

...had been facing... the National Capitol... a few years ago, in gaining control of the government...

The Patriot & Union

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 11, 1863.

O. BARRETT & CO., PROPRIETORS.

Communications will not be published in the Patriot and Union unless accompanied with the name of the author.

W. H. KINGSBURY, Esq., of Towanda, is a duly sworn writer to collect accounts and receive subscriptions and advertisements for this paper.

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Speech of Mr. Sawyer. We invite attention to the able speech of T. JEFFERSON SAWYER, Representative from Clearfield, Pa., delivered in the House of Representatives, April 2d, on the "Joint Resolutions on the State of the Union." The speech will be found on our first page.

Chester County. It will be seen by reference to the proceedings of the Chester County Democratic Convention, published yesterday, that Charles C. Moore, John H. Brinton, Esq., and Dr. John A. Morrison, have been chosen representative delegates to the 17th of June State Convention.

Fernando Wood and the Disorganizers. PHILADELPHIA, June 3, 1863.

Gentlemen: My attention has been called to an article in your paper, published on the 8th instant, on the subject of the late Peace Convention, held in New York city on the 3rd. I am a Peace Democrat, and a reader of your able and influential journal. I have been glad to note, in traveling from point to point throughout the State, the wide circulation and permanent support your paper has attained and is still attaining.

The voice of the Peace Democracy must be heard and heeded, in common with the other portions of the great conservative party of the North. And while I am by no means for giving into the hands of the few the government of the many, and would by all means choose rather to compromise my personal views for the sake of harmonizing the organization of the Democratic party, and rendering it as powerful as possible, at the same time, I cannot agree with that prescriptive spirit which would deny to any the equal and inalienable right to the free expression of their opinions.

We are very glad to acknowledge the courtesy and kindly tenor of our correspondent's letter. The exceptions he takes to the article in question, concerning his personal allusions to Mr. Wood, are not properly a matter for further discussion—the point we desired to make had reference simply to the issue made at the late meeting in New York by the advocates of peace—among whom Mr. Wood was exceedingly conspicuous.

Resolved, That, under the Constitution, there is no power in the Federal Government to coerce the States, or any number of them, by military force. If power of coercion exists at all it is a legal power and not military. That the Democratic party, if true to its own time-honored principles, cannot sustain a war against sovereign States; that we believe it to be the duty of the party to proclaim these sentiments boldly, that the people may feel that there is at least one political organization which will deal honestly, independently and truthfully with them.

Resolved, That the war, in its inception and further continuance, being contrary to the Constitution, must necessarily first consume all the elements of union; and hence, that our duty as citizens, our obligations as men, and our relations to our common father, alike demand that an end should be put to that repugnant to the law, abhorrent to the humanity and civilization of this enlightened era, and inconsistent with the benign spirit of morality and religion.

Resolved, That to the end that our principles thus publicly avowed may be practically carried out, and that a State authority emanating directly from the people may exist, to call any future conventions of the peace Democracy, if it shall become expedient or necessary, and disclaiming any intention to distract the Democratic organization in this State so long as it shall reflect the sentiments of the masses, the Congressional district, are appointed as a State Committee for that purpose, with full power to take such action in behalf of the success of our principles as may seem to them just and proper.

Resolved, That this Committee fully approve the following resolution, adopted by the last Democratic State Convention: "That they will continue to render the government their sincere and united support in the use of all legitimate means to suppress the rebellion and restore the Union as it is—believing that that sacred instrument, founded in wisdom by our fathers, clothes the constituted authorities with full power to accomplish such purpose."

to the liberties, the rights and the happiness of the American people. That we hold that it is as incoercible of making an honorable, beneficent peace, as experience has shown it to be of waging successful war.

The sense of these two acts of resolutions presents the issue squarely between the Wood faction and the regular party organization. Upon the platform of the latter, Horatio Seymour was elected Governor of New York, and the heart of the conservative masses throughout the whole country bounded with confidence and exultation.

Under no circumstances can the Division of the Union be conceded. We will put forth every exertion of power; we will use every policy of conciliation; we will hold out every inducement to the people of the South to return to their allegiance, consistent with honor; we will guarantee them every right, every consideration demanded by the Constitution, and by that fraternal regard, which must prevail in a common country; but we can never voluntarily consent to the breaking up of the Union of these States, or the destruction of the Constitution.

