THE CHEAPEST PLACE IN THE CITY TO BUY O OF PLATED JEWELRY, SLVER-PLATED E PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, POCKET-BOOKS, TELLING BAGS, SO. ONS. and TEA FORKS. LADLES. LADLES. GREAT VARIETY. BRACELETS.
BREASTPINS.
CHATALAINE CHAINS.
GUARD CHAINS. EDALLIONS HARMS. BIMBLES. INGS.
OLD PENS.
OLD PENGLIS.
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ENTE: PINS. beautiful styles.
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ALBUMS
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CACLERIY and examine the largest and cheapest stock
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D. W. OLARK'S,
602 CHESINUT STREET,

WATCHES, UST RECEIVED PER STEAMER EUROPA.

GOLD WATCHES, LADIES SIZES, OF NEW STYLES. SILVER ANCRES AND CYLINDRES. GILT AMORES AND CYLINDRES. PLATED ANCRES AND CYLINDRES. For Sale at Low Rates to the Trade, by

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#3 North SIXTH Street a8-6m J. O. FULLER, Importer and Wholesale Dealer in FINE WATCHES AND JEWELRY, No. WIR CHESTNUT Street. (Up-stairs, opposite Masonic Temple,)

LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK. E HOWARD & CO.'S FINE AMERICAN WATHES, GOLD CHAINS, GOLD SPECTACLES, THIMBLES. FINE JEWELRY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

J. C. FULLER'S FINE GOLD PENS. THE BEST PEN IN USE,
FOR SALE IN ALL SIZES. my2:-3m FINE GILT COMBS

* IN EVERY VARIETY. IMITATIONS OF PEARL AND CORAL. J. O. FULLER: No. 712 CHESTNUT Street WULCANITE RINGS.

A full assortment, all sizes and styles. J. C. FULLER,
No. 718 CHESTNUT Street. my22-3m MUSICAL BOXES.

IN SHELL AND ROSEWOOD CASES playing from 1 to 12 tunes, choice Opera and American Melodies.

FARR & BROTHER, Importers,

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524 CHESTNUT Street below Fourth GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

NOS. 1 AND 3 N. SIXTH STREET PHILADELPHIA.

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UNDERCLOTHING, &c. NATISFACTION GUARANTIED my22-toc4 606. AROH STREET. 606. FINE SHIRT AND WRAPPER DEPOT.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, FOUR PREMIUMS AWARDED FOR SHIRTS, WRAPPERS, AND STOCKS. G. A. HOFFMANN, Successor to W. W. KNIGHT. 666 ARCH STREET. 606.

FINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY. The subscriber would invite attention to his
IMPROVED CUT OF SHIRTS,
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SINGER & CO.'S "LETTER A" FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, with all the new improvements—Hemmer, Braider, Binder, Feller, Tucker, Corder, Gatherer, &c., is the CHEAPEST AND BEST

FAMILY SEWING

LIGHT MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.

end for a pamphlet and a copy of "Singer & Co.'s I.M. SINGER & CO., Jels. 3m No. 819 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia. SEWING MACHINES.

THE "SLOAT" MACHINE, WITH GLASS PRESSÉE FOOT, NEW STYLE HEMMER, BRAIDER, THE TAGGART & FARR MACHINES. Agency-932 CHESTNUT Street.

DRUGS. ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO., Northeast Corner FOURTH and RACE Stre PHILADELPHIA.

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FÖREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS, MANUFACTURERS OF WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINTS, PUTTY, &c. AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS. Dealer and consumers supplied at VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH. THE BEST AND LARGIST STOCK

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OF OIGARS IN THE CITY,
Of our own importation and manufacture.
IMPORTED CICARS JUST RECEIVED,
60,000 DE CABANA;
50,000 REGALIA BRITANNICA.
70,000 " IMPERIAL.
10,000 " IMPERIAL.
10,000 " OZADORES,
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50,000 CONCHA CABINET.
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50,000 LONDRES BIRDS.
50,000 EL MONO.
50,000 LONDRES BIRDS.
50,000 EL MONO.
60,000 FOGARO BRITANNICA.
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Also, E large assortment. of

30,000 POUAHURIAS.

Also, a large absortment of BOMESTIC CIGARS,
TOBACCO,
PIPES, &C.
Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
M. B. DEAN,
335 CHESTNOT Street.
Delaware, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania Corporatio.
Roles received at par.

VOL. 6.—NO. 281.

PHILADELPHIA

COMMISSION HOUSES.

"BAG"

MANUFACTORY.

BURLAP BAGS OF ALL SIZES,

ALSO,

SEAMLESS BAGS,

HUTCHINSON;

No. 113 CHESTNUT STREET,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FOR THE SALE OF

PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.

BAGS AND BAGGING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

NO. 113 NORTH FRONT STREET,

WOOL BAGS FOR SALE.

CLOTHING.

TAILOR,

MAS REMOVED FROM 1022 CHESTNUT STREET!

EDWARD P. KELLY'S,

Where he presents to former patrons and the publis the advantages of a STOCK OF GOODS, equal if not su-perior, to any in the city—the skill and taste of himself and EDWARD P. KELLY, the two best Tailors of the

city—at prices much lower than any other first-class est

Fine Clothing,

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Spring and Summer

WANAMAKER & BROWN

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ALSO,

Medium and Common

GRADES.

Cut and Made in Fashionable Style

SOLD AT LOW PRICES

BLACK CASS. PANTS, \$5.50.

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MILITARY GOODS.

ARMY AND NAVY

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34 SOUTH SECOND, AND 23 STRAWBERRY STREETS

FRESH AND FULL STOCK,

OF ALL SHADES AND GRADES,

Adapted to every position in the

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The trade and citizens can have their wants faithfully supplied at my store.

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STREAMERS:

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RED, WHITE, AND BLUE.

jel3-lm No. 418 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia.

Standard 10-ounce Cotton Duck.

FARNHAM, KIRKHAM, & CO.

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10,000 ARMY BLOUSES.
3,000 INFANTRY and CAVALRY PANTS.

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Also,
SHIRTS and DRAWERS.
All Government Standard,
are offered low, and ready for immediate delivery
HENRY W. SCOTT'S,
Avmy Clothing Dep51.

CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS.

WINDOW SHADES.

CARRIAGE, TABLE, STAIR, AND FLOOR

OIL CLOTHS,

IN COTTON AND LINEN FABRICS,

WINDOW SHADES,

COMPRISING EVERY VARIETY OF NEW AND ORI-GINAL DESIGNS, PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL.

THOMAS POTTER,

MANUFACTURER OF OIL CLOTHS AND WINDOW SHADES,

#29 ARCH Street, Philadelphia, and 49 CEDAR and 95 LIBERTY Streets, New York, my12-2m

T AKE SUPERIOR INGOT COPPER.

625. GOLDTHORP & CO., 625.

UZU. Manufacturers of Tassels, Cords, Fringes, Curtains, and Furniture Gimps, Curtain Loops, Centre Tassels, Picture and Photograph Tassels, Blind Trimmings, Military and Dress Trimmings, Ribbons, Neek Ties, etc., etc., w. No. 625 MARKET Street, my6-6m

MACHINE OILS.—PURE MECCA

MACHINE UILS.—FURE MECCA and all kinds of LUBRICATING OILS, suitable for Mowing Machines, Axle Grease, &c., &c. by the bbl. or less quantity. Also, Deodorized BERZINZ, low for cash, E. T. WHITEHEAD & CO., 1924-121.

BEAUTY.—IF YOU WISH TO HAVE a fine, clear complexion mag. HINDER WITTEN

D a fine, clear complexion, use HUNT'S WHITE LIQUID ENAMEL. It will make you as fair as a lily. Price, 25 cents. If you are troubled with Tan or Freckles, use HUNT'S ERITISH BALSAM. It is warranted to remove them.

PRITISH BALSAM. It is warranted to remove them.

