The Patriot & Union.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 10, 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Communications will not be published in the PATRIOT AND UNION unless accompanied with the name of the author.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*.

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.

The New York Press.

A convention of editors of the New York press was held in room No. 41 of the Astor House, on the 8th instant, to consider "what are the rights and duties of the press in a time like this in reference to the discussion of affairs."

The following papers were represented:— New York Leader, John Clancy; New York Express, James Brooks; New York Atlas, Anson Herrick; New York Independent, Theodore Tilton; New York Journal of Commerce, Wm. C. Prime; New York Tribune, Horace Greeley; New York Staats Zeitung, Mr. Ottendorfer; New York Sun, J. Beach; New York Sunday Mercury, Wm. Cauldwell, Horace P. Whitney; New York Argus, Elen Comstock; New York Jewish Messenger, M. S. Isaacs; New York Irish American, P. J. Mehan; New York Scientific American, Robt. M'Farlane; New York New Yorker, C. Mathews.

On motion of Mr. Brooks, of the *Express*, Horace Greeley, of the *Tribune*, was chosen President.

After considerable discussion the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The Liberty and Rights of the Press, as effected by the existence and necessities of a state of war, and especially of civil war, are topics of the highest public concern:

And whereas, Recent events indicate the existence of grave misapprehensions and lamentable confusion of ideas with regard to this vital question; therefore,

Resolved, That our conceptions of the Rights and Duties of the Press, in a season of convulsion and public peril like the present, are briefly summed up in the following propositions:

1. We recognize and affirm the duty of fidelity to the Constitution, government and laws of our country, as a high moral as well as political obligation resting on every citizen, and neither claim for ourselves nor concede to others any exemption from its requirements or privelege to evade their sacred and binding force.

2. That Treason and Rebellion are crimes, by the fundamental law of this as of every other country; and nowhere else so culpable, so abhorrent, as in a republic, where each has an equal voice and vote in the peaceful and legal direction of public affairs.

3. While we thus emphatically disclaim and deny any right as inhering in journalists or others to incite, advocate, abet, uphold or justify treason or rebellion, we respectfully but firmly assert and maintain the right of the Press to criticise freely and fearlessly the acts of those charged with the administration of the government, also those of all their civil and military subordinates, whether with intent directly to secure greater energy, efficiency and fidelity in the public service, or in order to achieve the same ends more remotely through the substitution of other persons for those now in power.

4. That any limitation of this right created by the necessities of war should be confided to localities wherein hostilities actually exist or are imminently threatened; and we deny the right of any military officer to suppress the issues or forbid the general circulation of journals printed hundreds of miles from the seat of war.

The "On to Richmond" Policy—"Attack the Enemy Wherever You Meet Him," &c., &c., &c.

Ever since this unfortunate, this dreadful civil war commenced, we have had a set of Abolition civilian Generals at home, snugly ensconced behind their senatorial or editorial desks, safe from the shot, shell and bayonets of the enemy, controlling the President, directing the war, making and unmaking Generals at pleasure. Among the first of the prominent men of the army, Gen. M'Clellan fell under the "pressure" they brought to bear upon the President. An educated and practical soldier, thoroughly conversant with the whole science of war, he did not suit them, because, simply, he was not of their school of politics—he was not an Abolition fanatic. They—these men of the tongue and pen merely—*they* criticised his strategy—they condemned his plans—they objected to the use of the spade—they said sieges were tedious and useless, and that the only plan a General should pursue, was to rush upon the enemy wherever he was found, without regard to results. Their idea of war was that we had a superabundance of men, and that we had, any day, better lose twenty thousand in battle than spend a week or two in devising plans or strengthening positions. Gen. M'Clellan disagreed with these goose-quill Generals—he had some regard for the lives of his men—he refused to risk them uselessly, and therefore he was superseded.

What has been the result since?

Let Burnside's attack upon the heights of Fredericksburg — let Hooker's campaign to Chancellorsville answer. And if these will not do, let us recur to more recent military events at Vicksburg and Port Hudson, where the tactics of Greeley, of Wade, and Chandler, and that school of foolscap military men were tried, and relinquished, after thousands had fallen in vain, for M'Clellan's tactics of the spade and siege guns.

A correspondent of the New York *Times* (administration organ) writes from Vicksburg:

It is needless to give particulars—it was in the main like the other, only on a larger scale, and it met with a repulse as decided as did that of Tuesday. The usual character of assaults prevailed in this—some gallant heroes went up the hill into the very ditches, others failed when half way up, others never started, but sought safety from the deadly storm behind logs and trees, many started and went forward bravely, but never returned. Steele was repulsed, Blair was repulsed, Ranson, Logan, M'Clernand, everybody—we gained nothing of ground, we lost in killed and wounded in less than half an hour, twenty-five hundred men.

