The Patriot & Union.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 6, 1863.

O. BARRETT & CO., PROPRIETORS.

Communications will not be published in the PATRIOT AND UNION unless accompanied with the name of the author.

W. W. KINGSBURY, ESQ., of Towanda, is a duly authorized agent to collect accounts and receive subscriptions and advertisements for this paper.
NOVEMBER 22, 1862.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,
No. 37 Park Row, N. Y., and 6 State St., Boston,
Are our Agents for the PATRIOT AND UNION in those cities, and are authorized to take Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at our *Lowest Rates*.

THE NATIONAL PLATFORM.

PURPOSES OF THE WAR.

Congress, by a vote nearly unanimous, passed the following resolution, which expresses the voice of the Nation and is the true standard of Loyalty:

"That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States, now in arms against the Constitutional Government, and in arms around the Capital; that in this National emergency, Congress, banishing all feeling of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; *that this war is not waged on their part in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease.*"

THE WEEKLY PATRIOT AND UNION FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

The Weekly PATRIOT AND UNION will be furnished to clubs of ten or more, for the campaign, with an extra number giving full returns of the October election, at 50 cents!

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

Pursuant to a resolution adopted by the Democratic State Central Committee, the Convention of Delegates, chosen by the Democrats throughout the State, will assemble

AT HARRISBURG

ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17th, 1863,

At 10 o'clock, A. M., to nominate candidates for Governor and Judge of the Supreme Court, to be supported by the friends of the CONSTITUTION and the UNION, at the ensuing election.

The Convention will, also, give expression to the sentiments of the Democrats of the State, who, while *their* policy would have averted present disasters, will, nevertheless, devote the historic patriotism of our great party to rescue the Constitution and the Union—the one, from usurpation—the other, from final disruption.

F. W. HUGHES,
Chairman Democratic State Central Committee.
POTTSVILLE, May 26, 1863.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE PATRIOT AND UNION and all its business operations will hereafter be conducted exclusively by O. BARRETT and T. G. POMEROY, under the firm of O. BARRETT & Co., the connection of H. F. M'Reynolds with said establishment having ceased on the 20th November, inst.
NOVEMBER 21, 1862.

Hon. Philip Johnson.

We are under obligations to Hon. Philip Johnson for vols. 1 and 2 of the Report of the Committee on the Conduct of the War.

Evacuation of Suffolk.

A letter from Norfolk, dated June 3, says: "It is reported here that our forces are going to evacuate Suffolk. I know they have removed some of the troops down this way, and are throwing up intrenchments at a place called Bower's Hill, about six miles from this city."

If the rumor is true that Gen. Dix has been superseded and the troops in his district placed under the command of Hooker, we think the administration has made another sad blunder, and shall be on the look-out for some fresh disaster.

To Democratic Editors.

The Democratic editors of the State are respectfully invited to attend a meeting in Harrisburg, on Wednesday, the 17th of June.—Business of importance will be submitted.

The above call for a meeting of editors in this city on the 17th, we copy from the Pittsburg *Post*. We are entirely ignorant of the object of the proposed meeting; but, without reference to the particular "business" which is to be "submitted," we have no doubt a gathering of the "sentinels upon the watch towers of liberty," such as that contemplated, would be attended not only with gratifying, but with beneficial results. We trust, therefore, that every Democratic editor in the State will be on hand at the appointed time. If we can do nothing else, we can at least become better acquainted.

Fayette County.

The Democracy of Fayette county have—under the system adopted there of a preliminary vote for candidates—nominated the following ticket:

Representative—Col. T. B. Searight; Prothonotary—Geo. W. Litman; Commissioner—Humphrey Humphries; Treasurer—John Tiernan; Register and Recorder—Geo. Morrison; Auditor—Job Strawn; Poor House Director—James Carter.

In reference to the ticket, the *Genius of Liberty* says:

"To-day we place at the head of our columns the ticket nominated at the primary election on Saturday last by the gallant Democracy of Fayette. Once more we throw our banner to the breeze, with good and true names inscribed upon it, and invoke the best efforts of that noble and unterrified old party, on whose banners victory always perches when we are united and in earnest, and we cordially invite the help and co-operation of all conservative, Union-loving men. Let all who desire to see our bleeding country restored to its former happy state of peace and prosperity—all who desire to see the Union as it was restored, and the Constitution as it is, preserved—rally to the support of Democratic men and measures."