Price, 25 cents.

If you want a Color, use HUNT'S BLOOM OF ROSES.

It will not wash off, nor injure the skin, and cannot be detected. Price, 25 cents and \$1.

HUNT'S COURT TOILET POWDER is the best Face Powder in use. Price, 124, 25, and 50 cents.

Sold at HUNT & CO. S. Ferfamers. 41 South RIGHTH Birect, two doors above Chestaut, and 133 South Ekwett, which was a superior of the court of the cou

GOVERNMENT GOODS.

Indigo Blue Flannels.

Mixed Twilled Flannels.

Sky Blue Kerseys.

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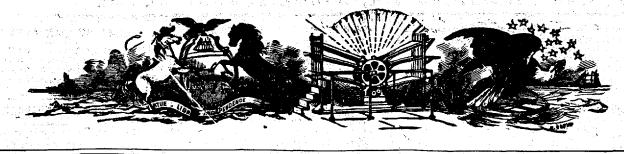
JOHN KELLY, JR.,

blishment of the city.

JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.

GEO. GRIGG.

Nos. 319 and 331 CHURCH Alley.



PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, JUNE 29, 1863,

RETAIL DRY GOODS. JOHN H. STOKES, 702 ARCH ST. DIAMEN, 102 ARCH ST.
OFFERS
Black and White Plaid Marseilles
Black and White Plaid Marseilles
Black and White Alaid Brown and White Linen Check.
French Nankinetts—plaid and plain.
Nankin—nice quality.
Linen Stripes, dark ground, good.
Morino Cassimares—aveallant conditions. Marino Cassimeres—excellent quality. Plain, Mixed, and Plaid Cassimeres. Silk Mixed Cloths and Cassimeres, Ladies Closking Cloths. Double-width Plaid Flannels for Shirting.

FOR CORN, OATS, COFFEE, BONE DUST, &c. EDWIN HALL & CO., 26 SOUTH SE-COND Street, would call the attention of the Lacheir stock of Superior Black Silks. Wide Mantle Silks. standard makes, ALL SIZES, for sale cheap, for net Black Corded Siks, Black Cros de Khine Black Silks, from \$1 to \$1 Black Silks, from \$1 to \$1 Black Silks are invited Examine our stock and prices jel3-tf

DRESS GOODS AT REDUCED SHIPLEY, HAZARD, & PRICES.—H. STEEL & SON,
No. 713 and 715 North TENTH Street,
are now closing out the balance of their stock of
Poil de Cheyres, all Wool Delaines, Poplins,
Challies, Delaines, Mozambiques, Taffete d'Etés,
FrenchLawus, French, English, and American Chintzes,
Bareges, Silk Tissues, Silk Grenadines,
Fancy Silks, and all kinds of
Summer Dress Goods, at extremely low prices,
SUMMER SHAWLS AT REDUCED PRICES,
BARGAINS IN BLACK SILKS,
CHOICE STYLES PACIFIC LAWNS at 18%.
1 lot 2 yards square Table Cloths, Snow Drop and
Damask, all Lines, at \$1.50.

1024 CHESTNUT STREET. E. M. NEEDLES OFFERS FOR SALE,

t prices generally below present cost of impo WHITE GOODS, all descriptions. EMBROIDERIES. do do LACES, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS. do VEILS, &c., &c. And respectfully invites an inspection of he stock,

1024 CHESTNUT STREET. WHITE LINEN DUCKS. BILE EINEN DUCKS.

Brown and White Linen Dribs.
Fancy Drill and other Summer Wear.
Aloaca and other thin Coatings.
Silk mixtures. Drap d'Ese
Light fine fancy Cassimeres.
DE ESS GOODS.

Desirable fabrics at old prices.
Black Dress Goods at nearly old prices.
6-4 Wide Black Barege for Shawls.
COOPER & CONARD,
je25-tf S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Street

TABLE DAMASKS. Power Loom Damasks and Diapers.
Fringed Towels, 16, 20, 23, 31, &c.
Good Napkins, Doylies and Diapers.
SHE'S TINGS.
Heavy 9-4, 10-4, and 11-4 Bleached Sheetings.
Shirting and Pillow Muslins.
Fine stock of Flannels. ock of Flannels.
COOPER & CONRAD.
S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET.

HUNTE'R'S NEW STORE,

37 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

a are respectfully invited to examine their stock of MANTLES AND CLOAKS.

Consisting of
Lace Shawls at \$2.50;
Lace Mantlee from \$3.50 to \$25;
Silk Sacques from \$8 to \$10;
Silk Circulars from \$6 to \$20;
Gloth Circulars from \$6 to \$20;
Also, Plain and Striped POPLINS, manufactured the best materials, in the most stylish manner, and y he best materials, in the most seem than be sole cheaper than

CAN BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.

CAN BE FOUND The most fashion. N. B.—Daily receiving the most fashionable Dress foods, at [je9-1m] 31 NORTH EIGHTH STREET. BARGAINS FROM AUCTION. One lot of Black and White Plaids at 25 cents, worth One lot of large figure Grenadines at 45 cents, worth One acceptance of the control of the

FINANCIAL. SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE SALES OF THE

UNITED STATES SIX PER CENT. CALLED

5-20'1,

Have amounted for many weeks past t

OVER TWO MILLIONS OF DOLLARS

DAILY.

THE FIRST OF JULY

Loan, the principal and interest of which is payable IN

All parties contemplating investing in these Six per cent. Bonds, should at once forward their money through any of the local agencies, or direct to

JAY COOKE, SUBSCRIPTION AGENT,

jell-tjyl 114 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILA CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY. COUPONS

AUGUST BELMONT & CO. 50 WALL STREET, NEW YORK. EDWARD M. DAVIS, STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKER,

PHILADELPHIA A GENERAL BROKERAGE AND BANKING BUSI-NESS TRANSACTED. Stocks and Bonds Bought and Sold on Commission Loans and Business Paper Negotiated. Dividends and Interest Coupons Collected and Remitted. Exchange on Europe Sold. Special Collections made, Coin and Currency Bought. Interest Allowed on Deposits. api-Sm COLLECTION OF U. S. CERTIFI CATES OF INDEBTEDNESS. The ADAMS EX-PRESS COMPANY are now prepared to collect at the Treasury Department, Washington, with despatch, and at reasonable rates, the One Year Certificates of In-debtedness of the Duited States now due or shortly ma-Terms made known and receipts given at the office. No 320 CHESNUT Street. myō-tf

MBRELLA OLOTHS. 5 cases 30 inch Blackstone Co. 5 cases 27-inch Social Co. 3 cases 27-inch Plain Print Cloth.

MATTHEW BINNEY'S SONS, BOSTON. MARR TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS. We are prepared, as heretofore, to supply Families at their Country Besidences with EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FINE GROCERIES, TEAS, &C.

ALBERT C ROBERTS my21-tf CORNER ELEVENTH AND VINE STS. MACKEREL, HERRING, SHAD, 2.500 bbls Mass. Nos. 1, 3, and 8 Mackerel, late caught fat fish, in assorted packages.
2.000 bbls. New Eastport, Fortune Bay, and Halifax Herring.

2,500 boxes Lubec, Scaled, and No. 1 Herring.
150 bbls. new Mess Shad.
250 boxes Herkimer County Cheese, &c.
In store and for sale by MIRPHY & KOONS,
ial4-tf No. 146 North WHARVES.

TUCKER'S PATENT SPRING BRD.
PATENTS DULY S, 1836.
Universally zeknowledged for Nestness, Comfort, and
Universally zeknowledged for Nestness, Comfort, and
Universally zeknowledged for Seale to Surability to be the Standard Spring Bed.
The above are manufactured and for sale by
HIRAM TUCKER.
mb31-3m No. 28 REVERE Block. Boston. Mass. P. SCHULER'S SUPERIOR grand overstrung square PIANOS from \$300 upward. For sale by the maker, 905 MARKET Street, jed-5m* DR. FINE, PRACTICAL DEN.