It was everywhere the same, down a broken hill, under showers of grape, canister, fragments of shells and musket balls; up a long ascent covered with almost impenetrable abattis, broken into hollows nearly inaccessible to a pedestrian in the most peaceful times, and searched in every corner by the deadly messengers from the crest. Once up there, a wide ditch the opposite side rising near perpedicularly twelve feet, then a high stockade, from whose double loop-holes death was flashing forth unceasingly; upon heights beyond a fort, mounted with guns, upon the right and left works with cannon pouring a murderous enfilading fire along the very ditch into which our advance were crowding, vainly looking for some place in front of them accessible. It was in vain—they could not get over if there was no enemy beyond, unles they should fill up the ditch, batter down the stockades, or mount them with long ladders. And so the gallant men who had gained the direct line, regained the hill beyond, and the second assault is ended.

General Carr is reported mortally wounded. Col. Dollings is killed. Col. Stone, of Iowa, has an arm shot off. Lieut. Colonels, Captains and Lieutenants without number have gone down, killed or wounded, in this charge, which Gen. Sherman pronounces more deadly than that which took Sebastopol.

We have now sent for spades, and hereafter the work of reducing Vicksburg will be done more by digging than charging.

Upon which the Boston *Post* remarks:

Twenty-five hundred men cut down in half an hour! But strategy—military science—cool judgment—could have determined that this would follow just as well before this fatal result as afterwards. And yet because Gen. M'Clellan did not rush on similar bloody business, a host of Abolition scribblers and orators let loose all manner of stuff to poison the public mind against him. After the Vicksburg repulses, spades have been sent for! Would that the brave Gen. Grant had exercised his own good judgment and refrained from this murderous work. But it was not possible. In his rear is the Secretary of War, with his anti-strategic letter unrecalled. In his rear is also the same reckless, heartless faction that is absolutely murderous in its demands and commands on our noble soldiery. But they are not worse in military affairs than they are in civil affairs. The counsel of this faction, if completely followed, would render this country a mass of ruins. God give the people the wisdom and the firmness to turn from them with loathing.

LETTER FROM A TRAVELER.

Correspondence of the Patriot and Union.

STEAMBOAT BAY STATE, June 5th, 1863.

EDITORS PATRIOT AND UNION.—*Gentlemen:* I am just returning from a trip through New England, and can assure you that the Democracy of that region are jubilant over the constantly increasing accessions to their ranks, and the hope it presents for the re-establishment of respect for the laws of the land, and the re-construction of the Union under the Constitution of our fathers.

In New Hampshire the Democracy are now clearly in the majority, and although cheated out of a Governor at the last election by the trick of a third candidate, they feel confident of success hereafter. I have no where else heard as bold and fearless public denunciation of the lawless and despotic acts of the administration, and this is not confined to the politicians and leading men, but permeates all classes. The masses of the people seem to have a clear conception of the principles upon which our government was founded, and a fixed determination to maintain them at all hazards. You may count upon New Hampshire in the future as true to the Democracy and faithful to the Union.

Connecticut, though carried last Spring for the Abolitionists by a small majority, through the combined influence of the National administration, force, fraud and money, and a mistaken position assumed by Governor Seymour on the war question, is now decidedly Democratic, and from this time forward will range herself alongside of the great Middle States, for the maintenance of the supremacy of the civil over the military power, public liberty, free press and free speech, and the earliest attainable peace on the basis of constitutional Union.

In Maine the Democracy are gaining strength daily, and certainly by the next Presidential election will take her old and time honored place in the Democratic column.

Massachusetts and Vermont are hopelessly given over to fanaticism, and in their blindness cannot see the perils which environ us as a nation, and in the attitude of unquestioning obedience to their leaders, push madly forward, regardless of consequences.

New England is doing a flourishing business in supplying the army, and her Abolition manufacturers and contractors are in favor of continuing the war as long as the money lasts.—Little do these mercenaries care how much the nation is impoverished as long as they are being enriched. Little do they care how many lives are sacrificed, so that they are not compelled to enter the field of battle. Little do they care who may be imprisoned, so they are left free. What matters it to them if the liberties of our country be lost, so that they are permitted in the meantime to filch from the public treasury a sufficient amount to enable them to live in any land, should they fail to establish a monied aristocracy here, in which they should be lords paramount.