"The war should cease, because it should never have been commenced, inasmuch as there is no coercive military power in the Federal Government against the States, which are sovereign and in possession of all power not delegated. If power of coercion exist at all, it is legal and not military."

"Experience should admonish that the overruling power of God is against us. We cannot succeed in what we have undertaken. Hence every dollar expended is thrown away—every life lost is little less than under—every acre of land won is so much toward a national impoverishment—and every day's continuance of the war places an additional barrier between us and reunion, and drives another nail in the coffin of the Republic."

The latter-day policy of the Wood men is perfectly apparent from the extracts taken from their adopted platform and the speech of their recognized leader; and placed in contrast with the calm and perfectly consistent doctrines of Gov. Seymour and his supporters, at once defines the unfortunate schism the factionists of the New York meeting are attempting to introduce into the heretofore harmonious and successful organization of the Democracy of the Empire State. It is this which we denounce—this spirit of reckless political adventure, this perilous innovation in times like these, upon the established principles of the party; the unsubmissive and destructive and disorganizing attempt of a band of factionists, few in number, but powerful in evil, are making to over-ride the time-honored usages and repudiate the rule that the majority should govern in the party.

If our correspondent does not like the tone of our remarks on Monday, we refer him to our reasons, in the extracts we have given, to show how wide apart are the doctrines of yesterday and to-day with some of those who are now clamoring for peace, how distinct and definite the position they now assume is from that the conservative party have adopted and ratified over and over again since the war began. If we accuse Fernando Wood with being a political fanatic or impostor, we may justify ourselves in the belief from seeing the deliberate attempt he is making to break up and render powerless the only organization, be it for peace or war, in whose preservation alone remains the salvation of the country. When our correspondent counsels moderation in our remarks, and hints a respect for the opinions of peace Democrats, let him bear in mind the delicate nature of our party relations with the people at this time; above all, let him remember when we all stood together six months ago. If he would have a proof of the sincerity of purpose which animates the Wood faction to divide and break down the Democratic party in New York at all hazards, let him note carefully the last resolution passed at the late meeting and read the following extract from a recent issue, in Wood's paper, the Daily News, which gives explicitly the substance of that resolution:

We believe the Rome Sentinel to be a firm advocate of peace, and desire to set it entirely right in regard to the action of the Committee appointed at the Convention of the 3d instant. If Messrs. Cagger, Richmond & Co.'s State Convention distinctly adopt the platform of peace, it will have the entire support of the Democracy of the State, including all the elements created by the recent demonstration in this city. In that case the committee appointed on that occasion will take no action whatever. The Democracy will cheerfully give its whole influence to the support of the platform enunciated by the Albany Regency Convention, and will take no opposite or separate measures.

But if the Gagger, Richmond & Co. Convention shall deviate in any particular from the policy of peace, their platform will be distinctly repudiated by the Peace Democracy as represented in this city on the 3d inst. In that case, the Committee appointed on that occasion will call a separate Convention, and will utterly reject and disavow the action of the Albany Regency.

Now, let us not be misunderstood. We are for standing by the original resolution of Congress; we are irrevocably opposed to any divisions in the Democratic party, to any divisions in the Union; we are for allowing the majority to govern the action of the party; when it shall be made apparent that such a majority desire peace, we will cheerfully submit. But until that time, we will not be divided, and we will not be divided in our Conventions and our Legislature, and by our Representatives in Congress assembled, and the sentiments of the recognized and regular organization. We have no present fear of any important party divisions in Pennsylvania. The resolutions of the last Legislature distinctly re-affirmed the position the conservative party took at the outset of the war, and the letters and speeches of our most trusted and sagacious statesmen entirely accord with them in sentiment.

NEWS OF THE DAY. BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—There was a fight between General Pleasanton and the rebel Gen. Stuart yesterday. It was a brilliant affair. The rebels crossed the Rappahannock and made the attack, driving the rebels from their intrenchments, with a large number killed and wounded. We took a large number of prisoners.

