Evening Telegraph.

BY GEORGE BERGNER. HARRISBURG, PA., FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 5, 1863. PRICE ONE CENT.

THE TELEGRAPH.

IS PUBLISHED

MORNING AND EVENING,

By GEORGE BERGNER.

Office Third Street, near Walnut.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

SINGLE SUBSCRIPTION.

The DAILY TELEGRAPH is served to subscribers in the City at 6 cents per week. Yearly subscribers will be charged $4 00 in advance.

WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.

The TELEGRAPH is also published weekly and furnished to subscribers at the following cash rates:

Single copies, weekly	$1 00
Ten copies, to one postoffice	9 00
Twenty " " "	17 00

ADVERTISING RATES.—The following are the rates for advertising in the TELEGRAPH. Those having advertising to do will find it convenient for reference.

☞ Four lines or less constitute one-half square. Eight lines or more than four constitutes a square.

FOR TRANSITORY MATTER.

	Daily. 1 sq. ¼ sq.	3 times a week. 1 sq. ¼ sq.	2 times a week. 1 sq. ¼ sq.	1 time a week. 1 sq. ¼ sq.
One time	$ 60 $ 30	$	$	$
Two times	1 00 60			
Three times	1 25 80	1 50		
One week	3 00 1 75	2 00 1 25	1 50	
Two weeks	5 00 3 00	3 50 2 00	2 50 1 50	1 50
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One month	7 00 4 50	5 50 3 00	4 00 2 50	3 00 1 75
Two months	11 00 6 50	7 50 4 50	6 00 3 50	4 50 2 50
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Four months	18 00 10 00	11 00 6 50	9 00 5 50	7 50 4 50
Five months	20 00 11 00	13 50 7 50	10 00 6 00	8 00 4 50
Six months	25 00 15 00	15 00 9 00	12 00 7 00	9 00 5 00
Nine months	30 00 17 00	20 00 11 00	15 00 8 00	10 00 6 00
One year	35 00 20 00	25 00 15 00	17 00 10 00	12 00 7 00

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(Unchangeable one time a week.)

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Six months	$18 00	$14 00	$11 00	$8 40	$6 00
One year	30 00	21 50	18 75	11 50	00 00

Administration Notices, 1 time a week, six times	$2 25
Marriage Notices	75
Auditor's Notices	1 50
Funeral Notices each insertion	50

☞ Business notices inserted in the *Local Column*, or before Marriages and Deaths, EIGHT CENTS PER LINE for each insertion.

As an advertising medium the TELEGRAPH has no equal, its large circulation, among business men and families, in city and country, placing it beyond competition.

Miscellaneous.

JONES HOUSE,

CORNER OF

MARKET ST AND MARKET SQUARE,

HARRISBURG, PA.

JOSEPH F. McCLELLAN, PROPRIETOR.

(RECENTLY CONDUCTED BY WELLS COVERLY.)

This is a First Class Hotel, and located in the central part of the city. It is kept in the best manner, and its patrons will find every accommodation to be met with in the best houses in the country. se30-dtf

UNITED STATES HOTEL.

Refitted and Renovated.

L. W. TEN EYCK, PROPRIETOR.

THIS popular and commodious Hotel has been newly refitted and furnished throughout its parlors and chambers, and is now ready for the reception of guests for the winter season.

The traveling public will find the *United States Hotel* the most convenient in all particulars, of any Hotel in the State Capital, on account of its access to the railroad, being immediately between the two great depots in this city.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 29, 1862.-6m

THE "KING MICROSCOPE,"

DOUBLE LENS.

PROF. HORSFORD, of Harvard University, says, "it works very well, and you have got it up very neatly." Magnifies 25 *diameters*! 65 cents in Postal Currency. The "BOWEN MICROSCOPE," 28 cents. The "S. WOODWARD MICROSCOPE," 38 cents. Or one each of the three kinds for $1. All free of postage.

Address T. EDWIN KING,
mr26-d&w6m Box 330, Boston, Mass.

VISITING,
WEDDING,
IMITATION, AND
AT HOME CARDS.