Another and a much larger class of the present unquestioning supporters of the administration are embodied in the various religious societies, who have worked themselves into an earnest conviction that slavery is a terrible sin, cursed of God, and that it is their bounden duty to extirpate it at any cost. Many of these enthusiasts believe that this subject rises above all others, and that, in fine, their very salvation rests upon their doing everything in their power to crush out slavery. This unreasoning fanaticism, pursuing this single idea, cares not how many lives may be sacrificed, or how much wealth squandered, they go on steadily towards the end desired, overturning Constitution, laws—the Government itself—whatever impedes their progress. In the name of liberty they would destroy every vestige of it on this continent; and in the name of Christ, whose message to mankind was "on earth peace, good will to man," they stir up the most vindictive feeling among their brethren, and preach war and carnage in its most barbarous and revolting aspects. They are the blind Sampsons grasping the pillars of the Temple of Liberty, and unless shorn of their strength will inevitably tumble it into ruin. Among the leaders of this class, however, there are many thinking men—"there is method in their madness;" they believe that their objects can be best attained by a state of war, and they are therefore in favor of prolonging it indefinitely, and entirely changing our form of government; for, say they, if the rebellion could be conquered to-day and the Union restored, the old status would remain, and under the Constitution the States would have the right to regulate their own domestic affairs, and slavery would remain in the cotton States; while by a continuance of the war they could, by the power of the military, break down slavery in every State over which they held control; therefore they go in, "with all their might and main," for *a vigorous prolongation of the war.*

Yours, &c.,
A TRAVELER.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO—SURRENDER OF PUEBLA.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 9.—The steamship Constitution has arrived from Panama, bringing, via Acapulco, Puebla dates to the 19th, and news from the city of Mexico to the same day.

On the 15th and 16th of May the French were repulsed before Fortress Carmen; but the garrison and inhabitants of Puebla were reduced to a state of starvation, and their ammunition entirely gone before they would consent to surrender.

Gen. Ortega was greatly disappointed, because General Comonfort had not succeeded in cutting his way through with supplies.

On the 17th Gen. Forey sent a flag of truce to Gen. Ortega, [illegible] to allow the Mexican officers and soldi[illegible] to march out of the town, the officers with their side arms, &c., providing they would give their parole not to fight against the French again. This offer was refused by Gen. Ortega.

In the meanwhile he spiked his cannon, burned his gun carriages, destroyed the arms of his infantry, and then surrendered a prisoner of war.

Gen. Rebul and his aids, as well as the ordnance officers, preferring death to being taken prisoners, committed suicide, by shooting themselves dead.

The advance of the French army is at Cholula, six miles beyond Puebla, on the way to the Capital.

The Mexicans are much embittered against the French.

All the Frenchmen in the city of Mexico have been ordered to leave within eight days.

The Mexicans are determined to defend the approaches to the Capital to the last and drive the invaders of their country back.

Great enthusiasm prevails among them to engage in the coming struggle, notwithstanding the disaster which befel the heroic garrison at Puebla.

In San Francisco, the houses of the Mexicans residing there are draped in mourning, while the French residents have their Tri-colors every where flying.

The foregoing news is from Mexican sources.

FOREIGN NEWS.

HALIFAX, June 9.—The steamship Africa has arrived, with Liverpool dates to the 30th ult.

The pirate Alabama has captured the ships Dorcas, Prince, Union Jack, Skylark and Nye. The latter was a whaler. The Dorcas, Prince, and Union Jack were bound to New York from Shanghai, and the Skylark was from Boston bound to San Francisco.

Diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Brazil have been broken off.

Mr. Roebuck gave notice that he will move in Parliament that England open negotiations with other powers for the recognition of the Confederates.

Lord Montague will move an amendment.

A public meeting was to be held in Liverpool on the 3d, to pay a tribute to the memory of Stonewall Jackson.

The Liverpool *Post* gave prominence to the following, on the arrival of the Australasia:

"Vicksburg has fallen. The Mississippi is open from its mouth to its source. The Federal cause has triumphed. There can now be no doubt of the fact that Gen. Grant has seized the key of peace that is hung up in the fortress at Vicksburg.

"Now is the time for mediation, instead of indulging in the idea of sympathy or in vain hopes of the war continuing. Everybody who wishes well to England and to the world at large should promptly unite in an appeal to Lord Palmerston, requesting him not to lose a moment in proposing terms not injurious to the South, yet acceptable to the North.

"This news having only arrived when we were going to press, we have only time to express the hope and prayer that at last we are on the eve of peace between the North and the South."

NEW YORKERS AFTER THE MISSOURI TRADE.

ST. LOUIS, June 8.—The New York and Missouri delegation to the late Chicago Canal convention visited the Iron Mountain to day, accompanied by a large number of citizens.