MONDAY, JUNE 29, 1863.

HARRISBURG. HARRISBURG, June 27-Saturday Night. THE REBELS ADVANCING. The excitement in the city is again noticeable The people, although fully aware of the near approach of the rebels, seem to be at a loss to know what to do, but under the general order issued this evening, seem more resigned to do their duty and neet whatever fate the Almighty may have in store for them. The city is filled with refugees whose stories generally add to the alarm, which is entirely uncalled for under the circumsta MOVING AGAIN. Workmen have been busily engaged again to day n packing up what is left of the State archives, pre-

paratory to shipping them to a place of greater safety. Many wagons loaded with books and papers proceeded to the depot, and the articles were placed on the cars for transportation to Philadelphis. The last instalment of the State Library was THE GRAY RESERVES. This regiment now numbers 1100 men. They will ered into the service, under the Governor's call for troops, as soon as possible, probably to-

THE INVASION.

THE BLUE RESERVES. This splendid regiment is now encamped on beautiful mount about four miles south of the city, and are our outpost infantry corps. This regiment is pretty full. The gallant Colonel Taylor and Lieutevant Colonel Adams have been assigned, with this regiment, to the post of honor. The boys are in fine spirits and ready for action.

THE NEW CHIEFTAIN.

General F. W. Smith has assumed command of the troops defending the lines of the Susquehanna "Old Baldy," as the soldiers call him, is fully alive to the great work he has on hand. He has surveyed the country in advance of our present position, and is preparing to make a vigorous defence of our State capital, by guarding or fortifying all of the approaches to the place.
FROM THE FRONT. I visited the front this afternoon, and found every thing quiet, although the greatest activity prevails among our troops. A determined resistance will be

made if the rebels attempt to take the city to mor-row. Captain Murray and our cavalry are picketing the entire country in our front, up to a point near Carliale. Captain M.'s command had a skirmish with the enemy to-day, at a place called Walnut Bottom, near Carlisle, in which he lost eleven of his men wounded, and two killed. The company be longs to Harrisbu longs to Harrisburg.
I visited all of the defences north of the city, and found them very formidable, and, for the emergency, admirable. Additional redoubts are being thrown up, mounted, and occupied. Col. Knipe's forces are retiring upon our mair

body here, and are doing outpost picket duty.

DEPARTURE OF THE GRAY RESERVES. As I write, this regiment is passing over the Susquehanna, to take a position in the works. They make a magnificent display, and are really a credit to our city. TROOPS COMING IN. Men are pouring into this city very rapidly from rolled and armed, and sent out to defend the capital

CITIZENS TAKING ARMS. Dauphin county is coming up to her duty nobly. Every able bodied citizen is coming forward to night and asking for his musket or rifle. The farmers are coming into the city with their-rifles and shot-guns, and are ready for service. They will be accommodated as soon as possible in the field. AN ARRIVAL FROM CHAMBERSBURG.

and drive the rebels from their homes.

Mr. Wallace M. Webster, a member of the Philadelphia Christian Commission, came in to-day from Chambersburg. He left Mechanicsburg to-day at 1 The force advancing hitherwards numbers 800 rebel cavalry, and they are the same men who entered our State last year for the purpose of invasion. The rebels make many sneering remarks about our cowardice in leaving the rich Cumberland Valley. WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

A rebel officer made this remark yesterday: "We have had a fine time of it so far; but we will neverget over the river again, for the blue coats are after pening the ball somewhere on the line of the Po-The rebels entered Shippensburg about the same hour on last Wednesday that they came into Chambersburg. Great complaints are made by the refugees from the valley of the abducting propensities of the 71st New York Regiment. If these reports are true, this regiment must have sadly degenerated. The rebels are plundering every one's house in the valley. They take everything of value from

nouses and farms. The people, of course, are very THE NORTHERN CENTRAL. Northern Central Railroad at several points. They occupied Oxford to-day with 5,000 men and are believed to occupy York to night in force. As I indi-Havre-de-Grace. When they reach that point they will have destroyed all railroad communication between the Northern States and the national capital sylvania Central Railroad, and an advance from York. to Columbia is now hourly expected: I believe they will be foiled in this altogether. They have destroyed the Northern Central Railroad at Yorkhaven, be-All is now quiet at midnight, and Colonel Copper reports that there is no further news. You will get

a large amount by telegraph, and so I will not detain your readers longer at present. L. W. W. HARRISBURG, Pa., June 27, 1863. Having an opportunity to ride with a gentleman going from Kingston to Mechanicsburg, in Cum-berland county, I this morning came here. Mechanicaburg is about seven miles from here, on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, and is the extreme oint to which the cars run on that road. On the way here I had a conversation with Lieut er, of Capt. Frank Murray's cavalry company, " The Curtain Guards." This company

was raised entirely in Harrisburg; was sworn the service last week, and sent to the front imme-Yesterday afternoon thirty-four men were detailed: from the company, under command of Lieut. Fisher, to push south, while the remainder of the company six miles from Carlisle. When within a quarter of a mile of the tavern the lieutenant sent forward three men to reconnoitre. He first inquired of a man standing in front of a

farm house, and supposed to be the farmer, whether there were any rebels ahead. He answered "No." Our men then went on, and as they approached the bavern were surrounded by the rebels and taken One of the three—Private Bates—shot two rebels. dead before they succeeded in capturing him. Lieut. Fisher's command had by this time approached to within one hundred yards of the tavern, and about one hundred rebel cavalrymen awarmed from either side of the road, and succeeded in cutting off and taking ten of our men prisoners. They then fired a volley at the remainder, and succeeded in wounding Sergeant James Cosgrove in the thigh. The following are the names of those taken prisoners : Joseph Weaver, John Bates, Jacob Steiner, Richard Bucher, Wm. Rudy, John Dobert, Jacob Feig, Jas. Irvin, John Stormfelt, and D. Slack. James Cosgrove, although severely wounded, made The 30th Pennsylvania Regiment has just passed over the bridge, into Cumberland Valley.

This city is full of soldiers. I am astonished at men who swarm these streets. I should think there is a splendid opportunity for them to do some good, if they would only fall in and go down the Valley.

Gen. Knipe's command was at Kingston this morning, when I left there. All well. OLUSTER. The Blue Reserves.

Camp Taylor, below Harrisburg June 27, 1863. The 2d Regiment Blue Reserves left Camp Curtin yesterday, in the midst of a severe northeast storm. and halted at this place, after a weary trudge of eight miles in mud almost knee-deep. They were mustered into the service of the United States, to serve during the present emergency, on the 24th in-stant, and were immediately thrown to the front, as a support to the pickets on the right wing of the force assembled here to protect the capital. The vote in favor of being mustered in was unanimous on the part of the officers and men of the regiment. Why there should be any hesitation in regard to the propriety of being mustered into service I cannot perceive; perfect discipline cannot be attained or enforced without it, and in thus entering the United States service; privileges are enjoyed which could not be obtained in the State service. The entrenchments across the river from the town are extensive and admirably situated. They command all the approaches, and others are now in the process of erection. The Blue Reserves are the process of erection. The Bille Reserves are busy this morning with spade and pickaxe fortifying below Third, inserts the most beautiful TEETH of the age, mounted on fine Gold, Platina; Silver, Valcantie, Coralite, Amber, &c., at prices, for note and substantial work, more reasonable than any dentiat in this city or State. Teach plugged to last for life. Artificial reeth repaired to suit. No pain in extracting. All work warranted to it. Reference best families. 165 3m however, have the satisfaction of knowing that we busy this morning with spade and pickaxe fortifying PAY produced and collected for Soldiers, Sailors, and the relatives of such as are deceased, at reasonable and satisfactory rates. Soldiers who have served two years, and all soldiers who have served two reason of wounds received in battle, are now entitled to the site of words received in battle, are now entitled to the site of words received in battle, are now entitled to the site of words received in battle, are now entitled to the site of words received in battle, are now entitled to the site of words received in battle, are now entitled to the position.