FURTHER PARTICULARS. From an officer who participated in the fight yesterday morning, we learn that two brigades of General Pleasanton's cavalry, under command of General Buford, made a reconnaissance to Culpeper, and had one of the most obstinate cavalry fights that has occurred during the war. The force was composed of Gen. Buford's brigade and another cavalry brigade under Colonel Davis, supported by two batteries and two regiments of infantry. At half past twelve o'clock on Monday night the cavalry bivouacked near Beverly Ford, on the bank of the river. At three next morning the river was crossed. Beyond the ford was a bed of woods with a range of rifle pits near the edge of the timber, and a line of pickets guarded the ford and southern bank. The 8th New York cavalry crossed first, and drove the pickets back to the rifle pits. The cavalry then charged directly through the rifle pits, cleared the woods, the enemy falling back on their artillery, and maintaining the position until twelve o'clock, when our artillery came up, and the rebels were driven back six miles in the direction of Culpeper, when our forces recrossed the river in good order. Nearly all the fighting was done by the cavalry, and it was of the bloodiest character, mostly hand-to-hand, with sabre and pistol. In the wood the heavy timber was not very dense, so that horses could advance through it, but the undergrowth was thick, and when a trooper dropped he was entirely concealed. Our loss was considerable, and the slaughter of the rebels fearful. The number of casualties on both sides are not yet reported. By this sudden and brilliant dash of our cavalry into the enemy's lines their plans have been frustrated and the intended raid by Stuart's cavalry prevented.

STILL LATER. NEW YORK, June 10.—The Times of this city received the following special: BEVERLY'S FORD, June 9.—Gen. Pleasanton, at daylight this morning, crossed the river in two columns, his right at Beverly's Ford, and his left at Kelly's Ford, six miles below. The fords were captured without loss. This ford was taken by a spirited dash of the 8th Illinois cavalry and 8th New York infantry, and we were on the south side of the stream before the enemy was aware of our movement. General Gregg took Kelly's Ford after a slight skirmish. The right column, under Gen. Buford, had proceeded only a mile from the river when it came upon Gen. Jones's whole rebel brigade, who had just shaken themselves out of a sleep in time to receive us. A fight commenced, which continued from 5 a. m. till 3 p. m., by which time the entire force of Gen. Stuart, consisting, according to papers found in their camps, of 12,000 cavalry and 16 pieces of artillery, had been engaged and driven back three miles on the right and five miles on the left, with heavy loss.

Our forces formed a junction near Brandy Station, at 2 o'clock. The fighting of both the columns under Buford and Gregg was very gallant, not a single instance of misbehavior occurring. The grandest charge was made by the Sixth Pennsylvania cavalry, supported by the Sixth regulars, when they dashed on a whole brigade of the enemy, and were taken in flank by another brigade. Though thoroughly overpowered, they gallantly cut their way out. We captured 200 prisoners and a stand of colors.

The enemy had a large brigade, under command of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee and others, with 16 pieces of artillery, under Maj. Beckham. They had been reviewed previously by Gen. Lee, and were under orders for a grand raid into Pennsylvania to-morrow (Wednesday) morning. Important papers were captured in the camp of Jones' Brigade, showing the strength of the whole force, and its intentions. Our forces returned almost unmolested to this side of the river during the afternoon. We lost several valuable officers. The following is a partial list of the killed: Colonel B. F. Davis, 8th N. Y.; Lieut. Colonel Cavan, 10th N. Y.; Captain Davis, 6th Pa.; Captain Foot, 8th N. Y.; Capt. Camfield, 23 regulars. Wounded—Col. Wyndham, 1st N. J., not seriously; Maj. Morris, 6th Pa., wounded and missing; Lt. Col. Broderick, 1st N. J.; Major Stillmyer, same regiment.

The loss of the enemy in killed, wounded and prisoners far exceeds our own. We got two or three of their brigades under fire of our artillery, with shell of short fuses, and tore them awfully. THE CONSCRIPTION ACT. WASHINGTON, June 10.—The following has just been promulgated by the War Department office of the Provost Marshal General: June 9, 1863.—The following opinion of Hon. J. B. Fry, solicitor of the War Department, has been ordered to be published by the Secretary of War: The national forces liable to perform military duty include all able-bodied male citizens of the United States, and persons of foreign birth who declared their intention to become citizens according to law, being between 20 and 35 years of age.

Certain persons are excepted, divided into eight classes: No persons but such as are therein excepted shall be exempt. It is declared the duty of the enrolling officer to enroll all persons subject to military duty. All persons thus enrolled are subject for two years, after July 1st succeeding the enrollment, to be called into military service. The national forces not now in service enrolled under the act shall be divided into two classes: Those of the second class shall not be called out until those of the first class shall have been exhausted. Thus it seems that by the true construction of this act, while all persons coming within its provisions are to be enrolled in the national forces, nevertheless, under the first enrollment those who were in the military service at the time the act went into effect, are not to be included in that class which is subject to the first draft.