On Pilot Knob a meeting of the joint delegations was organized, Mayor Filley, of St. Louis, presiding, Geo. S. Hazard, president of the Board of Trade, secretary. Addresses were made by Ex-Governor King, Gen. Cochrane, Gen. M'Dowell, Messrs. Rogers, Depew and Andrews, of New York, Mayor Filley, H. Blow, and Messrs. Hitchcock and Duncan, of Missouri. Gen. Walbridge, in behalf of the New York delegation, made the concluding speech. This movement is for the purpose of diverting the trade of Missouri direct to New York. It attracts great attention, it being the first movement made for that object since the commencement of the rebellion.

FROM THE SOUTH—REBELS MOVING.

NEW YORK, June 9.—A letter from Folly Island, near Charleston, dated the 1st instant, states that a few days previously, it having been observed from the look-out that James Island had a deserted appearance, a reconnoissance was ordered, which resulted in the demonstration that there were less than 1,000 rebel troops there. Their number had hitherto been estimated at from 10,000 to 12,000. The inference among our men was that the bulk of the rebel force had been sent to operate against Gen. Grant.

PORT HUDSON.

The *Tribune* says: From a gentleman fully conversant with affairs at Port Hudson and in the Department of the Gulf, we learn some interesting facts of the situation of Gen. Banks' army. Our informant left Port Hudson late on the evening of the 31st of May. There had been no fighting of consequence since the 27th, but General Banks was industriously and rapidly contracting his line and approaching the rebel works.

The wings of our army rested on, or very near the river, above and below, and there was no possibility of reinforcements reaching the beleaguered garrison. Gen. Banks had made up his mind to take the place, and he had the men and means to do it. Gen. Sherman was hardly expected to live.

Gen. Stone is at New Orleans, and will probably receive the command of Gen. Sherman's division. Gen. Kirby Smith (rebel) is reported to be at Franklin, Louisiana. The gunboats bombarded Port Hudson day and night on the 19th ult., without meeting with any response. It is reported that Gen. Gardner offered to surrender the place if allowed to march out with their guns, provisions, &c. Gen. Banks declined.

Neither Gen. Nickerson, Col. Clark, of the Sixth Michigan, Col. Bullock, of the the 30th Massachusetts, nor Col. Payne, of the Second Louisiana, were in the least injured in the fight of the 27th. Col. Tull, of the 8th New Hampshire, Col Bean, of the 4th Wisconsin, and Capt. Wrotanski, of Gen. Weitzell's staff, were killed, and Capts. Oragon and Herron, and Lieut. Christenden, of the 4th Wisconsin, were badly wounded. The latter regiment lost seventy killed and wounded. Col Chapin, of the 116th New York regiment, was killed.

The Union Association of the First district of New Orleans have tendered their services to General Banks for sixty days, whenever it may be found necessary to call for the aid of the unconditional Unionists of that city.—[Bah!]

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

NEW YORK, June 9.—Matters on the Rappahannock remain substantially *in statu quo*. The position of our troops on the south side has been strengthened, and the pickets of the opposing forces are in close proximity.

LOSS OF A GUNBOAT.

A Hilton Head letter reports the total loss of the gunboat Shepherd Knapp, which went ashore near Nassau.

RAID IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Colonel Montgomery had made a raid with a colored regiment, bringing in 1,000 contrabands. The 57th colored Massachusetts has arrived at Port Royal.

COLORED REGIMENTS.

ST. LOUIS, June 9.—By special authority derived from Anjutant General Thomas, General Prentiss has detailed Col. Pride, of the 33d Missouri, to superintend the organization of colored regiments in this department. The order has been fully indorsed by Gen. Schofield, who has directed all the officers in his department to afford the proper facilities for the discharge of this duty. Col. Pride has also obtained permission from Gov. Gamble to remove from the State all negroes desiring to enlist, except those belonging to loyal owners. Gen. Curtis left this city last evening for his home in Iowa. The New York delegation to the Canal Convention took their departure this morning.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—No news has been received here of offensive operations by the rebel cavalry in the Culpepper region.

Admiral Foote arrived here this morning. He is making preparations to assume the command of the South Atlantic squadron, and a new attack on Charleston may soon be expected.

KEROSENE REFINERY BURNED.

GREEN POINT, LONG ISLAND, June 9.—The kerosene refinery of Heye & Bro., at this place, was destroyed by fire this morning, together with its contents—1,000 barrels of oil. The loss amounted to $40,000.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.

NEW YORK, June 9.—A tenement house in Baxter street was burned last night, and several lives were lost from a want of adequate means to escape. Alice Murphy and a child four years old; Mrs. Gray, a widow, and a young woman named Mary J. M'Masters, were suffocated. Several persons escaped by jumping from the windows. Among them were Margaret Keating, aged 50 years, and Mrs. Ellen M'Donnel. A man named John Smith was severely burned while trying to escape.