A large variety of FIR-PROOF SAFES always on have at least tried to do our duty in defending our state, instead of sitting dily, at home indulging in dreams of ears and indolence, waiting for our neighbors, to do our duty for us. The Governor came over te the camp on Tuesday and complimented.

A hard walnut street.

A MERICAN-ROOF IN G SLATES, FULLY EQUAL TO THE BEST WEISH SLATES, ig25-4m*

A 1317 WALNUT Street.

B WARSON'S

SALAMANDER SAFE

STORE

FULLY BTREET.

PHILADELPHIA, PA

A large variety of FIRE-PROOF SAFES always on have at least tried to do our duty in defending our street. The document of witing duty at home indulging in dreams of ears and indolence, waiting it over te the camp on Tuesday and complimented to over te the camp on Tuesday and complimented to over te the camp on Tuesday and complimented to over te the camp on Tuesday and complimented to over te the camp on Tuesday and complimented to over te the camp on Tuesday and complimented to over te the camp on Tuesday and complimented to over te the camp on Tuesday and complimented to the over te the camp on Tuesday and complimented to the over te the camp on Tuesday and complimented to the over te the camp of the work entrusted to them, giving them over the camp of the work entrusted to them, giving them over the camp of the work entrusted to them, giving them over the camp of the work entrusted to them, giving them over the camp of the work entrusted to them, giving them over the camp of t

ainly is not to the interest of the Government to re ain us in service a moment after the safety of the THE NATIONAL ARMY MOVING, Special Despatch to The Press.]
FREDERICK CITY, June 27, 1863. This morning at 11 o'clock I met the avant courie four army in Patrick street. He told me the whole

f General Hooker's army were in motion, but i emed almost incredible that three days ago they should be charging through Warrenton and capturing a whole company of rebels and a colonel, while to day they are marching quietly, orderly, and tri-umphantly through the muddy streets of Frederick. Yet true it is; for at 12 o'clock to day the provost guard attached to General Stahl's command filed slowly through the street, while ten mounted buglers sounded a warlike strain, both loud and shrill, bringing all the loyal people to the windows, who gazed proudly on the advancing columns. Flags were thrown from the lattices, handkerchiefs were waved by fair hands, and bright eyes melted in triumph and joy as they saw their brave defenders. uddy and careworn, but radiant with bravery and ovalty. And your correspondent acknowledges a thrill of pleasure as he gazes on the manly, martial bearing of our brave 2d Pennsylvania Cavalry, who, at this moment, are slowly marching along beneath is window. Those who pointed out to the rebels the Unionists, and told them to rob them of their horses and their property, now hide themselves in the seclusion of their closets. They show no signs f rejoicing, and flutter no national emblem; neither o they wave with graceful gestures and smiling faces their cambric handkerchiefs. Confusion covers them all. Shame takes hold of them when they contrast the cheerful bearing and good clothing of our men, while I cannot help but think Twere worth ten years of peaceful life, one glance a

The 3d, 6th, 11th, and 12th Army Corps are now passing through Frederick City. It is reported the rebels are from twenty to thirty thousand strong at South Mountain, and for some days back have been entrenching there. This is not improbable, but the marching host will soon dislodge them, and every rebel in Boonsboro and Middleburg will soon be under marching orders. Lee seems to have taken his choice between beggary and bullets, between starvation and strategy. He evidently means to risk considerable for provender. Almost pushed to the wall in his own territory where his cruel reign of terror has for a long time awed every one into childish submission, does he think to escape easily even upon questionable grounds? Whether the impending battle be fought at Antietam or in Pennsylvania, still it will go hard with him, for our men have been making profitable use of their time from the first Bull Run to Antie tam, and the second battle of Antietam may crush the rebel army, eclipse the dawning glory of Lee and ruin the would-be Southern Confederacy. Many in this city are rejoiced to see our troops They show it by very extravagant demonstration.

But there are those who prate of crops, who depre cate war, and sigh for peace. All such are rebels Maryland Heights. Special Correspondence of The Press.] IN CAMP ON MARYLAND HEIGHTS, June 27. Major Gen. French, late a corps commander in he Army of the Potomac, took formal command of the forces at this point to-day, Brig. Gen. Tyler having been relieved. The first intimation Gen-Tyler received that the command was to be given into other hands, was through a statement published merely as a rumor in a Baltimore paper. He discredited the statement, though, in the presence of some of the subordinate commanders, he shrugged his shoulders and said, "but it may be." The all points. A very large number of refugees have news spread through camp with that swiftness that

all rumors fly in regard to changes in command to send an escort to receive Gen. French, who was at Point of Rocks, and late in the evening the party returned. The merits and services of the new commander were made the topic of discussion in the tents of officers and soldiers during the night. "Here's to Gen. French," was toasted by every jovial coterie. "Long may he prosper," was the prayer of all. Evidently, the General comes here to meet with a confidence and enthusiasm seldom vouchsafed to a commander who had not yet made the acquaintance of his men. They speak of him as if they had been under his eye during the whole term of their military service. Marvland Heights is already a very strong position. and with the activity and military skill which the men without having witnessed it with their material eyes, attribute to General French, it will be impregnable against whatever forces the rebellion can muster in this neighborhood. You may rest assured ner to reassure the country now so agitated in the fear of rebel invasion. General French was waited upon to day by the various subordinate commanders and the greeting was of the most cordial and felici-It is not expected that an attack will be made at

so devoutly to be wished that I am inclined to think e opportunity will not be granted. The cavalry forces here which were under command of Colonel McReynolds, will, it is said, be transferred to the command of General Stahl. Colonel McReynolds is the commander of the first New The rebels are reported to be in large force upor the old battle-ground of Antietam, and they are said to be fortifying the place to resist any attack from to-day, revealed some very important facts which they seldom march in any direction without their numbers and destination being quite generally known. A large rebel camp was distinctly seen from the Heights for many days. They numbered, apparently, about 40,000 men, and were under cor before daylight, and started in the direction of Penn sylvania. Prisoners who have been brought in by our scouts say that it was the general belief, as well as hope, that Maryland Heights would be surrounded, and the garrison compelled to surrender. It storm, and it is not likely that they could compel a surrender through the starying out process.

Many of the regiments here are accompanied by full bands of music, which make the air yocal day and night, with stirring patriotism. The sanitary condition of the troops is excellent, and the situation eminently calculated to promote cheerfulness and health. Among the regiments here is the 13th

Pennsylvania Cavalry, Col. Gallagher commanding. It is composed almost entirely of Philadelphians, who nobly sustain the honor of their Common guished themselves in the service as the 13th. Under General Milroy, in the Shenandoah Valley, they did not earn the good opinion of their superior office alone, but their fellow-soldiers of other regiments here envied them the reputation which attaches to their name. In the recent battle of Winsing was enormous. Captain Dewees, of Com-pany A, for instance, reports but nine men now in his company, having taken fifty into the fight. remained at Carlisle. Fisher went out on the Wal-nut Bottom road towards the Stone Tavern, some arrive here with the regiment from Winchester. Lieutenant Colonel Mallory, Major Kerwin, Surgeon Lummis, Adjutant Bricker, and Quartermaster Gallagher are here, having escaped unhurt.

> in order that there be no barrier in case of action THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

The trees on the Heights are being felled or burnt,

iral Porter and General Ellet—The Rebels Routed. WASHINGTON, June 27.—The Navy Department this morning received the following report from Ad-miral Porter, of the capture of Richmond, Louis-

UNITED STATES MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON,
NEAR VICKSBURG, Tune 18, 1883.