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW for April contains: I. Industrial Resources of British India. II. The American War—Fort Sumpter to Fredericksburg. III. History of Cyclopædias. IV. The Salmon Question. V. The Biblical Criticism—Colenso and Davidson. VI. Poland. VII. Sensation Novels. VIII. Kinglake's Crimea.

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW for May contains: I. Disintegration of Empires. II. Danish Literature Past and Present. III. Kinglake's Invasion of the Crimea. IV. Vegetable Epidemics. V. Hill Tribes in India. VI. Modern Preaching. VII. M. Saisset and Spinoza. VIII. British Intervention in Foreign Struggles.

Republished by Leonard Scott & Co., 38 Walker street, New York.

A Serious Admonition.

The philosopher of the white hat, Mr. Horace Greeley, in the *Tribune* of the 3d inst., sounds a note of warning to the administration which they will do well to heed. Presuming that we may adopt from the columns of the *Tribune*, without disparagement to our loyalty, what would be rank treason if we originated it, we give our readers the benefit of some very just and pungent remarks from that leading organ of the controlling element of the party in power.

On the subject of "The Military Situation," and "The Responsibility" of the administration, the *Tribune* observes:

"An evening journal of a late date had a dispatch from Washington stating that the President, speaking of the military operations on the Mississippi, said, 'he expected the best results, but was prepared for the worst.' If the worst comes, we hope he will be prepared to satisfy the country that everything that could have been done to avert it has been done."

After treating with great severity the neglect and sad mismanagement of the administration in regard to the battles of Bull Run Nos. 1 and 2, and the last campaign of Hooker to Chancellorsville, the *Tribune* continues:

"We shall believe, however, so long as we can, that the government will not *again be chargeable with such fatal mismanagement.* But it is well that it should bear in mind that there is *a limit to all human endurance*, even when the suffering is inflicted by one's most trusted friends. If Grant and his brave army shall be left to be overwhelmed, and the nation be again *agonized with the spectacle of hecatombs of its children slain to no purpose*, the loyal millions will not quail nor abate one jot of their spirit, even in the presence of so great a calamity; but they *may feel that it would be no longer a duty to tolerate the men in whom they had confided, and who only day after day have given proof upon proof that they can neither comprehend nor grapple successfully with the magnitude and the demands of the task before them.*

"We feel it our duty to tell the President these things. The people believe in the perpetuity of the republic, *but they cannot believe in eternal weakness.* They believe in the ultimate triumph of the national cause; but *they cannot forever endure a chronic apathy and improvidence, that no experience, however sharp, and no adversity, however appalling, can stimulate or instruct.* They *demand* at least the same foresight and vigor in promoting their cause that its enemies exhibit in assailing it. *The time is past for quieting the country under inexcusable disaster with assurances that tedious and long wars and incompetency in waging them are as old as the world itself.* With *unlimited means*, and with *powers, civil and military, that are literally despotic, placed in the hands of the President, there ought at this day to be no failures.* We trust that the issue at Vicksburg will prove that there will be none, and that there is an end of the system, or no-system, which, if longer continued, *must waste away and consume, not the enemies of the republic, but the republic itself.*"

These are words well and aptly spoken.—They require no comment to make them intelligible. They are "more than a criticism of the past. They are an open, revolutionary menace for the future," and the administration will show more wisdom than it has yet done if it prefits by them.

Southern Sympathy.

A lively French writer represents a Quaker saying to a dog, whose inopportune barking had disturbed his courtship, "I will not harm thee, for my religion denies revenge, but I will show thee how a Quaker can punish." He thereupon leads the animal quietly to the gate, and raises the cry, "mad dog;" whereupon the passers with sticks and stones assail and destroy the unfortunate brute.