BY THE MAILS.

EXPEDITION UP THE MATTAPONY.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Rear Admiral Lee has forwarded to the Navy Department the report of Lieutenant Commander Gillis, giving the details of the joint expedition of the army and naval forces up the Mattapony river. Its main object was to destroy a foundry at a point ten miles above Walkertown, where it was said ordnance matter was manufactured for the enemy. With this purpose 400 infantry, on the morning of June 4, embarked at Yorktown on board the U. S. steamer Commodore Morris, Lieut. Commanding Gillis, U. S. steamer Commodore Jones, Lieut. Commanding Mitchell, the army gunboat Smith Briggs, and the transport Winnissimmet. The expedition proceeded to Walkertown, about twenty miles above West Point, on the Mattapony river, where it arrived at 2 a. m. of the 5th. Here the troops were landed and marched to Ayletts, where the objects of the expedition were successfully accomplished, and the foundry, with all its machinery, together with mills, grain, &c., destroyed. The land forces also destroyed grain at other places, and captured horses, mules and cattle, and at 5.30 p. m. reembarked. The vigilant dispositions of Lieut. Commanding Gillis kept the river below clear, and the rebels attempting demonstrations at several points were dispersed by the gunboats. The navy had no casualties. Admiral Lee thinks that the entire success of the expedition was owing to our evacuation of West Point only five days before, thus precluding the probability of any movement in that direction, and throwing the enemy off his guard.

FORTRESS MONROE.

The Third New York infantry, that have been garrisoning Fortress Monroe for some time past, have been ordered to report at Suffolk. The Third Pennsylvania artillery, Col. Roberts, have been designated to act as the garrison of the fort.

SUFFOLK NEWS—PICKET SHOT.

About dusk on Thursday evening the outer picket on the South Quay road was surprised by a party of rebel guerrillas, numbering six or eight, who summoned him to give himself up. This he refused to do, and, in trying to break away from the rebels who surrounded him, he was fired upon, two bullets piercing his body and two entering his horse. He died almost instantly. The deceased belonged to the 11th Pennsylvania cavalry.

ARMY OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

Friday evening, in crossing, we lost about thirty in killed and wounded, and took about sixty prisoners in rifle pits on the river bank. They have been brought to Washington.

Capt. Cross, of the regular engineers, was killed. The entire loss on our side was by the engineer brigade in crossing.

Although, yesterday, skirmishers of both parties were represented to be in line of battle at some points, there seemed to be no apprehension of a general engagement. Both armies, however, seem to wide awake.

THE LATEST.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Fredricksburg is still held by the enemy, and no attempt has been made by our troops to take it.

Our advanced posts beyond the Rappahannock were held up to this morning by the 82d and 23d Pennsylvania regiments. Rebel pickets confront ours at a short distance, but up to this morning not a shot had been fired by either party for twenty-four hours. Just below Fredricksburg, and between the lines, lay the bodies of three dead rebels killed by our shells on Friday.

They do not offer to come down and remove them. They are, however, leisurely cutting grass all day inside their picket lines and on the battle-ground of last December, and carrying it to the rear for their horses. Our picket lines do not run over three-quarters of a mile from the river.

The enemy has been drawn up in line of battle for two days to prevent our further movement. Evidence, considered reliable by some military men, has been received that the main body of Lee's army is still hovering around Fredricksburg, but that there is a large force of cavalry, numbering perhaps ten or twelve thousand, at or near Culpepper Court House.

A. Miller, 95th Pennsylvania Regiment, and Samuel C. Brobst, 2nd Pennsylvania artillery, died to-day.

FROM VICKSBURG.

MEMPHIS, June 3.—Gen. Osterhaus is on the west side of the Black river bridge, with his entire division, watching Gen. Joe Johnson, who appeared there on the 1st and 2d inst., with 5,000 infantry and some artillery. Shots were exchanged, and the rebels retreated.

Gen. Johnson is said to have 18,000 men, poorly armed and deficient in artillery. There is no probability of his being able to relieve Gen. Pemberton.

The gunboats ran up to Yazoo City several days ago, and destroyed much property. Several rebel transports were seen further up the Sunflower and Tallahatchie, which temporarily escaped.

Communications with Gen. Banks is kept up on the Louisiana shore. Guerillas infest the region between Lake Providence and Grand Gulf with impunity. The government plantations are selected for attack. A hundred negroes have been driven off or hung.

Every negro with a federal uniform on is mercilessly suspended to the nearest tree.