BY a special arrangement with one of the best engravers in the country, cards of any description will be executed in the highest style of art, conformable with the latest fashion, and supplied promptly, at lower prices than are charged by the stationers in New York or Philadelphia. For samples and prices call at
ap 9tf BERGNER'S BOOKSTORE.

WINDOW SHADES of linen, gilt-bordered; an endless variety of designs and ornaments; also, CURTAIN PAPER BLINDS of an endless variety of designs and ornaments; also, CURTAIN FIXTURES and TASSELS at very low prices. Call at SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE.
ap6

HERMETICALLY SEALED.

PEACHES,	TOMATOES,
PINE APPLE,	SALMON,
OYSTERS,	SPICED OYSTERS,
LOBSTER,	SARDINES,

For sale by WM. DOCK, Jr. & Co.

BIBLES AND HYMN BOOKS

A LARGE and splendid stock of Pocket and Family Bibles.

Presbyterian, Methodist, Lutheran, German Reformed, and other Hymn Books, just received at BERGNER'S CHEAP BOOKSTORE.

COAL OIL, a further reduction in Coal Oil, superior article of non-explosive Coal Oil, for sale very low, by NICHOLS & BOWMAN,
mr11 Cor. Front and Market Sts.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.—chastely bound and clasped—for sale at SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE.
j9 18 Market Street.

Medical.

DR. JOHNSON
BALTIMORE
LOCK HOSPITAL.

HAS discovered the most certain, speedy and effectual remedies in the world for

DISEASES OF IMPRUDENCE.

RELIEF IN SIX TO TWELVE HOURS.

NO MERCURY OR NOXIOUS DRUGS.

A Cure Warranted, or No Charge, in from One to Two Days.

Weakness of the Back, Affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, Involuntary discharges, Impotency, General Debility, Nervousness, Dyspepsia, Languor, Low Spirits, Confusion of Ideas, Palpitation of the Heart, Timidity, Tremblings, Dimness of Sight or Giddiness, Disease of the Head, Throat, Nose or Skin. Affections of the Liver, Lungs, Stomach or Bowels—those terrible disorders arising from the Solitary Habits of Youth—those secret and solitary practices more fatal to their victims than the song of Syrens to the Mariners of Ulysses, blighting their most brilliant hopes or anticipations, rendering marriage, &c., impossible,

YOUNG MEN

Especially, who have become the victims of Solitary Vice, that dreadful and destructive habit which annually sweeps to an untimely grave thousands of Young Men of the most exalted talents and brilliant intellect, who might otherwise have entranced listening Senates with the thunders of eloquence or waked to ecstasy the living lyre, may call with full confidence.

MARRIAGE.

Married Persons, or Young Men contemplating marriage, being aware of physical weakness, organic debility, deformities, &c., speedily cured.

He who places himself under the care of Dr. J. may religiously confide in his honor as a gentleman, and confidently rely upon his skill as a Physician.

ORGANIC WEAKNESS

Immediately Cured, and full vigor restored.

This distressing affection—which renders life miserable and marriage impossible—is the penalty paid by the victims of improper indulgence. Young persons are too apt to commit excesses from not being aware of the dreadful consequences that may ensue. Now, who that understands the subject will pretend to deny that the power of procreation is lost sooner by those falling into improper habits than by the prudent. Besides being deprived the pleasures of healthy offspring, the most serious and destructive symptoms to both body and mind arise. The system becomes deranged, the physical and mental functions weakened, loss of procreative power, nervous irritability, dyspepsia, palpitation of the heart, indigestion, constitutional debility, a wasting of the frame, cough, consumption, decay and death.

OFFICE, No. 7 SOUTH FREDERICK STREET,

Left hand side going from Baltimore street, a few doors from the corner. Fail not to observe name and number.

Letters must be paid and contain a stamp. The Doctor's Diplomas hang in his office.

DR. JOHNSON,

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, graduate from one of the most eminent colleges in the United States, and the greater part of whose life has been spent in the hospitals of London, Paris, Philadelphia and elsewhere, has effected some of the most astonishing cures that were ever known; many troubled with ringing in the head and ears when asleep, great nervousness, being alarmed at sudden sounds, bashfulness, with frequent blushing, attended sometimes with derangement of mind were cured immediately.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

These are some of the sad and melancholy effects produced by early habits of youth, viz: weakness of the back and limbs, pains in the head, dimness of sight, loss of muscular power, palpitation of the heart, dyspepsia, nervous irritability, symptoms of consumption, &c.