This administration has adopted this Quaker policy toward Liberty. Willing to wound, and yet afraid to strike, it hopes by the catch-word of "Southern sympathy" to direct the honest impulses of hatred to rebellion for a dishonest use. No sympathizer with rebellion exists in the free States. It is idle to pretend that such a state of feeling can be found as to assert that there is a preference of stones to bread for food. It is no more in the nature of things than a square circle. Men no more sympathize with the rebellion than they woo the Asiatic cholera or infect their veins with black vomit. There does exist a class of thinkers, insignificant originally in numbers, and which only administrative madness can make important, holding from the beginning that the basis of the Republican party was ANARCHY, and that it must work out those natural results which necessarily and inevitably flow from such a basis; that, therefore, every day of war would give it more power of mischief, and that the disintegration of the Union which accompanied its accessions to rule would be continued during the exercise of it. We hoped, and believed, that these men were mistaken; but they were as honest in their opinions as the President in his, and were entitled to the same right of expression as he, and to the same right of protection from the country in its exercise as he had when a private citizen. The right of perfectly free public discussion is as essential to a free State as the law of gravitation to creation. War and peace are subjects of common interest to us all; we are the jury to render a verdict. If we can only hear arguments on one side, how are we to form a sensible conclusion? To suppose that we cannot deduce correct results is to insult the intelligence of the whole community.

The great wrong we reproach to the seceded States is infidelity to the Democratic faith, that truth will overcome error. Yet the admistration which makes war upon one section of the Union for rebellion against the Constitution is now itself in rebellion against that Constitution. It admits thus that it was originally in the right not by principle but by accident. It compels us Democrats to oppose it in the very interests of that Constitution which we with it united to uphold. We have not budged one inch from our position; we stand on the Constitution and refuse to abandon it and to follow the administration into the labyrinth it has entered. It has changed the policy in which all agreed, and finds fault with us because we refuse to follow its downward path to fresh dissolution and certain destruction. *We* have never lost heart one instant, but *it* is repeating in its civil conduct that blunder in its military conduct which held back M'Dowell and saved Richmond. A fear has come over it, and, like all the panic-stricken, it does just exactly what it ought not to do. Originally strong in the possession of power, strong in the common consent of the people, impregnable when it rested on the Constitution, why is it that, in two short years, this administration has secured a powerful opposition and intensely vindictive personal enmities? The cry of Southern sympathy will not answer. Where was that sympathy two years ago?—how did it manifest itself? That cry is simply the assertion of an untruth, and of an untruth more damaging than all the other untruths which have been perpetrated or permitted. If there be a large party in the free States which holds the South justified in secession, and rejoices in its success, then the South must be in the right. Such will be the verdict of Europe. Then, instead of this war being a great contest for the Constitution, it would be simply a repetition of the old clash of factions which has hitherto convulsed republics; it would simply prove that self-government is a delusion. It is bad enough to have such a sentence pronounced by the enemies of freedom, it is dreadful to hear it re-echoed, but it is terrible to find the administration certifying to its truth by repressing free discussion. There is about as much probability of a man convincing the people of these States that the South is all right and the North all wrong as of an infant coaxing the moon from the firmament by the eager grasping motion of its little fingers; but if a man could be found willing to discourse on such a text, we do not know any way so effectual to make believers in his theory as to choke his utterance or punish his attempt. It will not do for the administration to accuse others of that indifference to duty it has so signally manifested. It will not do to charge that faith with coldness which shudders at a blow given to the Constitution by hands sworn to protect it; it will not do for the priest who mocks at the God to charge others with impiety. If from humble suggestion of right it has driven the Democracy into fierce denunciation of wrong; if it has made war on the government by every means known to the Constitution and the law as essential for that party as for the government to war upon the rebellion, it is not our fault. There is one thing dearer than the Union—it is Liberty. We don't intend to give up either the one or the other, and we no more think the government will succeed in conquering our liberties than secession its independence. But if, by the mingled madness and weakness which seem to rule the hour, we are compelled to a choice, there will not be one moment of hesitation. The moment the American people arrive at the conclusion which General Burnside has announced, that they must deposit their liberty during this war and take it out of pawn only after victory, that instant secession is a "fixed fact." The history of the world does not show one example of liberty returned, and this people is not about to make the experiment. We all recollect the fable of the horse and the man, and as stories cannot be Copperhead under his present majesty we may safely quote *Æsop*:

A horse, in a contest with a wolf, asked the assistance of a man, who, jumping on his back, soon dispatched the enemy. The horse, with many thanks, requested the rider to dismount. "Oh, no!" was the reply; "if you do not know that you have a good master, I know that I have a good servant." Horses have been ridden since that day.—*World.*

NEWS OF THE DAY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST FROM VICKSBURG.

CHICAGO, June 5.—A special despatch from the rear of Vicksburg, dated May 31st, says the bombardment of Vicksburg continues.—All our guns in position opened fire at midnight, and continued until daylight. The rapidity of the firing was unparalleled, and it is believed great was damage inflicted.