The formidable batteries along the Mississippi, on the first line above the water batteries, are all silenced save one at the extreme upper part of Vicksburg. It mounts two heavy guns and two 28-pounders.

The rebel battery on Fort Hill is composed of six guns of very heavy calibre. The Union forces have mounted six heavy guns in front and a battery diagonally at that point.

The rebel rumor from Richmond, that Kirby Smith had attacked Gen. Banks at Port Hudson, is hardly credited, though some uneasiness is felt.

A rumor from down the river says that Smith has arrived at Carthage, La., which is very doubtful.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

CINCINNATI, June 8.—The *Commercial* has a dispatch dated Mount Vernon, June 6, which says:

Reliable information from Knoxville places the number of troops there at 12,000; at Loudon bridge 600, and at Strawberry Plains 600.

Reports all agree that Gen. Gracey holds Cumberland Gap with 2,000 rebel troops.

The last information places Gen. Pegram's forces at Monticello. The number of his troops vary from 5,000 to 8,000.

A dispatch from Somerset, Ky., on the 6th instant, says that the rebel pickets for two days past have not shown themselves opposite Gill's Ferry.

A North Carolina regiment is picketing the river in the vicinity of Mill Spring.

Four rebel conscripts and one prisoner of the Fourteenth Kentucky cavalry, from Chattanooga, made their escape two weeks ago and reached here. They had been sentenced to be shot. They say 10,000 men had been withdrawn from Bragg to reinforce Johnson, and that Bragg has not now over 45,000 men.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

The steamer Continental arrived at New York June 8th, from New Orleans June 2d.—By her we have the following:

An immense caravan, comprising 600 wagons, filled with negroes to the extent of 6,000, together with 8,000 mules and horses, and 1,508 head of cattle, under escort of nearly all the troops in Teche county, as a guard, the advance regiment being the Forty-first Massachusetts, Col. Chickering, arrived at New Orleans from Barr's Landing on the 30th. On the march they had several small skirmishes with the guerillas who infest the country.—One of the band was hung.

A Committee of the Union Associations had requested Governor Shepley to order a registration of the voters of the State in order that loyal people can select delegates to a convention at which they will organize a State government of Louisiana, loyal to the United States. Gov. Shepley cheerfully promises all the aid in his power.

The New Orleans *Era* of the 31st contains a dispatch from "up the river," stating that Admiral Porter's two fleets, one above and one below Vicksburg, are within three miles of each other, and in regular communication.—Supplies of all kinds are regularly received there.

On the 22d, after a hard fight, the fleet silenced all the hill batteries at Vicksburg, and then raked the water and upper bluff batteries for two hours.

Grant's and Pemberton's forces were fighting muzzle to muzzle, and Grant was mining the rebel works. General Grant was receiving reinforcements rapidly.

PORT HUDSON—LATEST.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS, BEFORE PORT HUDSON, May 28.—A severe battle was fought yesterday, by the forces under Gen. Banks and the rebel garrison. The loss is considerable on both sides, but will fall far short of the first estimate.

Our forces advanced to the enemy's works and hold their position to-day.

The *Era* says: "Since the above was received we have most satisfactory information in regard to the progress of the siege of Port Hudson; but from prudential motives we refrain from publishing the intelligence."

Our forces are gradually gaining on the enemy, and a few days will decide the fate of that rebel stronghold.

THE MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, June 9.

Flour market continues very dull and prices drooping; sales 5,000 bbls. at $5 75@6 for superfine, and $6 50@7 12½ for extra family. Nothing doing in rye flour or corn meal. Wheat rather firmer, and red selling in a small way at $1 50, and white at $1 60@1 65. Small sales rye at $1. Corn comes forward slowly, and white at 36½c. Oats sell freely at 74@76c. Coffee quiet; small sales Rio at 30@31c. Provisions move slowly; sales mess pork at $14@14 50; and lard at 10@10½c. Whisky steady at 45c.

NEW YORK, June 9.

Cotton steady; sales of 150 bales at 56a57c. Flour dull and declined 6c.; sales 6,000 bbls. at $5@5 15 for State; $5@6 15 for Ohio and $6 35@7 for Southern. Wheat dull and nominally in favor of buyers. Corn has a declining tendency; sales 30,000 bus. at 74@75c. for old, and 70@73c. for new. Pork dull at $11 50@11 75 for old mess and $10 25@12 for prime. Lard dull at 9¼@10c. Whisky dull at 44½@45c.

Receipts—flour, 21,000 bbls.; wheat, 37,400 bus.; corn, 28,877 bus. Freights are firm but quiet.

BALTIMORE, June 9.