I have the honor to inform you that, hearing the enemy had collected a force of 12,000 men at Richmond, in Louisiana, 9 miles from Milliken's Bend, I sent General Ellet to General Mowry, at Young's Point, to act iz conjunction, to break them up General Mowry promptly acceded to the request, and, with about 1,200 men, in company with the Marine Brigade, proceeded to Richmond, where they completely routed the advance guard of the rebels, consisting of 4,002 men, and six pieces of artillery, captured a lot of stores, and the town was completely destroyed in the mile. This duty was handsomely performed by the different parties concerned in it.

BAVID D. PORTER,
A. R. Admira.

HEADO'RS M. B. BRIGADE, FLAG SHIP AUTOGRAT.

Marine Intelligence. Blues for the satisfactory manner in which they had performed the work entrusted to them, giving them also renewed assurances of his intention to return them to their homes when the emergency is over.

JOHN S. WARNER.

We are willing to trust him, believing that it cer-

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF. The Second Attack on Port Hudson-Great

and Fruitless Daring of the National Soldiers—The Attack to be Renewed—Magruder Advanced from Texas. Writing under date of the 17th from Port Hudson correspondent of the New York Herald describes he second advance against the enemy's works: THE GROUND.

As I have before indicated, in speaking of the conjunction of our right and left, the rebel defences form nearly a right angle, both the lines of which extend to the river, enclosing a sharp bend in the stream by which our gunboats found its odifficult to pass. The most accessible approach apparently to the rebel earthworks is over a clear field, about six hundred yards in width, and which at first sight presents the appearance of an almost perfectly level piece of ground. This spot, however, since our last assault, has been determined to be, although the most inviting, the most treacherous place along the entire line of rebel defences. Our soldiers, in their charge, found it to be filled with deep, narrow gullies, too small to cover a large body of troops, and too large to make a passage over them even for infantry barely possible. Horses are out of the question, and were not used at this point. These artificial ravines are completely covered with fallen frees and vines, which are go arranged as to nearly obscure them from sight, and make an advance over them a matter of extreme difficulty. In our charge upon the enemy's whole squads of men would sink out-of sight only to be resurrected by the assistance of their comrades. THE GROUND. to be resurrected by the assistance of their comrades. Down the right line of the enemy's work all approach to the fortifications is made exceedingly dimeult by high bluffs, and deep, irregular gullies. The enemy's rife pits are, although bearing the appearance of very wide constructions, built upon the most approved modern engineering skill. Here, again, fallen trees have been so arranged as to make it impossible to move artillery, or troops in line of battle. The entire distance of rebel works presented for our reduction is nearly eight miles in extent.

THE FIGHT.

In consequence of the repulse of the portion of the 75th that succeeded in reaching the ditch, the hand-grenaders could accomplish but little. In fact, although they made many desperate and gallant attempts to be of service, they rather damaged than benefited our prospects of success; for, as they threw their grenades over the rebel breastworks, the rebels actually eaught them and hurled them back among us. In the meantime; while the skirmishers were nobly endeavoring to sustain themselves in their position, General Weitzel's column moved up as rapidly as possible, and made a scries of desperate assaults on the enemy's works, which for bravery and daring, the history of the war can hardly furnish a parallel. At this time, the sun having fairly risen, the fight became general. A fog, which had partially obsoured the contending armien, lifted and revealed their respective positions. The enemy were fully prepared for us, and they lined every part of their fortifications with heavy bodies of infantry. The battle had begun in earnest, and General Paine's column, as well as General Weitzel's, was actively engaged. Before proceeding further with the details of the fight of General Grover's command, it will be necessary to mention a fact that I have previously omitted—namely, that under the general plan of attack, as directed by General Banks, Generals Augur and Dwight were to make feints on the extreme left of General Grover's position to distract the attention of the enemy irom the main assault. Accordingly, before the engagement became general between General Grover's

THE FIGHT.

position to distract the attention of the enemy from the main assault. Accordingly, before the engagement became general between General Grover's command and the enemy, Generals Augur and Dwight had attacked the enemy, as before indicated, on General Grover's extreme left. It was not the intention that the last named of these forces should storm the rebel works, but hold the enemy in check while General Grover was performing his part of the work according to the original plan, which, had he been successful, would have opened the way for the advance of our entire army on Port Hudson proper, which is surrounded, as it is understood, by a series of fortifications more impregnable than any we have yet assaulted. The fight on the part of General Dwight's command was exceedingly severe, and scarcely tess so with General Grover's. Gen. Dwight's loss is killed and wounded will probably exceed two hundred. Gen. Augur's loss will fall considerably short of that number. Under Gen. Grover's command probably the most desperate fighting was done by General Weitzel's old brigade. Colonel Smith, leading these veterans—the heroes of many fights fell early in 'the action, mortally wounded. A ball pierced his spine and passed round to the -fell carly in the action, mortally wounded A ball pieroed his spine and passed round to the right side. The Colonel still lingers; but his death is hourly expected. The charges made on the rebeworks by our brave soldiers showed a determination to carry them at all hazards; but human bravery or this occasion was not adequate to the accomplish.

hourly expected. The charges made on the rebel works by our brave soldiers showed a determination to carry them at all hazards; but human bravery on this occasion was not adequate to the accomplishment of their object. The most formidable obstacle that presented itself as a barrier to our success was the rebel glacis, which, at the point attacked, had been constructed in such a manner as to make every bullet tell that was fired from the rebel breastworks while our troops were endeavoring to make the ascent. In fact, the great natural advantages and engineering ability, at Port Hudson, have been rather under than over-rated. Immediately upon the fall of Colonel. Smith, Lieut. Colonel Von Pettern, of the 160th New York, took command of the brigade, and gallantly led the charge, until all further hope of driving the rebels from their position was gone. Brigade after brigade followed in rapid succession, storming the rebel works, until compelled to fall back under the terrible fire of the enemy. Conspicuous among the brigades that did the most deperate "fighting were those under the command of Colonels Kimball, Morgan, and Birge. They were all, however, eventually repulsed with great slaughter.

The tighting ceased at eleven o'clock in the morning. We having been repulsed in every assault, our soldiers, under command of their officers, laid themselves down under the shelter of the gullies, trees, covered way, in fact, everything that could afford them protection, and waited for the day to pass and darkness come on. Many of our wounded who were accessible were carried from the field by squads detailed for that purpose. It is a shameful reflection on humanity that a large number of our soldiers, carrying the wounded and dying from the field on stretchers, were shot down by the enemy, and in several instances the wounded were killed while being borne from the field. At nightfall, however, we commenced the burial of our dead, and succeeded before the morning in carrying most of our wounded from the battle ground.

Our

that we are to attack the enemy again to night.

INCIDENTS OF THE FIGHT.

During Sunday's fight our soldiers displayed the most extraordinary gallantry. In some instances whole companies would march up to the rebel entrenchments, when those who had preceded them had been literally annihilated before their eyes; and all this, too, without any of the usual urging on of the officers. A reasonable degree of credit must also be given the rebels for coolness and courage. I noticed one rebel officer (for a wonder very gally dreased) who rode up to the angle where the general attack was made, and in the most deliberate manner possible, coolly wiped the sweat from his brow while our shells were bursting in dozens about him; and after examining the position of our forces and giving directions to his men concerning some disposition to be made of them, quietly trotted back into the weods whence he came. The rebel infantry appeared to fear our artillery more than our muskets, for however galling the fire was from ourside they never flinched; and only in one instance did I see a disposition on their part to run, and that was while reinforcements were being brought up. Several of our shells burst in their midst, making them break ranks and scatter in every direction.

General Gardner was in command, and rebel deserters report him to have been very drunk on the day of the fight. They say so long as there is any whisky in Port Hudson he will never surrender the place. In all battles soldiers appear to take pleasure in a sert of grim wit. I remember on the eve before the battle, while some of our shrimishers were endeavoring, under cover of darkness, to draw doser to the rebel works, a rebel sentinel discovered them, and halloed out, "How are you," Yank?" One of our men replied, "Yes, we're bound to come." "All right," returned the rebel, we have got room enough to bury you." Many instances of bravery displayed on the part of non-commissioned officers came under my notice during the battle. A sergeant of the 91st New York, whose INCIDENTS OF THE FIGHT.