MENTALLY.—The fearful effects on the mind are much to be dreaded—loss of memory, confusion of ideas, depression of spirits, evil forebodings, aversion to society, self distrust, love of solitude, timidity, &c., are some of the evils produced.

YOUNG MEN

Who have injured themselves by a certain practice indulged in when alone, a habit frequently learned from evil companions, or at school, the effects of which are nightly felt, even when asleep, and if not cured renders marriage impossible, and destroys both mind and body, should apply immediately.

What a pity that a young man, the hope of his country, the darling of his parents, should be snatched from all prospects and enjoyments of life, by the consequence of deviating from the path of nature and indulging in a certain secret habit. Such persons must, before contemplating

MARRIAGE,

Reflect that a sound mind and body are the most necessary requisites to promote connubial happiness. Indeed, without these, the journey through life becomes a weary pilgrimage: the prospect hourly darkens to the view; the mind becomes shadowed with despair and filled with the melancholy reflection that the happiness of another becomes blighted with our own.

DISEASE OF IMPRUDENCE.

When the misguided and imprudent votary of pleasure finds he has imbibed the seeds of this painful disease, it too often happens that an illtimed sense of shame or the dread of discovery deters him from applying to those who, from education and respectability, can alone befriend him. He falls into the hands of ignorant and designing pretenders, who, incapable of curing, filch his pecuniary substance, keep him trifling month after month, or as long as the smallest fee can be obtained, and in despair leave him with ruined health to sigh over his galling disappointment, or, by the use of the deadly poison, Mercury, hasten the constitutional symptoms of this terrible disease, such as affections of the Head, Throat, Nose, Skin, etc. progressing with frightful rapidity till death puts a period to his dreadful sufferings by sending him to that undiscovered country from whence no traveller returns.

INDORSEMENT OF THE PRESS.

The many thousands cured at this institution year after year, and the numerous important surgical operations performed by Dr. Johnson, witnessed by the reporters of the *Sun*, *Clipper*, and many other papers, notices of which have appeared again and again before the public, besides his standing as a gentleman of character and responsibility, is a sufficient guarantee to the afflicted.

SKIN DISEASES SPEEDILY CURED.

OFFICE, No. 7, SOUTH FREDERICK ST.

The Telegraph.

Welcome to the Soldiers.

Correspondence of the Telegraph.]

MILLERSBURG, June 4, 1863.

Quite a *recherche* affair came off in our ancient borough on Monday evening last. It was occasioned by the return of the gallant fellows of the 127th regiment, who had volunteered from Millersburg.

A banquet was prepared by the patriotic ladies of the place, that would have done credit to a town of larger growth. The entertainment was given at the house of the hospitable Mrs. Sneeder, who did the honors of hostess with a grace and cleverness not easily excelled. Col. Moore presided at the festive board, and in a few remarks welcomed the soldiers to the elegant banquet prepared for them. After discussing the good things set before them, which every one present appeared to enjoy in the highest degree, Major S. P. Auchmuty was called for, and gave us quite a thrilling, eloquent and patriotic speech. Lieut. Novinger on behalf of the soldiers, replied in a few brief words, thanking the ladies and citizens for the generous manner in which they had been entertained. Every one present appeared satisfied and returned to their homes sober, and in most excellent spirits. We are about organizing a Loyal League here.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Reforms in the Army of the Potomac.

Destruction of the Famous Rebel Ship Cuba.

HER OFFICERS AND CREW PRISONERS.

WASHINGTON, June 4.

The soldiers of the Army of the Potomac will be gratified to learn that a reform is to be made in the matter of supplying newspapers and periodicals. The cost of any newspapers and periodicals sold is not allowed to exceed fivecents per copy, or one half the amount now charged by the extortionists. The privilege of acting as newspaper agent is to be confined to discharged or disabled soldiers and given to the highest bidder. The amount of the offer to be paid into proper hands as a hospital fund.

It is understood the privilege of supplying provisions and other stores to officers' messes at headquarters is also to be awarded to the highest bidder on similar terms.