Wheat quiet. Corn quiet at 82@83c. Flour sales of 3,000 bbls. at $6 for extra Ohio.—Whisky firm at 44@44½ for Ohio. Rio coffee is nominal at 30@31.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT has given universal satisfaction during the fourteen years it has been introduced into the United States. After being tried by millions, it has been proclaimed the pain destroyer of the world. Pain cannot be where this liniment is applied. If used as directed it cannot and never has failed in a single instance. For colds, coughs and influenza, it can't be beat. One 25 cent bottle will cure all the above, besides being useful in every family for sudden accidents, such as burns, cuts, scalds, insect stings, &c. It is perfectly innocent to take internally, and can be given to the oldest person or youngest child. Price 25 and 50 cents a bottle.
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je4 d&wlm

A Friend in Need. Try it.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the great bone setter, and has been used in his practice for the last twenty years with the most astonishing success. As an external remedy it is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous Disorders it is truly infallible, and as a curative for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c., its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over four hundred certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years, attest this fact.
See advertisement. ap1leow-d&w

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

HERMETICALLY SEALED Peaches, Tomatoes, Lobster, Salmon, Oysters, Spiced Oysters, for sale by WM. DOCK, Jr., & CO.

SOLDIER'S CAMP COMPANION.—A very convenient Writing Desk; also, Portfolios, Memorandum Books, Portmonnaies, &c., at SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE.

WAR! WAR!—BRADY, No. 62 Market street, below Third, has received a large assortment of SWORDS, SASHES and BELTS, which he will sell very low. au20-dtf

New Advertisements.

BRANT'S HALL!

Emma and Edith Whitting AND MISS NELLIE SEYMOUR,

Will appear at J. G. H. SHOREY'S Benefit, Thursday evening, June 11th, and also a host of Volunteers. Front seats reserved for ladies. Tickets 25 cents.
je10

WANTED TO RENT—A comfortable DWELLING for a small family. Address Box 177, Postoffice. je10-d3t*

TO PAPER MANUFACTURERS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent of Public Printing, for supplying the paper used by the State for the year commencing July 1, 1863. Said paper to be Book Paper, measuring 26 by 40 inches, and to weigh, respectively, 40 and 50 pounds to the ream. Also, Double Flat Cap, measuring 17 by 26 inches, weighing 28 pounds to the ream. Bids will be received for each kind separately.

Bids can be handed in up to WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, at 10 o'clock A. M., and must state specifically the price per pound of paper.

Samples of paper required will be sent to any parties upon application to the undersigned, and can also be seen on the day of letting.

L. H. FUNK,
Superintendent Public Printing,
75 Market st., Harrisburg.
je10-d3t oaw

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!

PHILADELPHIA, May 30, 1863.

M. C. Sadler, Esq.,

DEAR SIR:—During the night of May 19, 1863, our Grocery and Provision Store, at North Second and Willow streets, took fire at about 2 o'clock a. m., and as the store was a two-story wood building it burnt rapidly, and before the fire engines could act upon the fire, our whole stock of goods, including much combustible material, and amounting to over $2 000, were wholly destroyed. We had one of your No. 11 Chilled Iron Safes, which was in the hottest part of the fire, and it came out of the fire not in the least injured, except the melting off of the name, plate and paint. The contents inside were not affected in the least, and we consider the Safe just as good a protection against fire now as before, and shall use it hereafter with increased confidence. The lock works as perfectly as before the fire.

Yours truly, M'MANUS & CROFT,
Late 429 North Second st.

Attention to the above certificate is particularly requested, as it is the first trial of LILLIE'S SAFES in an accidental fire in Philadelphia.

I would say to all parties who want a Fire and Burglar-proof Safe that LILLIE'S WROUGHT AND CHILLED IRON SAFES are much the cheapest and the only real Fire and Burglar-proof Safes now made; and to those who want simply a Fire-proof, I would say that LILLIE'S WROUGHT IRON SAFE is fully equal in all respects to any of the most approved makers, and is sold at fully one-third less price.

All parties interested are invited to examine the safes above described, at my store.

GEO. W. PARSONS, Agent,
je10-2aw 1w 110 Market street.

FOR RENT—A STABLE, next to Colder's Livery Stable. Apply to
JOS. KAHNWEILER.
je9-d1m Cor. Second and Walnut streets.

WHITE SULPHUR AND CHALYBEATE SPRINGS,
At Doubling Gap, Penn.
JAMES D. HENDLEY, PROPRIETOR,
Late of Kirkwood House, Washington.

SEASON OPENS 15th JUNE, 1863.

