coshorated and an appropriate discourse delivered by Rev. P. R. O'Reilly. The body reposed upon a bier before the main altar, surrounded by twenty burning tapers placed in massive sandelatro of traposing appearance, newly and neatly designed for such occasions by Mr. Simon Gartland, undertaker. The choir of St. Many's was augmented by singers from St. John's, St. Augustine's, and St. Joseph's Churches, and the music was excellent.

Distinguished Men in Town.—Major

THE WAR PRESS. (PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by15 00 Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instances can these terms be deviated from, as they offord very little more than the cost of the paper. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for HE WAR PRESS. To the getter-up of the Club'of ten or twenty, ax extra copy of the Paper will be given. SICK AND WOUNDED OFFICERS. - A large

Sick and Wounded Officers.—A large number of officers from the hospitals in Washington strived at the Baltimore Dépoyveaterday afternoon, and were entertained at the Citizens' Volunteer Hospital. The following is a list of those from Pennsylvania and, New Jersey:

Li Li Sac Addis, H. 39 Pa.

Li G P Anderson, F. 114 Pa.

Li J P Anderson, F. 114 Pa.

Li J P Crather, D. 16 N J.

Li S Evans. E. 147 Pa.

Li AB Horton, G. 439 Pa.

Li C R Knox. A 116 Pa.

Li J L Sacriste, D. 116 Pa. NEW CHERCH TO BE ERECTED.-The NEW CHERCH TO BE ERRETED.—The ground at the correct of Frankford road and Montgomery avenue have been broken for the erection of a handsome stone edifice, for the use of the First Congregational Church, now worshipping in a hall in the upper section of our city. The building, when completed, wall seat over 1,000 persons, and will be built in the Gothle style. Workmen are now busily engaged in laying the formation. NEW CATHOLIC SEMINARY.—The beautiful grounds well known as Remington Farm, situated in the environs of Philadelphia, have been purchased, and will be the seat of the new Theological Seminary of the Catholic Church. The farm contains 120 acres, and is well known for its numerous springs of water, and its grand and spaceous groves. Many advantages for the clergy and laity of this splendid estate as a home of religion. STEAMER TO CAPE ISLAND.-Mr. Antho-

ny Reybold, of Delaware City, will run a boat from Philadelphia to Cape May, during the bathing season; and for the convenience of those who may wish to visit this watering place, she will stop at Chester going to and returning from the Capes. The first trip will be made to-day. THE THURD COLLECTION DISTRICT.—
Thirteen attachees of the office of J. Fletcher Budd,
Esq., U. S. Assessor of the Third Collection District, enlisted in Colonel Thomas' regiment. Among
the number was Mr. Lane, chief clerk, who was
among the first to move the matter. Those still remaining in the office have volunteered to perform
the duties of those who are in the ranks, thus imposing double labor on themselves. OWNERS OF UNPATENTED LAND .- The act of Assembly in relation to the graduating and valuation of unpatented land by the commissioners of the several counties of Pennsylvania. will expire, by its own limitation, on the 1st day of August, 1863. Those interested had better take advantage of it in time, and have their lands appraised by the commissioners, and patented before the date above given.

Union Volunteer Refreshment Sa-LOON.—To-day is the last day of the great fair for the benefit of the Union Volunteers. One of the most imposing attractions of the fair is a beautiful assortment of stuffed birds, deposited by John Kri-der, and for sale for the benefit of the saloon. Any person desirous of obtaining a handsome parlor or-nament should go and select without delay, and help the good cause. FATAL RESULTS.—Anna Wilhelm, who was hally burned at the residence of Mr. George Herman, No. 1011 North Second street, as already stated, died at the Pennsylvania Hospital.

Michael Devine, who was run over by a cart loaded with bricks, in the vicinity of Front and Poplar, a few days ago, also died of his injuries. Large Pic-Nic.—Twenty-seven hundred persons attended a pic-nic given by St. Philip's Catholic Church; of Philadelphia, on Thursday, in the Grove on the estate of the late Dr. Young, near

ARRIVAL OF A GUNBOAT.—The U. S. gunboat James Adger, Capt. Thomas H. Patterson, which arrived off the navy yard on Thursday afternoon, comes from Port Royal tor repairs to her ma-NEARLY DROWNED. -Ann McAvey, aged about seventy years, who had fallen into the dock at Coates street wharf, yesterday morning, about half past 4 0'clock, was rescued from drowning by Officer Myers, of the harbor police. JAY COOKE, subscription agent, reports the sale of \$1,270,000 of five-twenties yesterday, at the various agencies in the loyal States. Deliveries of bonds are being made to June 3d. RE-APPOINTED.—The Court of Common Pleas have made the following re-appointments of Inspectors of the Prison: William Shippen, M. D., and Messrs. M. W. Baldwin and Evans Rogers.

THE POLICE:

[Before Mr. U. S. Commissioner A. H. Smith.]

Alleged Mutiny.

Robert McFadden, H. Welsh, and Charles Bartlett were arraigned before U. S. Commissioner Smith, yesterday afternoon, charged with revolt and refusing to do duty on board the brig Kodiah, in the harbor of Cienfuegos, on the 7th day of May last, and also with endeavoring to make others of the orew resist the lawful orders of the master and mate of said vessel. The brig was commanded by Captain J. Peterson, of Maine. She set sail from the port of Philadelphia on the 17th of April last, and arrived at her destination on the 6th of May. Early on the morning of the 7th the defendants exhibited a disposition not to do any work, on the ground that it was too early in the morning. The first mate, Mr. Yates, said it was necessary to get the vessel in the dock early in the morning, before the sea-breeze set in. Refusing to do duty, such as mending the mainsail that was hauled on deck, and such other things that crews are expected to do, they were finally placed in jail at Cienfuegos, where they were kept until the brig sailed for Philadelphia. When they refused to do duty they desired to go ashore, alleging they did not want to work any more on board the vessel. The defendants worked rather reluctantly; one of them broke two needles in the attempt to mend the sail, and when spoken to by the second mate, Mr. Craig, about breaking them, he replied that he shipped to sail the vessel, and not to mend sails. The mate then sent this man aloft to tar the foretopmast back-stay; another man was scraping the topgallantmast; they came down when the men quit work on deck, and went with them. The most important fact developed was elicited by the cross-examination of the steward, who said the men expressed a willingness to work from six o'clock in the morning until six in the evening, but would not work from five in the morning until ten o'clock in the morning to the work from six o'clock in the morning of the selection at eleven o'clock this morning.