MAGRUDER IN THE ATTAKAPAS COUNTRY

MAGRUDER IN THE ATTAK APAS COUNTRY.
There is no deubt of the fact that General Magruder, with Generals Dick Taylor, Morton, and Sibley, is in the Attakapas country, with a force of from 16,000 to 20,000 men, and is playing the very devil, burning and destroying all the property that we did not move. I told you in a former letter that General Magruder had collected all the force, he could in Texas and started for Louisians for the purpose of engaging General Banks. What I hear now confirms this account; and I also learn he is fortifying extensively in the neighborhood of Franklin, in order to show fight, should General Banks determine to reoccupy that country after Port Hudson falls. Oh! that we had 15,000 more men to have held this country and removed from it all that was therein of value. New York. June 27.—A terrible tragedy occurred at a late hour on Thursday night, in the Twentieth ward, which resulted in a woman named Mrs. John Parr. taking her own life by means of a dose of strychnine. The particulars of the affair are briefly these: Mr. John Parr, residing at No. 583 Eighth avenue, by-occupation a hardware merchant, has for some time past had in his employ a good-looking girl, who goes by the name of Nellie. She was formerly a servant in the family, but recently she had been promoted to the position of housekeeper for Mrs. Parr, and had been treated as one of the family.

NEW YORK, June 27.—The Stimers Court of Inquiry is ordered to convene on the 7th of July, to resume its proceedings.

Admiral Dupont will be examined with regard to the charges preferred against Captain Stimers. The United States steamer Vanderbilt, Admiral Wilkes, from Laguayra, called at Caracos on June 5th, but on account of the quarantine restrictions did not enter the port and proceeded westward. Maracaibo is now open to commerce, the Federals having agreed to a temporary armistice.

agreed to a temporary armistice. \

from the cutter before she blew up, and the Forest City is chasing them.

PORTLAND, June 27.—The crew of the cutter Caleb Cushing seem to have escaped, before she was blown up, in boats. They probably sought refuge in a schooner which was near by, as the Forest City chased one of the boats down towards Green Island, where she caught her. She is now towing her in. The Forest City had only twelve pounders and the Chesapeake only six-pounders; but their intention was to run down the cutter at once, as they were no match for her 32 pounders. The Chesapeake was manned by twenty men of the 7th Maine Regiment, under Colonel Mason, to-gether with a company of the State Guard, which were ready with full ranks in half an hour, and also by as many armed citizens as could be conveniently taken, who volunteered with enthusiasm.

Captain Leighton, Government inspector, overseeing the building of gunboats here, took charge of the Chesapeake's battery, and Captain Willetts commanded. The Forest City was commanded by Captain Liscomb. Collector Jewett and Mayor McLellan attended to the arming and despatching of the boats, which was done with great accordance. of the boats, which was done with great expedition.

LATER.

PORTLAND, Me., June 27, 6 o'clock P. M.—Capt. John J. Liacomb, of the Forest City, says his vessel came within gunshot of the Galeb Cushing half an hour before the Chesapeake got along. The Cushing fired at the Forest City six times without showing any flag whatever. The Forest City then laid to, waiting for the Chesapeake to come up.

When the Chesapeake arrived, and after a consultation, it was agreed to board the Cushing. The Chesapeake took the lead in this, being a propeller and also being protected by cotton bales.

The rebels, perceiving the intentions of the Chesapeake and Forest City, became frightened, and abandoned the Cushing in two boats, and sent off in a third boat the regular crew of the Cushing, whom they had placed in irons. This last boat was immediately pleked up by the Chesapeake.

The other boats, with the rebels on board, steered for Harpwell shore, and were pursued and pleked up by the Forest City. The rebels proved to be twenty-two in number.

The Forest City also picked up a small boat containing a Mr. Bibber, who had been set adrift from the Caleb Cushing. Bibber, with his partner, was captured yesterday by the rebels while in a small hoat, off Damers' Cove Island. He informed Capt. Liscomb that he was captured by the schooner Archer, of Southport, which was in poasession of a rebel crew from the pirate Tacony, and not from the Florida, as was reported by the crew of the Caleb Cushing. He also says that the Archer came in last night and anchored below Miney, intending to burn the two new gunboats building at Portland, and cut out the revenue cutter Cushing and the steamer Forest City. This they found themselves very much troubled to do, but at two o'clock this morning they boarded the Cushing quietly, and seized the small portion of her crew aboard, put them in frons, and made their way out of the harbor through Hussey's sound, thus avoiding the fire of the forts. of the boats, which was done with great expedition LATER.

THREE CENTS.

THE REBEL PIRATES.

A Daring Piracy off Portland—Capture and Explosion of the U. S. Cutter Cushing— The Pirates Engaged and Captured—The Rebel Lientenant Reed a Prisoner.

Rebel Lieutenant Reed a Prisoner.

PORTLAND, Me., June 27.—The U. S. revenue cutter Caleb Cushing went to sea during the night without orders or officers. Captain Clark died yesterday, and an officer was expected on to take charge of her to-day. The Cushing was heavily armed and provisioned for a two months' croise. Steamers are being armed to send in pursuit of her.

Lieutenant Merriman was sent here to take charge of her. He immediately started in one of the steamers sent in pursuit of the Cushing.

The steamers are now engaging her, she having fired ex guns at the steamers Chesapeake and Forest City.

rest City.

The eggagement is still going on, as the gans can be distinctly heard in the city.

PORTLAND, June 27, 2 o'clock.—A tremendous explosion has just taken place, and clouds of smoke

plotein has just taken place, and clouds of smoke are seen issuing from the spot where the cutter was during the fight; but the vessel has disappeared, and it is thought that she has been blown up.

New York, June 27.—Special despatches from Portland say that Lieutenant Davesport was in charge of the Caleb Cushing when she ran away. The Forest City and Chesspeake took two hundred troops aboard.

THE CUTTER BLOWN UP.

made their way out of the harbor through Hussey's sound, thus avoiding the fire of the forts. three rebels and Mr. Bibber's partner aboard. He tower her up to the city.

From the report of Mr. Bibber, Captain Liscomb thinks that there are three or more schooners with rebel crews on board on our coast, destroying our fishermen. The Archer had only a howitzer on board, and these schooners are probably lightly armed. Mr. Bibber also reports that there is a rebel steamer on the coast, and the Forest City passed a suspicious-locking black steamer off Cape Porpoise at two o'clock this morning, when coming from Boston. At first it made for the Forest City, but afterwards kept to the southeast.

The Forest City arrived up at 4½ o'clock this afternoon, landing the rebel prisoners at Fort Preble. The Forest City, as well as the Chesapeake, was received with the greatest enthuaisam by our citizens. The former vessel was armed with two rifled 12 pounders, and had on board thirty troops from Fort Preble, and one hundred armed citizens. She didate get near enough to the Cushing to hit her, and the shots from the latter, though coming very close, fell a little short.

We would undoubtedly have Captured the Caleb She didnot get near enough to the Cushing to he, and the shots from the latter, though coming very close, fell a little short.

We would undoubtedly have captured the Caleb Cushing had not the rebels deserted her and blown, her up, as the soldiers, citizens, and sailors were all anxious to have a hand-to-hand fight, not being able to cope with the big gun of the Cushing.

The promptitude with which Collector Jewett, Mayor McLellan, and the citizens armed and despatched two packet steamers to capture the rebels has proved most fortunate. Many believed this morning that the whole story about the setzure of the Cushing was a joke, and that she had only gone off slyly on a cruise through the vagaries of the lieutenant commanding her.