Thus it is provided in the 7th section that regulars, volunteers, militiamen or persons called into service under this or any other act of Congress, were to be arrested as deserters if they were found by provost marshals, and sent to the nearest military post; thus admitting a distinction between these different classes of persons, viz: those who were drafted in service and those who were drafted in the militia and those who were to be drafted in the militia, in section 18, which provides bonuses for those who, being then in service, should volunteer to re-enlist. Volunteers or regulars who had been in service, and who were discharged therefrom, or who had resigned prior to 3d March, 1863, are liable to be drafted in the same manner as if they had never been in service. No regard is to be paid to their former period of service, or to the length or brevity of the period between the date of their discharge and that of the draft.

Volunteers who were serving the United States on March 3, 1863, and have since that time been discharged, are not therefore included in the first class, from which the first draft is intended to be made, and are therefore not now liable to be called on by a draft, which is to be made from that class of forces of the United States under provisions of this act. (Signed) WM. WHITING, Solicitor War Department. J. B. Fry, Provost Marshal General. WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST MARCHAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, June 9, 1863. The following opinion of Hon. W. Whiting has been ordered to be published: It is made the duty of provost marshals to obey all lawful orders and regulations of the Provost Marshal General, and such as shall be prescribed by law concerning the enrollment and calling into service of the national forces under the act of March 3, 1863, sec. 7. The 25th section of the same act provides "that if any person shall resist any draft of men enrolled under this act into the service of the United States, or shall counsel or aid any person to resist any such draft, or shall obstruct any officer making such draft, or shall perform any act of service relating thereto, or shall counsel any person to assist or obstruct any drafted man not to appear at the place of rendezvous, or willfully dissuade them from the performance of such military duty as is required by law, such person shall be subject to arrest by provost marshal, and shall forthwith be delivered to the civil authorities, and upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or by both of said punishments. Suppose a person to be found standing in a passage through which a drafting officer is required to enter, as a place for draft, and suppose that his standing in that place would prevent access by those officers to the place of rendezvous, or that he resists to move away, and he refuses to do so, for the purpose of preventing the draft, the non-performance of the act of removal would be itself an obstruction of the draft. Standing mute in civil courts, is under certain circumstances punishable, and so if a person with intent to prevent the draft, refuses to give the true name when lawfully requested to do so by the officer whose legal duty it is to enroll, it is an obstruction of the draft. So also of giving of false names, with the same illegal intent, the offender will, in either case, be subject to summary arrest by the provost marshal. (Signed) WM. WHITING, Solicitor War Department. J. B. Fry, Provost Marshal General. PORT HUDSON. JACKSON DISPATCHES OF JUNE 8 TO THE MOBILE TRIBUNE, say that Port Hudson is closely besieged. The news from that quarter is conflicting. It is believed that accounts heretofore reported of the Yankees are greatly exaggerated. The Yankees have abandoned the New Orleans and Jackson railroad, burned the Manchac bridge, and destroyed the fortifications there. NEW YORK, June 10.—Advices received per steamer Cahawba state that reinforcements from Brasher city and other points, to the number of 6,000, had reached Banks on the 30th and 31st. Our troops then outnumbered the rebels four to one. The rebels are well supplied with cornmeal, but had few other provisions and but a small supply of ammunition. NAVAL COURT—TRIAL OF CHIEF ENGINEER STIMERS. NEW YORK, June 10.—In the naval court of inquiry, in the case of chief engineer Stimers, U. S. navy, on charges preferred by Admiral Dupont, C. C. Fulton, Esq., of the Baltimore American, was the principal witness to-day. He testified that Mr. Stimers informed him that he visited all the Monitors on the morning of the 5th of April, with 80 or 40 mechanics and all necessary party, and that at 10 o'clock he reported to Admiral Dupont they were all ready for immediate service—that the Admiral told him he had determined not to renew the fight—that on his leaving the various vessels they were all expecting the signal to prepare to get under way—that the decision of the Admiral created great surprise among junior officers of vessels—that one of the executive officers told him (Stimers) that he felt personally disgraced by failure to renew the fight, and he desired to be relieved from the squadron as soon as possible. Mr. Fulton also heard Mr. Stimers say he believed that the Admiral would have renewed the fight if he had not been influenced by others—namely, one of the monitors was not available, in his opinion, of renewing the attack; and also, in his opinion, if the Ericsson rams had been used the Monitors could have reached the city. He expressed disappointment and chagrin at the unwillingness of the Admiral and the fleet authorities to examine the rams and torpedoes, or to listen to him when he attempted to explain their use. He, however, never expressed confidence in the utility of the Monitors without the aid of the rams to succeed in entering Charleston harbor. Mr. Stimers did not directly criticize the conduct of the Admiral, but regarded others as having influenced him against his own judgment. The conversation of Mr. Stimers with witness was always private and in confidence. He avoided conversation with others, and went into his state room to avoid being questioned. CINCINNATI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE—OATH OF ALLEGIANCE. CINCINNATI, June 10.—At the regular quarterly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, yesterday, the board of officers, in accordance with a resolution passed some time since, made a report in regard to those members, sixty in number, who have not taken the oath of allegiance. After a warm discussion it was resolved that all members who have not taken the oath of allegiance be cited to appear before the board of officers and give a reason why they have not complied with the resolution passed by the chamber on the 18th July last, the report to be reported back to the chamber for final action. REPULSE OF STUART'S CAVALRY. NEW YORK, June 10.—The World's Washington dispatch says Stuart's cavalry were repulsed in their attempt to cross the Rappahannock, and that the engagement had been magnified into a severe battle. The dispatch estimates Stuart's force at from 10,000 to 15,000. Gen. Hooker had sent to the vicinity a force of cavalry and artillery equal to that of the rebels, with several thousand picked infantry, the latter being under Generals Russell, of Mass., Amos of Maine; Pleasanton, Kilpatrick, Buford, Davis, Gregg, Duffie, and a host of other superior cavalry officers, are in command—Pleasanton being the chief commander. BILLIARD TOURNAMENT. The billiard tournament has resulted in favor of Kavanagh, who has won the title of