John Wam THE POLICE: [Before Mr. U. S. Commissioner A. H. Smith.]

[Before Mr. Alderman Beitler.]

Larceny of a Watch.

John P. Chambers, a young man, was committed yesterday, to answer the charge of stealing a gold watch, valued at one hundred dollars, the property of John H. A. Lewis. It is alleged the watch was stolen from Mr. L. at the Continental. The evidence developed the following important facts: The proprietor of the Port Royal saloon, in Fourth street, below Chesinut, offered to pawn the watch at Nathans', Third and Spruce. It was stopped, and he was arrested. He informed the officer that he received the watch from Chambers, with whom he had some acquaintance; Chambers left it with him to pawn. This led to the arrest of the defendant, and, on searching him, the chain was found in his pocket. He acknowledged that he gave the watch to the keeper of the Port Royal, and that the latter knew nothing of the robbery. The defendant generally dresses pretty well, and has frequently been about first class hotels. The proprietor of the Port Royal was discharged.

Counterfett Postage Currency.

Counterfeit Postage Currency.

John Hagan, and his wife, Ann, were arraigned before Alderman Beitler, on Thursday afternoon, on the charge of passing counterfeit postage-currency notes. The defendants were committed in default at \$1,500 each to answer. [Before Mr. Alderman McMullin.] Before Mr. Alderman McMullin.]

Alleged Robbery.
Charlotte Todd was taken before Alderman McMullin, yesterday, on the charge of having robbed a young man named Charles Craig, of the sum of \$14, at a house on Trout, street (Pine alley), on Thursday night. It is unnecessary to detail the particulars. The loser was in a very bad place, and it is not at all to be wondered at that he lost his money.

Infanticide.

Julia Clark is the name given by a resident. on Trout street, arrested yesterday on the charge of being accessary to the death of twins that were born in her house on Thursday. It is alleged that the mother had no attendance whatever, and because of the neglect, that was in the power of the defendant to obviate, the twins perished. Julia was committed.

[Before Mr. Alderman Williams:]

Singular Charge of False Pretences.

John Johnson, an employee on board a vessel at Green street wharf, was arraigned yesterday on the charge of obtaining an ice pitcher under false pretences. A vendor of ice-pitchers chanced to pass along the wharves and offered one of his wares for sale to the defendant. Johnson assumed to be the capitain of the vessel, and said he would take a pitcher and pay one dollar for it, agreeing to pay the balance after he had loaded his vessel. When this was accomplished the seller called on him for the balance and defendant refused to pay. The suit was entertained by the alderman, and the defendant entered bail to answer at court. The ruling of this tribur al would at once set saide the suit, as, under the law, the action should be entirely civil. [Before Mr. Alderman Williams:] [Before Mr. Alderman Miller.].

[Before Mr. Alderman Miller.].

Alleged Larcedy.

A man named Charled McCue was straigned before Alderman Miller, in the Twenty-fourth, ward, on the charge of the larceny of the sum of \$529, the property of Mr. Kelly, who resides at Thirty-suith and Market streets, West Philadelphia. It seems that Mr. Kelly had sold some horses and put the proceeds in a bureau drawer, leaving the key thereof somewhere about the house. On Thursday, McCue was was suspected of having taken the fund, but stoutly denied the charge. The key of the bureau, however, was found in his possession. He was therefore committed to snswer at court.

[Before Mr. Alderman Harzer.]
Soldier Robbed.
A man calling himself Edward, Hennesy was analgred yesterday on the charge of probling a soldier of the sum of \$4, at the Baltimare Depot. He was [Before Mr. Alderman, Henneday.]

[Before Mr. Alderman Heaneday.]

Fugitive Lister.

George Scott is the assue of a young man who was committed yesterday morning to answer the charge of the larceny of a couple of silk circulars, taken from a store near Aroh and Ninth streets, yesterday morning. It is alleged that he entered the store while the attendant boy was sweeping the front pavement, and availing himself of a momentary opportunity, lifted the goods and ran away with them. The lad gave chase, and the fagitive was arrested by Mr. John Metz, a citizen in the neighborhood of Noble street and Old-York road. After a hearing the prisoner was deals with as above stated. THE WASHINGTON FORTS—The three forts above Chain Eridge, now called Alexander, Franklin, and Ripley, are to be called Redoubts Davia, Kirby, and Cross, in honor of three Generals recently killed. The three reloubts combined are to be called Fort Sumner, in honor of Gen. Sumner. Fort DeKalbis to be called Fort Suitit. Fort Cass, Pert Whipple; Fort Richardson, Fort Berry; Fort Worth, Fort Williams; Rockouch Battery is to be called Rattery Sili. The battery in relouded Battery is to be called Rattery Terril.—Correspondence Tribune. Generals B. F. Butler and David Hunter areamong the arrivals at the Continental Hotel. Major Gen.
William B. Franklin'is also in the city, and will leave in the first steamer for New Orleans, to take a command under General Banks.

Siddle T