But in less than two hours the Forest City and Chesapeake were despatched with as many armed citizens as they could accommodate. The people then began to believe that there was some truth in the story and that it was no false and foolish PORTLAND, ME., June 27, 8 o'clock P. M.—Your reporter has just come from Fort Preble. The commandant there will not allow the prisoners to be outstioned to night. mandant there will not allow the prisoners to be questioned to night.

There are two rebel officers among the prisoners, named as follows:
Lieutenant O. W. Reed, who has a regular commission from the Confederate navy, and was late commander of the Tacony, and Engenie; and H. Brown, third assistant engineer of the Florida, detached from the Tacony.

Two books were found on the prisoners, one a memorandum book, with instructions, etc., which I was not allowed to see, as it may contain important evidence for the Government, and the other an account book, containing an important list in the back

was not allowed to see, as it may contain important evidence for the Government, and the other an account book, containing an important list in the back part, seemingly, of the vessels captured by the rebels. It is as follows: Jacob Bell, Star of Peace, Oneida, Commonwealth, Kate Dyer, Lapwing, Colcord, Henrietta, Clarence, Estelle, Windward, Cansa, Ann Delabran, Byzantium; Isaac Webh, Shatemuck, Whistling Wind, Tacony, Goodspeed, Mary Alvitra, Arabella, Umpire, Margand, Florence, Ripple, Elizabeth Anne, Ruius Cheate, Ada, Alfred Partridge, M. A. Shindler, Kate Stuart, Archer, Wanderer, and a sloop. No particulars are given about any of these vessels.

The commandant of the fort informed me that it appears, from a memorandum, that Lieutenant Reed and his crew went aboard of the Tacony and gone aboard the schooner Archer.

Lieutenant Reed's last memorandum says:

"It is my intention to go along the coast, with the view of burning the shipping in some exposed harbor, or cutting out seme steamer."

A police force went to Fort Preble this evening to demand the prisoners, in behalf of the civil authorities; but the commandant stated that he should hold them as prisoners of war, subject to the commands of the War Department.

It is reported by the regular crew of two her this morning. If this is true, they may seize some other schooner and make more trouble.

A patrol force will be stationed by the harbor A patrol force will be stationed by the harbor forthwith.

The pirates could find only a few shots aboard the Cushing, and therefore fired grape after the first few rounds. If they had known how feebly the Chesapeake and Forest City were armed, they could have sunk them, but the determined course of the steamers made the pirates think they were overmatched. Captain Leighton, who led the attack in the Chesapeake, informs me that he intended to have run the Cushing down by superior weight, or that, falling to take her in that way, by boarding her with superior numbers, which the grape shot of the rebels would have made rather a dangerous proceeding.

PORTLAND, ME., 90°dock P. M.—We glean the following further particulars of the Caleb Cushing affair from the extra Courier:

Just before the cutter exploded, three volunteers, Mr. Hall, reporter for the Argus, Capt. Warren, of the 7th Maine Regiment, and Mr. Edward Fickett, took the Chesapeake's boat and rowed to the cutter, but they had only time enough to cut their boat from her stern when she exploded.

The regular crew of the Cushing have been put in confinement to await an examination.

Lieut. Davenport states that, between 12 and 1 o'clock last night, some suspicious-looking men, dressed as fishermen, came on board the cutter, and hearing an unusual noise, he went up on deck to see what was the matter, when he was immediately seized by five armed men, whe pointed their pistols at him, and said they belonged to the Confederate nay.

Finding that resistance was useless, he surrended and was my minimized.

med. The cutter then proceeded down the harbor. Both Licut. Reed and Engineer Brown is themselves as officers of the Confederate ster Florida, and said that she was in the offing. the vessel.

PORTLAND, Me., June 27, 10 o'clock P. M.—Lieutenant Reed, commander of the rebel crew, is reported to have said that he was well acquainted with his handsor, and knew where to put his hands on everything. He intended, if the wind had been fair, verying. The intended, it has wind had been fair, o burn all the shipping in port and to seize the Forest City and cruise along the coast, burning and leatnoying all the vessels that came in his path.

His log-book states that he burned the Tacony, of which he was commander, finding that the vessels of he Federal Government were after him. OFFICIAL REPORT. PORTLAND, June 27.—The party which cut out the Cushing were a part of the crew of the Tacony, which vessel, as appears from her log-book in my possession, they burned on June 26th, and transerred her armament to the schooner Archer, which ferred her armament to the schooner Archer, which we have captured and stripped.

They intended to burn the two gunboats here, transfer the Archer's armament to the Cushing, and burn and destroy all vessels on the coast of Maine. The men are in Fort Preble. Lieut C. W. Reed, of the Confederate Navy, was in command of the men, and is a prisoner.

J. JEWETT, Collector.

FORT PREBLE (Me.), 1908 27 644 P. M. the Contederate Navy, was in command of the men, and is a prisoner.

FORT PREBLE (Me.), June 21, 640 P. M.

Hon. E. M. Slandon, Secretary of War: In the private note-book of Lieutenant C. A. Reed, C. S. A., I find the following note:

"The latest news from the Yankees tells us that they have twenty gunboats in search. They have the description of the Tacony, and overhaul every vessel that resembles her.

"During the night we transferred all our things on board the schooner, and, at 2 A. M., set fire to the Tacony and stood west.

"The schooner Archer is a fishing vessel of ninety tons, sails well, and is easily handled. No Yankee, gunboat would ever dream of suspecting us. I, therefore, think we will dodge our pursuers for a short time. It is my intention to go along the coast with the view of burning the shipping in some exposed harbor or cutting out a steamer."

The above appears to have been writter, since the night of June 24th. The schooner taken to-day is the Archer, of Southport.

Major 17th Infantry, commanding the Post.

A PTRATICAL STEAMER OFF CAPE SABLE.

THE WAR PRESS.

(PUBLISHED WEEKLY.) THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by

............. 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, as extra copy of the Paper will be given.

STATES IN REBELLION.

The Richmond Papers-Vicksburg Hopeless-A Battle in East Tennessee—The Cavalry Fight in Loudoun-Richmond.

The Richmond Dispatch of June 23 says it is thought in Richmond that Vicksburg must fall, without the interposition of a miracle, but it undertakes to show that, with a resolute commander, and with the co-operation of Johnston and Kirby Smith, Grant will not only not take Vicksburg, but will himself be put on the defensive.

It says that Johnston has a powerful army, and that, though apparently slow, he has had to organize an army in the face of the enemy, to supply it with the munitions of war, and to encounter other unheard of difficulties. He has surmounted them all, and, now that the water is down, we may expect to

hear from him in a manner that shall silence his detractors forever.

The Sentinel, however, of an earlier date, says:

Official despatches from Milliken's Bend state
that our attack upon that place was a failure. The
enemy had three lines of works. He was driven out
of two, but made a desperate stand at the third, and
with the assistance of his gundoats, repelled our
forces. Nothing is known outside of official circles
of Kirby Smith's movements.

A courier from Port Hudson, with despatches to
Gen Johnston, arrived last night. He reports that
the garrison is in fine condition and spirits. Banka'
force is estimated at 20,000. It is size reported that
he has abandoned the idea of storming the place,

PORTLAND, Me., June 27.—The cutter has been allown up, and the steamers sent in pursuit are reunring. It is reported that the small boats put off rom the cutter before she blew up, and the Forest litt is chaing them. he has abandoned the Mes of storming the place, and gone to ditching.

The Dispatch says:

We have a report that a considerable battle took place at Big Creek Gap, in East Tennessee, on Priday last, between the forces of Gen. Buckner and the Federals, under Gen. Burnside, in which the enemy are said to have been repulsed twice, with heavy loss. Burnside then commenced a flank movement, and Gen. Buckner fell back to cover Knoxville. The point at which the latter took upposition was Clinton, within fifteen miles of the East Tennessee and Georgia railroad.