Yesterday morning the enemy's pickets were considerably strengthened on the front of the Rappahannock.

A rebel deserter is represented as stating that since the prohibition to fish in the river the enemy are considerably curtailed of their fresh luxuries.

General Nye, Governor of Nevada, and Judge Nott, of New York, are visitors at headquarters and the guests of the 93d New York volunteers.

Major Granville O. Haller, of the 7th U. S. Infantry, left here to-day to enter upon the duties as Provost Marshal for the State of Maryland.

It is understood in official circles that Admiral Dupont will shortly be relieved by Admiral Foote.

An order has already been forwarded, relieving Acting Admiral Wilkes, and designating Commodore Lardner as his successor.

The following report was received at the Navy Department to-day:

U. S. SHIP DESOTO, GULF OF MEXICO,
May 18th, 1863.

SIR:—I have the honor to inform you that yesterday at noon we discovered the smoke of a steamer, and stood for it. Soon after we made the steamer and pressed after it to the veryextent of our powers. At 6 P. M. she stopped and two boats pushed off from her, carrying her officers and crew. I immediately lowered and took out of the steamer's boats her principal officers as a security for the lives of my own men, and then boarded the steamer.

As soon as the boats had got along side of her the flames burst out, as I had anticipated, when I hoisted the recall. Afterwards having had the assurance that there was no danger of her blowing up, I went near enough to the burning ship to lead our hose on board, but all efforts to suppress the flames were unavailing.

By sunset the famous rebel ship Cuba sank beneath the waters of the gulf in latitude 28.47, longitude 87.58.

It is estimated on reliable authority that the cargo of the Cuba was worth in Havre nearly four hundred thousand dollars, and if landed in Alabama would have been worth from a million to a million and a quarter.

I have her officers and crew on board, and shall deliver them to the custody of the authorities at Key West.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, WM. W. WALKER,
Captain U. S. N.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy

Inauguration of Gov. Gilmore, of new Hampshire.

CONCORD, N. H., June 4.

Gov. Gilmore was inaugurated to-day. His message is mainly confined to local subjects.

The troops furnished by the State for the war number 18,000, being an excess over the quota called for of nearly 7,000.

The Governor refers to the rebellion and says: In such a contest there is no discrimination between support of the Government and support of the National Administration. It is no time now to speculate upon the causes of the rebellion. The only facts we need are that it exists, and that it is our duty to put it down.

It was the remark made to me by a former Governor of this State, the late venerable Isaac Hill, in which I fully concur, that a man who will not stand by his government is a coward and a traitor.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, June 4.

Flour declined 5c—8 000 barrels sold—State $5 20@$5 85; Ohio $6 20@$6 30; Southern $6 60@$7 10. Wheat quiet—4,000 bushels sold; Chicago spring $1 28@$1 44; Milwaukie club $1 32@$1 36; red Western $1 49@$1 55. Corn advanced 1c—70,000 bushels at 79@80c. Beef quiet; pork quiet; lard steady at 9¼@10¼c. Whisky steady at 44@45½.

BALTIMORE, June 4.

Flour quiet; Ohio extra $6 12½; Howard street $6 25@6 50. Wheat steady; red $1 47@1 50. Corn active; white 83@85c; yellow 83@89c. Whisky dull.

VICKSBURG.

SPADES TRUMPS IN THE BESIEGING ARMY.

Report of a Deserter from Pemberton's Army.

Desperate State of Affairs in Vicksburg.

Pemberton Asks for Relief within Ten Days from May 30th.

150 GUNS OPENED ON THE CITY

CINCINNATI, June 4.

Our direct advices from Vicksburg are to Saturday, the 30th of May. For several days previous, quiet prevailed along the line, broken by occasional cannonading.

The *Commercial's* dispatch says: Spades are once more trumps. We are erecting earthworks to protect our men, and mining to blow the face out of one or two forts that are nearly unapproachable otherwise. The idea of carrying the place by storm seems to be abandoned, and the safer and surer plan of starving Gen. Pemberton into submission now finds favor everywhere.