Three rebels were captured at daylight yesterday, while endeavoring to run our pickets and get into the city.

Two hundred thousand percussion caps were found in their possession.

One of the rebels, a boy, came out of the city ten days ago and took the oath of allegiance. He was then allowed to go to his home, five miles in the rear. It is probable that he will be condemned as a spy.

Gen. Johnston is reported to be moving towards Jackson but is not in sufficient force to attack us.

SKIRMISH WITH GUERRILLAS.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The following telegraph was received here this morning:

FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE, June 4.—All is quiet along our lines, and in front on the Orange and Alexandria railroad.

This morning at five o'clock, when the relief passed, our pickets were attacked on Sawyer's road by guerrillas. Col. Gray at once started with about 120 men in search of them, but could find nothing of them in the woods.

He then went on to scout the whole country, and when he passed the Frying Pan his rear guard was attacked by about 100 rebels, who were hidden in a thick wood.

Col. Gray turned his column and charged the rebels, who fled in great haste through the woods. He followed them up to Aldie's. From there he returned via Drainesville.

Our entire loss is three wounded and some horses wounded. He captured their surgeon, Dr. Alexander.

(Signed) J. STAHL, Major.

OLD NEWS FROM MEXICO.

NEW YORK, June 5.—The steamer Northern Light, from Aspinwall on the 27th, has arrived at this port. A letter from Panama of the 27th states that the steamer Orizaba arrived on that day from San Francisco, with a million and a half of treasure. She has late news from Mexico via Acapulco, but the date is not given, to the effect that the French have met with another severe defeat at Puebla, and were again repulsed, Comonfort having added his forces to those of Ortega. [This is merely the re-vamping of an old and not true story. We have already published accounts from Mexico via San Francisco by telegraph, May 29—two days after the Orizaba's arrival at Aspinwall. We fear the fall of Puebla is a fixed fact. It is stated in Washington that the Spanish Consul at Vera Cruz has transmitted the news to the Spanish Legation in that city, and that the French Legation there have received the same intelligence. Probably by this time the French army is quartered in the city of Mexico.]

THE BLOCKADE RUNNER JUNIPER.

NEW YORK, May 5.—A letter in the Boston *Transcript* states that the schooner Juniper, which was captured near Mobile while trying to run the blockade, was armed and manned by the British Consul at Havana. He was also the owner of the cargo of the steamer Antonia, captured some time ago.

BY THE MAILS.

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

CINCINNATI, June 4.—Our direct advices from Vicksburg are to Saturday, the 30th of May.

A deserter came into our lines this morning. He represents that he was sent out by General Pemberton to communicate verbally with Generals Johnson 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 gunboats inflict no injury on the city. General Pemberton believed his rations would hold out thirty days, but urged Johnson 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 siege. They consider Vicksburg the strongest place in the Confederacy. Gen. Blair had met no enemy in force, and the reports of Gen. Johnston being near are disbelieved. At all events we are prepared for him.

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 150 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 siege 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.

REBEL REPORTS.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—A telegram was received to-night extracted from the Richmond *Sentinel*, June 3, as follows:

JACKSON, June 1.—Gen. Grant demanded the surrender of Vicksburg on Thursday, giving three days to Gen. Pemberton to consider the demand. Gen. Pemberton replied that he did not want 15 minutes, and the troops would die in the trenches before they would surrender. The enemy's gunboats fire heavy shot at the city. Port Hudson is invested.

The gentleman forwarding this dispatch to the government adds: "There is nothing in the Richmond *Enquirer* of the 4th."

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND—SKIRMISHING WITH CAVALRY—FIGHT GOING ON AT FRANKLIN.

MURFREESBORO', June 3.—Scouts who have thoroughly scoured the country on the left and in our rear report having neither seen nor heard of any rebels.

A gentleman who is known here, and whose statements are regarded as trustworthy, has just reached our lines from Tullahoma.

This gentleman says there is not more than two regiments at that place, and that the enemy have thrown all their forces forward to Shelbyville, Beech Grove, and other points on our immediate front.

A mounted force of rebels advanced this afternoon and engaged our videttes on the Manchester Pike road. The firing between them was very rapid, and lasted about an hour, when the rebels withdrew.

The casualties have not yet been reported.