champion, as well as the champion table, worth \$1,200, and the champion cue. PROGRAM DRIVEN FROM MONTICELLO. Gen. Carter's forces which, for some weeks, have been guarding the north bank of the Cumberland, crossed the river yesterday, and drove the rebel Gen. Pegram's forces out of Monticello and were at the last accounts, pursuing the flying rebels. A number of prisoners, horses and arms were captured—no loss on our side. FROM VICKSBURG. The Commercial has advices from Vicksburg, through an officer of the 29th Ohio. The condition of affairs was favorable. The troops were impressed with the idea that Vicksburg must fall, and have no fears of failure. Our losses have been greatly exaggerated. The total loss, since crossing the Mississippi won't exceed 7,000. JACKSON, Miss., June 6th.—Not a rumor today from Vicksburg or Port Hudson. Heavy firing continues at the former place. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM. The Gazette's Murfreesboro' dispatch of the 9th, says: Refugees report Vallandigham imprisoned by the rebels. [This is probably a mistake.] VIRGINIA ELECTION. The election returns from old Virginia, (eastern,) indicate the success of Gen. Smith, (extra Billy Smith,) as Governor. GEN. SHERMAN DEAD. A Pascoquoan dispatch says Gen. Sherman had his leg amputated at New Orleans, and had since died. ORGANIZATION OF THE INVALID CORPS. WASHINGTON, June 10.—Much importance is attached by military men to the proposed organization of the invalid corps. This corps, though a novelty in our service, promises good results both to invalid soldiers and the government. The term of enlistment is three years, unless sooner discharged. The corps are required to perform all the duties within their physical capacity; but, for convenience of the service, they will be selected for three grades of duty—those most efficient and capable using the musket, performing guard duty, light marches, &c., will be assigned to the companies of the first battalion; those next in physical efficiency, including all who have lost hand or arm, to companies of second battalion; those least effective, and all who have lost a foot or leg, to companies of third battalion—the twister classes to be armed with swords. Those faithful soldiers whose physical infirmities are too great to admit of their entering the invalid corps, will nevertheless receive pensions and bounties provided by law. It is further announced that no officer or enlisted man shall be entitled to receive any pension or bounty for enlistment, re-enlistment or service in the invalid corps. They will receive all other pay and allowances now authorized by law for U. S. infantry, excepting increased pay for re-enlistment. No pensions can be drawn or received by any man in the service in the corps. It is thought 20,000 or 30,000 soldiers can thus be brought into the U. S. service, besides; it is believed there are over 150,000 soldiers, who have been discharged for disabilities, many of the slightest character, who would be glad to serve in this corps. The provisions of the law extend to Marines. Col. R. H. Rush is in charge of the bureau appropriated to the business pertaining to the invalid corps, under the general direction of Col. Fry, Provost Marshal General. In addition to the advantages to the invalid in being placed, in every respect, on an equality with all other soldiers, he can feel that he is still in the discharge of duty to the extent of his physical capacity, and can be usefully employed as a guard, nurse, &c., with a feeling of pride and honor, and also a host of advantages equivalent for the pay and allowances he receives from the government, in the maintenance of which he became an invalid. VESSELS CAPTURED OR DESTROYED, &c. BOSCON, June 10.—A letter from Mr. Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, states that the whole number of the vessels captured or destroyed by the blockading fleet, up to June 1st, was eight hundred and fifty-five. The glazing mill connected with the powder works of J. C. Marble, at Buckfield, Maine, blew up at four o'clock this morning. The royal mail steamship Asia, which sailed to-day for Liverpool, took on 85 passengers and \$6000 in silver, but no gold on her treasure list. NEWS EXPECTED FROM VICKSBURG. NEW YORK, June 10.