A deserter came into our lines this morning. He represents that he was sent out by General Pemberton to communicate verbally with Generals Johnston and Loring. The former he supposed to be between Big Black River and Jackson and the latter near Port Gibson. He represents affairs in the city as growing desperate. About eighteen thousand effective men are there. Two-thirds are kept in the fortifications night and day, and not allowed to leave an instant on any pretext. A detail each evening cook the rations, consisting of three quarters of a pound of meat and the same of corn meal per day. The remaining one-third is held as a reserve to strengthen any threatened point at a moment's notice.

Gens. Pemberton, Lee, Reynolds, Stevenson and others are in the city. Most of the sick left the city before its investment. Those who remain have excavated caves, and live in them night and day. The valuable merchandise in the city is also thus stored, from fear of conflagration. The poor are generally in their houses.

Over one hundred women and children have been killed by our bombardment. The gun boats inflict no injury on the city. Gen. Pemberton believed his rations would hold out thirty days, but urged Johnston to come to his relief within ten days at the furthest. The cavalry horses have been turned loose and driven toward our lines, owing to the lack of forage. (This has since been confirmed.) There was ammunition enough to last sixty days, with the single exception of gun caps; these were scarce.

All confidently expected superhuman efforts to be made by those outside to raise the seige. They consider Vicksburg the strongest place in the confederacy. Gen. Blair had met no enemy in force, and the reports of Gen. Johnson being near are disbelieved. At all events we are prepared for him.

A cavalry reconnoissance, three days ago, discovered a small force and had one man killed and four wounded.

Gen. Banks' reinforcements are reported near here, but like many rumors, it may have little foundation in fact.

Subsistence for our army comes to Lake's Landing on the Yazoo river, about ten miles from the Mississippi, by transports, and thence by teams to the different army corps.

This morning the heaviest cannonading of the siege was kept up without intermission for nearly three hours. New batteries have lately been put in position and one hundred and fifty guns were playing on the city.

At daylight the firing was rapid beyond belief, and the reports along the whole line averaged one per second for minutes together. The roar of the heavy seige guns was awful, and the earth was shaken by the concussion. The weather continues hot. The roads and camps are uncommonly dusty. The wounded are being removed to the hospital boats in large numbers, and transported to Memphis.

All goes well, considering the magnitude of the operations.

IMPORTANT FROM ARMY OF POTOMAC.

ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL CAVALRY RAID.

Return of Col. Kilpatrick from the Peninsula.

Large Amount of Rebel Property Captured.

STUART FOILED IN AN ATTEMPT TO ENTRAP OUR FORCES.

The Chief of Virginia Bushwhackers Taken.

The cavalry raid of General Stoneman's command was concluded yesterday by Colonel Kilpatrick's brigade in one of the most brilliant acts of the war. He left Gloucester Point on Saturday last, and passing in a northeasterly direction through Gloucester county crossed the Dragon river at Saluta, and thence through Middlesex county to Urbana on the Rappahannock; crossing that river to Union Point Col. Kilpatrick proceeded through Westmoreland and King George counties to near the headquarters of Gen. Hooker without losing a single man of his command. The rebels had divined that this force was to attempt to rejoin the command of Gen. Stoneman, and therefore took special pains to capture it. The command was composed of about nine hundred men in all, the Second New York (Harris light cavalry) and the Twelfth Indiana cavalry.

No difficulty whatever was encountered in Gloucester county, but upon reaching Dragon river it was found the rebels had destroyed all the bridges, and a superior force of cavalry under General Stuart had assembled at a higher point up the river with the intention, no doubt, of forcing the command to cross the Rappahannock at Leeds, a narrow place where the enemy themselves have been in the habit of fording without opposition whenever occasion required; but Colonel Kirkpatrick was prepared for just such an emergency, and his pioneers without any unnecessary delay constructed a bridge over which the Dragon river was crossed without difficulty. The bridge was then destroyed. Here, to foil the enemy, the command moved forward in several columns. The principal one on the right, under Colonel Hasbrouck Davis, took a southerly direction, and went to Pine Tree, in the lower part of Middlesex county.