MURFREESBORO', June 4.—The rebels have been reconnoitering in our front. Yesterday Wheeler appeared on the Manchester, and this morning on the Shelbyville road. Brisk skirmishing has been kept up all day. The 2d Indiana cavalry, on picket duty, was first attacked, and the 49th Indiana, Col. Harrison, First brigade of Gen. Davis' division, was subsequently sent to their assistance.

The rebels were driven about a mile. Our loss was only one man killed and several wounded. The Fourth cavalry was engaged some time on the Middletown road. At the last seven were killed and wounded.

Col. M'Cook reports heavy firing in the direction of Tribune.

Gen. Granger telegraphs that Gen. Baird, of the 85th Indiana, in command at Franklin, was attacked to-day by rebel cavalry. At the latest dates Baird was still fighting, with some prospects of capturing the enemy. We hear of no rebel infantry engaged. Their cavalry is engaged in reconnoitering the whole line.

CIVIL AUTHORITY RESTORED IN PORTSMOUTH, VA.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 3.—The city government of Portsmouth was organized yesterday. The inauguration of the city government of Norfolk will be delayed about ten days, from some cause not explained.

The keys of the public buildings have been given up by the military authorities, and the necessary orders to subordinate military officers will soon be promulgated. The people generally are well pleased with the proposed change in affairs.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S ORDER REVOKED.

The following is a special despatch to the N. Y. *World*:

LEXINGTON, KY., June 4.—*Editor of the New York World:* Having been directed by the President of the United States to revoke that part of my order suppressing the Chicago *Times*, I have revoked the entire order, and your paper will be allowed its circulation in this department. A. E. BURNSIDE, Maj. Gen.

CHICAGO, June 4.—The Chicago *Times* having issued a paper this morning, the military took possession of the office and remained until evening, when a telegram was received by the proprietors from Gen. Burnside saying that his order suppressing their circulation having been revoked by the President, they were at liberty to continue its publication.

[This is the first wise act the President has done since he put himself in possession of the ultra Abolitionists. His instinct, has for the present, preserved him. Like the war horse, he "smelled the battle afar off," and avoided it by a discreet action. We give him credit for it, and hope it may not be the last act of his administration that we can sincerely commend.]

EXPLOSION AT HOBOKEN.

About half-past 10 o'clock on Thursday night the citizens on the west side of New York were startled by a terrific explosion which took place in the machine shop connected with the Stevens monster battery in Hoboken..

A young man by the name of Arnold, employed as a clerk by the firm of Thompson & Co., brokers, had the top of his head blown off by one of the shells, and was instantly killed.

There were five distinct explosions during the progress of the conflagration.

All the out buildings connected with the establishment were totally destroyed, together with the dwelling occupied by the keeper of the yard. The loss will amount to about $15,000.

CAPTURE OF BLOCKADE RUNNERS.

The Navy Department has advices of the capture of ten blockade runners in the Gulf, to wit: The British ships Justina, Eagle, and Comet; the Spanish steamer Union, and the rebel vessels Crazy Jane, Clarinda, Juniper, A. G. Hodge, Oliver S. Breeze, and Sea Lion. [A pretty good haul for the blockaders.]

NORTH CAROLINA VS. THE CONFEDERACY.

A Newbern, North Carolina, telegram of June 1, says:

The opposition papers in this State are very severe on the "fire-eaters and original secessionists," who, according to the utterance of the special organ of Governor Vance, the Raleigh *Standard*, will never be allowed hereafter to hold any office of honor or trust whatever in North Carolina. From the same source it appears that Jeff. Davis has been given to understand that the fate of the Confederacy must be decided in Virginia, and that in no case will the Confederate army be allowed to make a stand in North Carolina and deluge her fields with blood and devastation. When they leave Virginia, they must retire to the Cotton States and end the conflict where it began.

For the past six weeks no rain has fallen here, and the drought seriously endangers the prospects of the crops.

EMANCIPATION IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, June 4.—Primary elections were held to-night in the several districts, for delegates to the conventions to nominate candidates for members of Congress. Henry Winter Davis is thought to have carried a majority of the wards in the Third district. The contest was spirited, the emancipation question entering largely into the canvass. Both the friends of Mr. Davis and his opponent, ex-Mayor Swann, claim their candidates to be equally decided in favor of emancipation. The Third district is composed of the twelve upper wards of the city. The election, so far as heard from, has been quietly conducted.