These Springs are in Cumberland county, Penn'a, 30 miles west of Harrisburg. They are accessible from all the principal cities by railroad to Harrisburg, thence by the Cumberland Valley railroad to Newville; from Newville, 8 miles good staging to the Springs. The stage is always in waiting upon the arrival of the cars at Newville.

Passengers leaving Philadelphia, Baltimore or Washington in the morning can arrive at the Springs the same evening at five o'clock.

The Hotel is commodious and comfortable, with Hot and Cold Baths attached, and extensive grounds for walks and amusement.

The long experience of the present Proprietor (for many years past at the Kirkwood House in Washington, D. C.,) enables him to say, that it will be conducted in a manner to please all Visitors.

TERMS:—$2 per day; $12 per week; 4 weeks $40—Children and servants half price. je9-d2m

CITY TAX!

Notice is hereby given, that the Common Council of the city of Harrisburg have completed the levy and assessment of Taxes for the year 1863, and that all persons shall be entitled to an abatement of FIVE PER CENT. on the amount of their respective City Taxes, on payment of the same to JOHN T. WILSON, Esq., City Treasurer, on or before the 20th day of June, 1863.

By order of the Common Council.

DAVID HARRIS,
Harrisburg, June 8, 1863.-td Clerk.

T. F. WATSON,
MASTIC WORKER AND PRACTICAL CEMENTER,

Is prepared to Cement the exterior of Buildings with the New York Improved

Water-Proof Mastic Cement.

This Material is different from all other Cements. It forms a solid, durable adhesiveness to any surface, imperishable by the action of water or frost. Every good building should be coated with this Cement; it is a perfect preserver to the walls, and makes a beautiful, fine finish, equal to Eastern brown sandstone, or any color desired.

Among others for whom I have applied the Mastic Cement, I refer to the following gentlemen:
J. Bissell, residence, Penn street, Pittsburg, finished five years.
J. H. Shoenberger, residence, Lawrenceville, finished five years.
James M'Candlass, residence, Allegheny City, finished five years.
Calvin Adams, residence, Third street, finished four years.
A. Hoeveler, residence, Lawrenceville, finished four years.
J. D. M'Cord, Penn street, finished four years.
Hon. Thomas Irwin, Diamond street, finished four years.
St Charles Hotel and Girard House, finished five years.
Kittanning Court House and Bank, for Barr & Moser, Architects, Pittsburg, finished five years.
Orders received at the office of R. M'Eldowney, Paint Shop, 20 Seventh street, or please address
T. F. WATSON,
may16-tf P. O. Box 13.6. Pittsburg, Pa.

MORTON'S UNRIVALLED GOLD PEN.—FIRST QUALITY WARRANTED.
NONE BETTER IN THE WHOLE WORLD.
A GREAT LUXURY!

PERSONS in want of a superior and really good GOLD PEN will find with me a large assortment to select from, and have the privilege to exchange the Pens until their hand is perfectly suited. And if by fair means the Diamond points break off during twelve months, the purchaser shall have the privilege to select a new one, without any charge.

I have very good Gold Pens, made by Mr. Morton, not warranted, in strong silver-plated cases, for $1, $1.25, $1.50, $2.00

For sale at SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE,
No. 18 Market Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

WANTED.—$75 A MONTH! I want to hire Agents in every county at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing Machines. Address, S. MADISON,
m5-d3m Alfred, Maine.

WANTED.—$60 A MONTH! We want Agents at $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our *Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners*, and thirteen other new, useful and curious articles. Fifteen circulars sent *free*. Address,
m5-d3m SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.

50,000 POUNDS!!!
Fifty Thousand Pounds
"EXCELSIOR"
HAMS
JUST RECEIVING, which we will sell at a very low figure by the Hogshead, Tierce, Barrel or Single Ham.
my30 WM. DOCK, Jr., & CO.

RECRUITS WANTED for the 47th Regiment P. V., Col. T. H. GOOD, now stationed at Key West, Florida. Apply to
my26-1md* Lieut. W. W. GEETY,
Second st., opposite Presbyterian church.

HAMS, DRIED BEEF, BOLOGNA SAUSAGES, TONGUES, &c., for sale low, by WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

R. T. BABBITT'S Concentrated, Condensed, or Pulverized Soft Soap. Three gallons of handsome white soft soap made in five minutes. No grease required.

DIRECTIONS:—Dissolve one pound of the soap in one gallon boiling water, then add two gallons warm, when cool you will have three gallons HANDSOME WHITE SOFT SOAP. Ten pounds will make one barrel of soft soap. The soap thus made is an excellent wash for trees, shrubs and plants of all kinds. For sale by
my28 WM. DOCK, Jr., & CO.