—The Washington special of the Evening Post says the President is momentarily expecting good and decisive news from Vicksburg. [Send it along quick.] BY THE MAILS. FROM VICKSBURG. MURFREESBORO, TENN., June 9.—A lady from Shelbyville arrived to-day, and says the report of the surrender of Vicksburg and the Garrison of 12,000 men was prevalent in the rebel camps. A later arrival confirms this rumor. A person states that the rebel papers had published the particulars of the capitulation. [Hope it's true—but don't believe it.] EXPEDITION TOWARDS MOON LAKE. LAKE PROVIDENCE, May 20.—Brigadier General Reed returned to-day from a raid into Mississippi, having been eminently successful. Three days ago he embarked at this place with the First Kansas Volunteers and the Eighth regiment Louisiana Volunteers, of African descent. Steaming up the river about ten miles, the party landed near Moon Lake. From this point they struck into the interior, marching rapidly in hopes of surprising a small body of guerrillas in the vicinity, but unfortunately they heard of our approach and fled. However, the expedition returned with sixty head of cattle, forty mules, a large quantity of bacon, corn meal and other stores. The people complain bitterly of the doings of the guerrillas. When they can no longer afford protection, they desert the country, burning everything after them, and drive off cattle, horses and mules besides. Many of the most prominent citizens of this place are coming forward to take the oath of allegiance. Several planters have also come in, and others are talking of following their example. OFFICIAL DISPATCH OF REAR ADMIRAL FOOTER. WASHINGTON, June 9.—Rear Admiral Porter has sent to the Navy Department a report, dated Mississippi Squadron, near Vicksburg, June 1, in which he says: After the return of the expedition under Lieut. Com. Walker, up the Yazoo and the destruction of the rams and navy yard, I despatched the same officer up again, with instructions to capture the transports. Besides the steamers mentioned as burned, the rebels burned the Acadia and Megenta, also two of their best transports. My object was to break up their transportation on the Yazoo; and, with the exception of a few steamers beyond Pemberton, the rebels can transport nothing by water on that river. Steamers to the amount of \$700,000 were destroyed by the late expedition—nine in all. The Star of the West was sunk, completely blocking the Yallahusha river; and the steamer Joy was found sunk near Liverpool. NEWS FROM HUDSON. WASHINGTON, June 9.—Gen. Banks, in an official report dated before Port Hudson, May 30, gives an account of the attack on that place, similar to the reports already published. He speaks well of the conduct of the negro troops, and says they require only good officers, commands of limited extent, and careful discipline to make them good soldiers. He states further that our losses from the 23d to this date, in killed, wounded and missing, are nearly one thousand, including, I deeply regret to say, some of the ablest officers of the corps. [Of course the story of the negro regiment losing 800 men is false.] SUMMARY EXECUTION, BY ORDER OF GEN. ROSECRANS, OF TWO REBEL SPIES. WASHINGTON, June 9.—An official despatch received here to-day from Maj. Gen. Rosecrans, dated Murfreesboro', June 9, says: Last evening a despatch from Col. J. B. Baird, commanding the post at Franklin, Tenn., was received, as follows: Two men came into camp about dark dressed in uniforms, with horse equipment to correspond, saying that they were Col. Anton, Inspector General, and Maj. Dunlap, Assistant, having an order from Adjutant General Townsend, and your order to inspect outposts; but their conduct was so singular that we arrested them, and they insisted that it was very important to go to Nashville to-night. Col Baird asked if there were any such persons in the army, and if so, their description, I replied at once that they were probably spies, and directed him to order a court, and if they proved to be spies to execute them immediately, which was done; and they were tried, convicted, and found guilty, and the sentence was carried into execution before 10 o'clock this morning. On being discovered they confessed they were officers in the rebel army, one a colonel, named Lawrence W. Orton, formerly W. Orton Williams. One claims to be a first cousin to Robert Lee and is said to have been chief of artillery on Gen. Bregg's staff, and formerly to have been on Gen. Scott's staff of the Second regular cavalry. MR. S. M. CARPENTER'S DISPATCH. