

The Patriot & Union.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 12, 1863.

G. HARRIS & CO., PROPRIETORS.

Communications will not be published in the Patriot and Union unless accompanied with the name of the author.

W. W. KINGSBURY, Sec. of Towns, is a duly authorized agent to collect accounts and receive subscriptions and advertisements for this paper.

NUMBER 22, 1862.

S. M. PETTINGILL & 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 disunion of the Southern States, now known as the Confederate States, and in arms around the Capital; that in this National emergency, Congress, banking all feelings of party prejudice, will recollect only the 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 for the overthrow or subversion of the Government, or for the annihilation of the 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 party to rescue the Constitution and the Union—the one, from usurpation—the other, from final disunion.

F. W. HUGHES,

Chairman Democratic State Central Committee.

FORTSMITH, May 23, 1863.

Senator Trumbull's Speech.

Read the speech of this leading Abolition Senator—it is on the fourth page, and is worth reading.

Armstrong County.

The Democracy of Armstrong county have nominated the following ticket—Assembly, J. C. Chambers; Prothonotary, Dan. C. Boggs; Register and Recorder, J. S. Wilson; Treasurer, George Kron; Commissioner, John Boyd; Auditor, James Douglas.

A Contradiction.

The reported ill-treatment of enrolling officer Joseph Dickerson, of Brecknock township, Berks county, and his subsequent resignation in consequence, is officially contradicted by the provost marshal, Mr. Henry S. Rupp, who alleges that the enrollment proceeded as quietly in Brecknock as in any other township in the county, and the whole enrollment was completed in one day.

Knights of the Golden Circle.

The Cincinnati Enquirer, in reference to an editorial article in the New York Evening Post, charging that lodges of the order had been set up in many of the towns and villages of the western States by the Democrats, emphatically declares that "there is not in any western or northwestern State a single K. G. C. lodge. The charge that there is, is a lie made out of whole cloth. No such lodges and no persons belonging to them have ever been found; simply because they do not exist. This miserable lie about K. G. C. lodges, which never existed, has been made the basis of Democratic persecution. It was started by scoundrels for that purpose."

The Germans and Martial Law.

The following communication appears in the Cincinnati Enquirer. It seems that some Germans—who were very particular about their rights in their native land—having risen to military distinction in the United States, have considerably modified their views, become most obsequious flunkies, and are now not only willing, but anxious to assist the administration in trampling upon the rights of the people of their adopted country, secured to them by a written constitution. These men will be remembered; and after the restoration of peace and Union, when the Constitution and laws shall once more resume their sway, will sink back into the insignificance from which they only emerged in consequence of the war. They, in common with all others who sustain the arbitrary measures of this ultra-Abolition, traitorous and despotic administration, will be looked upon with scorn while they live, and even the grave cannot shelter their memories from the reproach which their acts have justly brought upon them:

When fifteen years ago the German people, represented in the Parliament at Frankfurt, made themselves a new Constitution, we rejoiced with them at the many guarantees to personal freedom which this instrument contained. We now have a copy of it before us, and find in the seventh main subdivision, text four, the following provisions:

"Sec. 197. In case of war or insurrection, the provisions in reference to the fundamental rights as to arrests, searches of houses, and the right to assemble, may be suspended by the Imperial Government or that of a single State for distinct separate districts, but only under the following conditions:

"1. The order must, in each separate case, be issued by the concurrence of all the members of the Ministry of the Empire or the State, as the case may be.

"2. The Ministry of the Empire must obtain immediately the consent of the National Congress; and that of a State that of its Legislature, if in session; and if not, without calling continue only for fourteen days, without calling these bodies together, and submitting the measure to their concurrence."

And in section 178 we find this provision: "Military jurisdiction is limited to the adjudication of military crimes and offenses, as well as to violations of military discipline."

And in section 175:

"The judicial power shall be exercised by

the courts. Justicial proceedings by Cabinets and Ministries are prohibited. No person shall be removed from his due legal tribunal. Exceptional courts shall not be had.

For the maintenance of these principles Generals Willigh, Soburs and Sigel fought in Baden, and now they each and all of them deny them to us, their fellow citizens.

A GERMAN CITIZEN.

Should We Yield Our Constitutional and Inherent Liberties without Question and without Resistance?

This is a serious question, and we address it to the people now, when the extraordinary and disgraceful demand is made of us by an arbitrary, imbecile and corrupt administration and a venal press, to give an unquestioning support, a blind obedience to all the measures and behests of the power now temporarily administering the Government. "Unquestioning submission and support!" Why this is all the southern slaveholder ever exacted from his chattel, all that Dionysius, Nero, Caligula, Domitian, or any other despot, ever exacted from the slaves they ruled. The proposition is monstrous, and ought to be scouted by every American citizen. It is a demand to yield everything that, as freemen, we hold dear; a demand which, if complied with, would convert the whole nation into slaves. It is a fallacy to say that there exists a necessity for it. There never has arisen—there never can arise—a necessity for a whole people to surrender their liberties to a single man. The pretext that the surrender would be but momentary, and that we can only escape destruction by so doing, is a piece of sophistry too flimsy to deceive even the most ignorant. These are times when we should be more jealous and careful of our liberties than ever. With an army of more than half a million in the field, under the control of the President as Commander-in-Chief, we should be little less than idiots to quietly surrender into his hands the rights which we hold above all power under the Constitution.