Other reports state that the enemy had possession of the railroad at Lenoir, and that they were advancing in another body, and, after having been decated at Knoxville, were retreating eastward. The of the railroad at Lenoir, and that they were advancing in another body, and, after having been defeated at Knoxville, were retreating eastward. The telegraph wires between Bristol and Knoxville had been cut, supposed by the Union men of East Tennessee. been cut, supposed by the Union men of East Tencessee.

The Dispatch, in speaking of the late cavalry fights, admits that the rebel cavalry are losing prestige. It thinks our horsemen are not equal to theira, but that ours are better equipped and mounted. The Dispatch, in another column, says:

We have a few additional particulars of the cavalry fight in Loudoun last week, and from these we learn that the affair was one of much more importance than was at first supposed.

Our informant represents that the enemy were driven out of Middleburg on Wednesday evening by the brigade of Gen. Robertson. On Tuesday morning the fight was renewed, and at first the enemy were driven back with the loss of some 406 prisoners, belonging to a Rhode Island cavalry regiment. ment.

In the afternoon the enemy was heavily reinforced and throughout the remainder of the day the fighting is represented to have been quite severe, and altogether indecisive. On Friday morning heavy manufactures that strogether indecisive. On Friday morning heavy firing was again commenced, and report, states that the enemy opened upon our columns with artillery, inflicting considerable damage upon the brievade of General H. F. Lee and other brigades. This, however, is mere rumor, and not wholly entitled to credit. This much we are confident that up to noon of Thursday we had a decided advantage in the series of fights that had taken place, and we have a firm faith in the gallantry and ability of our cavalry to contend successfully with the forces of Stoneman. We understand that a despatch was yesterday afternoon received at the War Department from Gen. R. E. Lee, stating that the force under General Stuart had been contending with the enemy's cavalry for several days, with success. This is all we are able to learn of the fight up to a late hour last night. If Gen. Lee telegraphs that our forces have been successful, there can be no doubt of the result, and we therefore conclude that the enemy has been repulsed, if not signally, at least successfully. The Richmond Dispatch of the 23d, also has the following:
For the past few days public attention has been withdrawn in a measure from the operations around Vicksburg by the brilliant achievements of our army vithdrawn in a measure from the operations around Vicksburg by the brilliant achievements of our army under Gen. Lee on the northern border of Virginia. the York river. West Point is the safest base of operations on that river, and we learn that yesterday, when the train of the Richmond and Yorkriver Railroad left the White House, there were some Yankees at the Point below. The train brought up one Yankee deserter, who had left his comrades during the recent Chickshominy raid.

The rumors mentioned may be baseless, though the Fortress Monroe correspondent of a Baltimore paper, writing on the 18th, says that important movements are in progress in that vicinity. With the forces from Suffolk, the Peninsula Yankees might risk a feint on Richmond, with the hope of turning general attention from Washington.

EUROPE.

rning general attention from Washington

imes' correspondence from the rebel states. TIMES' CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE REBEL STATES.

The London Times of June 11 contains a correspondence from Richmond, dated May 17, which gives a biographical electeh of Gen. Stonewall Jackson, and some details of the battle at Chancellorville. The correspondent speaks disparagingly of the conduct of the German troops, and thus refers to the experience of a Prussian officer in the Confederate army:

"Their flight was indignantly witnessed by Capt. Scheibert, their countryman, who joined the Confederate army about two months ago as commissioner, sent by the Prussian Government to report upon that army's organization and efficiency, and who is attached to the staff of Gen. Stuart. An incident which befell this officer after the battle of sioner, sent by the Prussian Government to report upon that army's organization and efficiency, and who is attached to the staff of Gen. Stuart. An incident which befell this officer after the battle of Sunday has afforded general amusement. Anxious to procure forage for his sorry steed after the great battle at Chancellorville, he undertook an expedition in search of a house, and, after wandering some distance, came upon a shanty, in the door of which stood a negro woman. He was proceeding to importune her, in the best English which he could command, for corn, when from behind her issued no less than six Yankees, musket on shoulder. Capt. Schiebert was dressed in Confederate uniform, and although there is good reason to think that the Yankees desired much more to be taken than to take prisoners, his fate appeared inevitable.

"But taking heart of grace, he drew and flourished a tremendous German sabre, exclaiming, and a half until he rejoined General Stuart. Just hefore he reached the General, one of the prisoners, thinking that some protest was needed under the circumstances, exclaimed, 'Captain, had we known taken your orsoner instead'. As Cantain Schälber taken your orsoner instead'. As Cantain Schälber circumstances, exclaimed, 'Captain, had we known that your cavalry was such a long way off, we'd have taken you prisoner instead.' As Captain Scheibert was standing near General Lee during the battle, a spent bullet rolled nearly up to the feet of the latter. Picking it up, the General politely handed it to the Captain as a memento, destined, doubtless, to make its way to Prussia and adorn many a take hereafter. Captain Scheibert expresses his enthusiastic admiration of the dan and spirit with. which the Confederate soldiers skirmish and fight."

Our correspondent gives the following account of Our correspondent gives the following account of the loss on both sides:

"While in my appriety to swell that posterior

On the other hand, here is the official return of

e Yankee prisoners sent down to Richmond from e Rappahannock between the 1st and 12th of May First batch 2,900

RESULT OF THE FRENCH ELECTION.

in killed and wonded."

RESULT OF THE FRENCH ELECTION.

[Correspondence of the London Times |

The manifestation of the popular will in Paris, which spread such dismay among the courtiers, during the last hours of the elections, as the bulletins successively eame in with increasing numbers for the Opposition, is not the only warking which has been given to the Government. At Brest, the Opposition had 11,400 to 11,410 given to the official candidate; at Chateau-Goutier, 8,800 to 11,000; at Chalet, 11,700 to 17,200; at Vitre. 15,700 to 18,500; at Redon and Montfort, 11,600 to 17,000; at Vervins, 12,000 to 23,500; at Mulhouse, with district, 11,507 to 12,147; at Agen, 10,328 to 15,127; at Metz. 11,600 to 17,000; at Tours, 7,500 to 11,000; at St. Etienne (first district), 8,957 to 10,278; at Lille (third district), 13 to 18; at Valenciennes, 12,000 to 13,000; at Niort (second district), 10,419 to 10,672; at Perignex, 11,500 to 14,000; at Grenoble; 16,500 to 19,000; at Vienna, 10,000 to 18,000; at Milau and St. Affrique. 12,000 to 15,000; at Mil year, will see that the Opposition, has made considerable advance for the last six years. It is an important fact which has not escaped the attention of the Emperor.

The Archbishop of Tours will have to appear before the Counsel of State in consequence of his very spirited answer to the laster of the Minister of Public Instruction censuring the Bishops for their circuar on the elections. LEE'S INVASION ANTICIPATED IN ENGLAND. From the London Army and Navy Gazette, June 13. 1

* * * There is an uneasy sensation at the North,
They fear that General Lee is really going
to act on the aggressive. It would disconcert

They fear that General Lee is really going to act on the aggressive. It would disconcert General Halleck very materially if Washington were taken, but that is, in our opinion, not to be accomplished by a direct attack. The occupation of the Northern capital would, indeed, irritate the citizens of the free States to an immense number of of the Northern eapital would, indeed, irritate the citizens of the free States to an immense number of tons, sails well, and is easily handled. No Yankee gunboat would ever dream of suspecting us. I, therefore, think we will dodge our pursuers for a short time. It is my intention to go along the coast with the view of burning the shipping in some exposed harbor or cutting out a steamer."

The above appears to have been writter, since the night of June 24th. The schooner taken to-day is the Archer, of Southport.

Major 17th Infantry, comme adding the Post.

A PIRATIOAL STEAMER OFF CAPE SABLE.

BATH, Mr., June 26.—A Plot up from Southport reports four fishing vessels arrived there this morning, who make the following report:

Forty sail of vessels destroyed by a pirate steamer off Cape Sable yesterday and the day before. A Brunswick ship was boarded and other large vessels destroyed. The Brunswick ship had many passengers on board, and gave warning to other vessels which have come in.