The people of this hitherto unrivaled region were completely taken by surprise; they did not dream it possible that the much hated Yankees would dare visit that spot; in fact it was a place so secluded that some of the large planters near Richmond had sent their negroes here for safety. The house of Colonel Jones, who commands and controls all the bushwhackers in that section of the State, was approached so suddenly that the redoubtable Colonel was himself captured, and last night slept on one of the boats of the Potomac flotilla, at Aquia creek. He will probably extend his visit to the national capital to-day. No opposition whatever was met with in this direction, and but few armed men were seen, and these were bushwhackers, armed principally with double-barrelled shot guns. They fled precipitately, however, at sight of the blue coats, and as the country thereabouts is covered with a thick growth of pines, they succeeded generally in making good their escape.

On the road the carrier of a rebel mail was overtaken. An inspection of the mail matter was forthwith instituted. The letters, for the most part, were of a private nature, and some of them were addressed to persons residing within the loyal States. Their cases will doubtless be attended to by the proper authorities in due season. One letter, however, attracted particular attention. It was signed by the veritable General Stuart, and was addressed to Colonel Jones, who a few hours before had been taken prisoner, in response to an appeal of the inhabitants to be protected from the very cavalry force then in their midst. General Stuart in the letter promised the protection called for, and stated he would be there on Sunday, the day the mail was captured. He was not there, however—at all events was not seen in that vicinity by our troops. He had laid a trap, as stated above, into which he expected the Yankee colonel would fall without hesitation, but in this he was fortunately mistaken. This portion of the command reached Urbana Sunday evening, having captured a large number of horses and mules, and being followed by a motley group of contrabands of all ages and both sexes. Among the captures by this portion of the command, was a confederate agent, with $13,000 in Georgia and Missouri money.

The left wing of the command went in a north-easterly direction, and reached the road north of Urbana Sunday evening. Here the picket of the enemy which was to annihilate the whole force was encountered. A detachment charged and drove this force in a northwesterly direction across the Dragon river, at Church's mill—the only bridge they had not destroyed. They here fell back upon their reserves, strongly intrenched. The pursuing party having accomplished the object of their mission set fire to the bridge and slowly retired. They were not pursued. Monday morning the whole command was in front of Urbana ready to cross the river. To protect this part of the movement, Lieutenant Commanding McGraw, of the Potomac flotilla, was present. He left Acquia creek on Saturday evening with the following named vessels, and was at the rendezvous the very moment when ordered: Tallaca, (ferry boat,) Star, William W. Fraser, Long Branch, (light draft steamboats to transport the troops across the river,) and the gunboats Yankee, Freeborn, Anacosta, Currituck, Primrose, Ella and Satellite.

Capt. Moffet, of the Ninety-fourth New York volunteers, with one hundred picked men, was also taken down, and Capt. J. C. Paine, chief signal officer stationed at Aquia creek. The gunboats were immediately put in readiness for action. Capt. Moffet's command was landed at Urbana and were at once deployed outside of the town as skirmishers. Capt. Paine secured an eligible position just north of the town—the direction from which an attack was anticipated. A detachment of the Fifty-second New York volunteers (engineers) speedily constructed a bridge across the mouth of Urbana creek and repaired a wharf on the opposite side of the Rappahannock, so that the boats could receive the troops on one side and land them on the other without difficulty. These arrangements perfected, the crossing was commenced at 9 o'clock Monday morning, but it was not until Tuseday morning that the whole of Col. Kilpatrick's command was landed on the opposite shore, a distance of six miles from the point of embarkation.

Colonel Kilpatrick immediately moved forward and was met by a cavalry force which had been sent down from headquarters to welcome him and afford any assistance that might be necessary. Difficulty was anticipated at Leed's Ford, but the rebels doubtless repented of their threat to annihilate the command, and therefore did not attempt to interfere further.

Colonel Kilpatrick has thus made the complete circuit of the most formidable army the rebels have in the field—destroying millions of dollars worth of property, in the shape of railroads and material; captured hundreds of horses and mules; brought away at least one thousand of the producing class of the South, and by his visit so demoralized those who remain behind, that even the rebels will not hereafter be willing to say that property mounted on two legs is the most desirable to be had. More than this, he has visited some benighted regions of the confederacy, where the people believed that the Yankees were anything but civilized beings.