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 9, 1863. This morning a brigade of the enemy left the city and moved off over the heights. Their purpose is of course unknown. Ammunition trains can be seen parked on the hills about a mile from the city, but no camps are visible. The rebels are busily engaged throwing up intrenchments, and evidently intend to oppose any further advance of our troops. The skirmishers of the two armies are but a few rods apart, and the rebel flags are planted within rifle shot of our line of battle. Three thousand Texans have been mounted and added to Stuart's command, to serve as riflemen, and all the rebel cavalry collected in the vicinity of Culpeper. Lee has also moved up in that neighborhood with a large column of infantry, and it is thought by many that Stuart will dash upon Maryland for the purpose of diverting our attention, while the rebels sweep across the Rappahannock with his forces and attack us in the vicinity of Stafford Court House. The troops are in good spirits, and quite ready for a fight. The N. Y. Herald of June 10, contains the following Washington items, under date that that city of June 9: DEPARTURES OF ADMIRAL FOOTER. Admiral Foote left here on the evening express train for New York, en route to relieve Admiral Dupont and take command of the South Atlantic squadron, having received his final orders and instructions to-day. FATAL EXPLOSION NEAR ALEXANDRIA. There was an explosion at Fort Lyons, which is about two miles from Alexandria, this afternoon, between 2 and 3 o'clock. It appears that at that time some men attached to the Third New York Independent battalion, were engaged in examining artillery ammunition at the open door of the north magazine, when, from some cause, one shell exploded, followed by a few others, and then the magazine. About twenty men were killed, and quite as many wounded. The latter have been removed to the hospital in Alexandria. No damage, however, was done to the guns or gun carriages. New Advertisements. BRANT'S HALL! Emma and Edith Whitting MISS NELLIE SEYMOUR, Will appear at J. G. H. SHOREY'S Benefit, Thursday evening, June 11th, and also a host of talented. Front seats reserved for ladies. Tickets 25 cents. j6-10 WANTED TO RENT—A comfortable DWELLING for a small family. Address Box 177, Postoffice. j6-10 FOR RENT—A STABLE, next to Collier's Livery Stable. Apply to J. K. WHEELER. Cor. Second and Walnut streets. j6-10 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, Penna., 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 5 o'clock. The Hotel is comfortable and comfortable, with Hot and Cold Baths attached, and extensive grounds for walks and amusement. The Hotel is the property 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. Rates—\$2 per day; \$12 per week; 4 weeks \$40—Children and servants half price. j6-10 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, 14-D Clerk. RECRUITS WANTED for the 47th U. S. Regiment P. V. Col. T. H. GOOD, now stationed at Key West, Fla., applies to WM. DOCK, Jr., & Co. Second st., opposite Presbyterian Church. HAMS, DRIED BEEF, BLOCHNA SAUSAGES, TONGUES, &c., for sale low. 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 WM. DOCK, Jr., & Co. j6-10 SAND.—Sand delivered to any part of the city at three cents per bushel. O. A. DAVIS, j6-10d 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, Portfolio, Memorandum Book, &c., for sale by WM. DOCK, Jr., & Co. SOBERBER'S BOOKSTORE. WAR! WAR!—BRADY, No. 62 Market street, below Third, has received a large assortment of Swords, Bayonets and Belts, which he will sell very low. a20-21t A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF LITHOGRAPHS. Formerly retailed at from \$5 to \$50, are now offered at 50 and 75 cents, and \$1 and \$1.50—published by the Associated Lithographers, and formerly retailed by them. Splendid Photographs, and Pictures of all distinguished men and Generals of the Army, at only 10 cents. For sale at SOBERBER'S BOOKSTORE, 38 Market street, Harrisburg. j6-10