In the Second district, composed of the lower wards of the city, and Baltimore and Hartford counties, as far as heard from, Leary has 25 votes, Webster 26, and J. J. Stewart 5. The returns from the counties have not yet been heard from.

WASHINGTON ELECTION—THE ADMISTRATION—FORNEY TICKET BADLY BEATEN.

On Monday there was a charter election held in Washington, and the result is significant, the administration candidates, with power and patronage to aid, being badly beaten. The anti-administration candidates for the general city offices were elected by majorities ranging from 1,300 to 2,000; and the councilmen on the same ticket were elected in the several wards.

MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.

Flour dull and prices drooping; the only sales are 2,080 bbls. at $5 75 for superfine, $6 50@7 25 for extra family, and $7 75@9 for fancy. Receipts very moderate. Rye flour dull at $5. Corn meal at $4. No demand for wheat, and red nominal at $1 54@1 56, and white at 1 60@1 70. Small sales of rye at $1. Corn in good request at 86c. for yellow.—Oats sell on demand at 74c. Coffee dull. Sugar and molasses no change. Provisions quiet. Lot of new mess pork at $14 50; 20 tierces of hams in pickle at $8½@9. Lard steady at 10@10½c. Whisky steady at 45@46c.

NEW YORK, June 5.

Flour declined 5c—sales of 90,000 barrels at $5 15@5 30 for State; $6 15@6 25 for Ohio, $6 55@7 10 for Southern. Wheat 1c lower—sales 400,000 bushels at $1 22@1 43 for Chicago spring; $1 37@144 for Milwaukie Club. Corn dull—40,000 bushels sold at 78@78½c. Beef is quiet; Pork heavy; Lard steady at 9½@10¼; Whisky steady at 44@44½. Receipts of flour 2,466 barrels; wheat 130,445 bushels; corn 78,475 bushels.

BALTIMORE, June 5.

Flour quiet at previous rates. Wheat active and advanced 2@5c. Corn steady. Whisky dull.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

EXCELSIOR!

THE ONLY PREPARATION that will instantly produce a splendid brown or black in ten minutes, without injury to the hair or soiling the skin of the face or head, is

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE.

It has been certified by the first Chemists in America, including Dr. R. CHILTON, to be free from every deleterious substance, and has no equal in the certainty and rapidity of its operation.

Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, 6 Astor House, New York. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers. Price $1, $1 50 and $3 per box, according to size.

Cristadoro's Hair Preservative

Is invaluable with his Dye, as it imparts the utmost softness, the most beautiful gloss and great vitality to the Hair.

Price 50 cents, $1 and $2 per bottle, according to size.
je4-d&wlm

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings County, New York.
ml2-w3m

New Advertisements.

NOTICE TO GAS CONSUMERS.—The gas will be stopped on all unpaid bills after the 18th inst. By order of the Board.
je6 3t L GRAY, Sup't.

SAND.—Sand delivered to any part of the city at three cents per bushel.
C. A. DAVIS,
je6-1wd South street, near Second.

LOST!—On the night of the 4th inst., somewhere at or about the Pennsylvania Canal Office, the "Jones House" and "Buehler House," a Pocket Book containing $15 to $20 in money, and four or five Pennsylvania Railroad checks, of date and amount, viz:

Check	dated	February	28, 1863,	$ 80 00
"	"	March	31, "	160 00
"	"	April	30, "	80 00
"	"	April	30, "	7 25

The above checks were all made payable to the subscriber, save the last enumerated for $7 50, which was payable to Aaron Steese, all of them on the order of Thos. T. Weirman, Superintendent Pennsylvania Canal. A suitable reward will be paid for the delivery of the same to the subscriber at the "Buehler House."

All persons are hereby warned not to negotiate the same, as payment has been stopped.
je6-2t JNO. RUNK, Jr.

COAL AT REDUCED PRICES.

I am about closing out my coal business, and will sell pure Lykens Valley and Wilkesbarre coals at reduced figures, when taken in lots of five tons and upwards.

Also—for sale—Carts and Harness.

☞ Call at Coal yard, foot of North street.
je6-1wd* GILLIARD DOCK.

NOTIONS.—Quite a variety of useful and entertaining articles—cheap—at
SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE.

FRENCH MUSTARD, ENGLISH and Domestic Pickles, (by the dozen or hundred,) Superior Salad Oil, Ketchup, Sauces and condiments of every description, for sale by
my25 WM. DOCK, Jr., & Co

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