Among other articles captured was the flag of the Twelfth Virginia regiment.

While the wants of the soldiers were supplied on the road, the strictest orders were given to protect the rights of those not in arms against the Government. Horses and mules and whatever the soldiers and horses required to eat were taken, but in all other respects the citizens have no cause to complain. Indeed the citizens at several points and especially in the largest village, Urbana, expressed their gratification at the conduct of the soldiers generally.

The country was almost entirely deserted of able bodied men, and only the old and decrepid of the male sex were to be seen. These, as well as the women, believing the exaggerated reports of their own soldiery, believed that the Yankee troops never showed any mercy to any one in rebeldom, and therefore were filled with apprehension upon our approach, expecting, as they said, to be murdered. One family, consisting of a widow woman and three daughters, all highly cultivated, concealed themselves in the woods, and when found by an officer, it was with great difficulty he could induce them to return to their house. They fully expected to be murdered, but afterwards expressed much satisfaction at the conduct of the Union troops.

A NOVEL INCIDENT.

On Monday night one of our advanced pickets from Urbana saw in the dim distance a force of some kind approaching. The picket made the usual challenge, but there was no response, and he fired. The object fired at continuing to advance, the picket fell back upon the reserve. On came the mysterious foe, and preparations were being made by the reserve for a severe contest, when one man with stronger eyesight than the rest, saw that the approaching force was composed of negroes. Sure enough, it proved that thirty or forty negroes were coming up in one gang. When asked why they did not halt after being fired upon, the leader said they thought the safest way was to rush in and give themselves up; they believed this to be the way soldiers surrendered in battle.

The immediate benefit of this raid, aside from the good effect upon our own men, is the capture of 200 horses and mules, forty wagons loaded with provisions, 1,000 contrabands, and the demoralization of the blacks in three or four counties—two of which have never been penetrated before by our troops—and undeceiving the inhabitants as to the real character of the Union soldiers.

To all appearances the residents of the counties passed through are better supplied with the necessaries of life than in any other portion of the State yet visited; economy in the consumption of food, however, is everywhere exercised to enable each land proprietor to supply the army agents with large quantities of food.

To this end, by a special order from Jeff Davis, the negro's ration has been reduced *one third*, so that a field hand barely receives enough to sustain him. Regular rations, in fact, are no longer furnished the slaves. Twice a day a small piece of corn bread and meat is dealt out to them, and at night a piece of corn bread alone.

That a force not exceeding nine hundred men could have passed from Gloucester Point, across two rivers not fordable, in the presence, in fact, of much superior force, without having a man killed, is one of the remarkable events of this war. But such is the fact.

Government Finances.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.

Jay Cooke, General Subscription Agent, reports the sale of one million three hundred and sixty seven thousand and three hundred dollars in 5-20s to day at the various agencies in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore and the west. These bonds furnish the best basis for banking of any Government loan now before the people, and large amounts will be absorbed for that purpose during the present month.

New Advertisements

New Goods....Just Opened!

AT

BERGNER'S

BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE,

embracing every new and improved style of

POCKET BOOKS,

MAGIC CURRENCY HOLDERS,

CALF SKIN POCKET BOOKS,

BUCKSKIN PURSES,

PORTMONAIES, &c.,

at prices to suit all circumstances.

POCKET CUTLERY,

Consisting of a fine assortment of Westenholm's Superior Pocket Knives.

GOLD PENS,

From Newton's celebrated manufactory. *Every Pen sold with a guarantee.*

PORT FOLIOS,

WRITING CASES,

ROSEWOOD DESKS,

PAPETERIES, &c.

Together with every article usually found in a first class Book and Stationery establishment, at BERGNER'S
my12 51 Market Street.

LIQUID RENNET.

LIQUID RENNET yields with milk the most luscious of all deserts for the table; the lightest and most grateful diet for invalids and children. Milk contains every element of the bodily constitution; when coagulated with rennet it is always light and easy of digestion, and supports the system with the least possible excitement. When still greater nutritive power is desired, cream and sugar may be added. A teaspoonful converts a quart of milk into a firm curd. Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by S. A. KUNKEL,
my5 118 Market street.

DR. McLINTOCK'S PECTORAL SYRUP.

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