History, says an able contemporary, is full of the records of liberty yielded to ambitious men, but, alas! it contains few records of a return of the freedom sacrificed. In times of trial men may be, have been, induced to consent to the demands of kings or senates, requiring the temporary sacrifice of freedom and rights of personal immunity; but we seek almost in vain for instances of the voluntary resignation of power thus obtained. On the contrary, liberty once yielded to king or parliament must needs be recovered, if at all, by revolution and blood. Such is the lesson of experience. Such, indeed, is the lesson taught by the very constitution of man. For we are a race who love power. We are given to holding fast to that which we possess. The argument that what we own ought to be another's, that although our legal right is good, our moral right is weak, does not always convince us. Few men consent to part with property or power because it ought to be resigned, so long as there is no impelling necessity for the sacrifice. Hence it occurs that, when king or emperor, senate or consul, tribune or demagogue acquire by force or by cession any power, in addition to that before held, the very lust of humanity for power forbids us to expect them to yield it, and the people are left to force it from the grasp of the ruler with the weapon of revolution.

Note the danger which therefore threatens our liberties at the present moment. If we yield to the demands of military power, if we consent that "military necessity" shall justify the suppression of a free press and the exile of a free speaker, what limit shall we place on the exercise of that power? Can any one show us where it ought to stop? Can any one explain why, if it be right to suppress one, two, or ten newspapers, and exile one, two, or a thousand men, it is not quite as right to forbid an election? Does not the argument that justifies one wrong, "for the salvation of the Union" or on any other plea, justify the "holding over" of a President, and the total suppression of the ballot-box? Clearly, if we admit that one is right, we are wholly stopped from disputing the right of the other. No man can justify the suppression of a newspaper or the trial by court martial of a citizen like Mr. Vallandigham, unless he is prepared to justify the administration, if it shall deem that a military necessity requires it, in forbidding the next Presidential election. And if the people yield the right in the one case, will it not be an invitation to them to pursue the same policy in the other, in all other cases? Or if this administration be above the suspicion of a wrong so heinous, who shall guarantee the nation against a "military necessity" coup d'etat, by some general as foolish as Burnside, who may to-morrow think it his duty to suppress the President himself?

It will not do to yield one instant to this false doctrine of military necessity overriding law and Constitution. It is a doctrine which in all countries has been the plea for power and the occasion of usurpation. It is now urged, not by the President, who is apparently so engrossed with labors that he permits rather than approves the dangerous acts, but by men behind the President, radical advisers, to whom patriotism is a mockery, and who have no reverence for Constitution, law, or liberty itself.

Free Speech—Wendell Phillips.

This renowned Abolition leader, the most talented and eloquent man among them all, in a recent speech at Boston, said:

"Who can adequately tell the value and sacredness of unfettered lips? Who can fully describe the enormity of the crime of its violation? Free speech, the very instrument, the bulwark, the bright constellation flower of liberty! The time to assert rights is when they are denied! Those who should assert them are those to whom they are denied. And that community which dares not protect its humblest and its most hated citizen in the free utterance of his opinions, however false, or however hurtful, is a gang of slaves."

However wrong this deluded fanatic may be in the course which he has so long persistently pursued in regard to the instantaneous abolition of slavery and immediate elevation of the negro to equality, social and political, with the whites, there is much truth and sound sense in the above remarks. A contemporary well says:

"The time to assert right is, indeed, when they are denied? This is a truth that has not been appreciated as it ought to be in this country. It is in times of danger and civil commotion, of war and violence, that the preservation of private rights becomes of practical and vital importance. We can dispense with the Constitution better in time of peace than in war."

THE CONVENTION OF THE SEVENTEENTH OF JUNE—THE GUBERNATORIAL NOMINEE—GEO. W. WOODWARD.

MESSENGERS EDITORS:—Permit me most deeply impressed with the magnitude of the country's crisis and the dangers to our system of government which environ us, to offer a few pertinent suggestions. I will profess that it is impossible for me profoundly convinced that the main question is no longer Union versus Disunion, but rather our old laws and institutions, with the beautiful balance between Federal and State authority, versus some new and more centralized form of government, which the usurpers at Washington, aided by the necessary chain of events in a revolution, are now plotting—to speak and act from a selfish standpoint; for the interest of each individual is now so clearly identified with the well-being of the State that to be even wisely selfish a man must be sincerely patriotic.

It has at last become clearly apparent that the administration of Mr. Lincoln has determined upon a course of policy which is in direct antagonism to the Constitution of the United States and the Constitutions of the several States North and South; it is clear that, whether successful or not, in the prosecution of this policy the administration must produce, both in reference to the radical question of slavery and the relative position of the States toward the Central Government, profound perturbations and fundamental modifications. Recent events render it likewise clear that in the pursuit of their objects the administration rely both in their conflict with rebels in arms and in their conflict with the majority of the North, indignant at the loss of their liberties and the attempted destruction of the noble institutions of our fathers, exclusively upon force.

On the other hand, the Democracy are attempting to meet these fanatical disciples of Anacharsis Clootz and Maximilian Robespierre—these foes of order, and selfish and ambitious enthusiasts—these ideologues, so ready to exclaim, "perish the South, perish the Constitution, rather than abate one iota of our principles"—these fatteners upon the public blood and the public liberties, by firmly upholding the banner of the LAW.

The political contest is then between the Democracy and LAW against the fanatics and force. It is the mission of the Democracy to thwart these plotters of a change of government, and establish the reign of legal liberty under institutions so far as practicable identical with the system of local self-government under which this people have become so prosperous and great.

It will be no easy task. No matter what may be the result of the war, many new questions must arise requiring the highest order of statesmanlike abilities in legislators and Governors. In bringing order out of chaos, in extracting law from license, in re-seizing the rights of States from an absorbing central power, Pennsylvania's example should be potential while nobly leading the way towards the re-establishment of our representative republican institutions. Hence is it vitally important that the Democratic Convention of the 17th of June should select as candidate for the office of Governor a statesman equal to this lofty mission. Showy qualities on the stump, or with the pen, integrity of motives, or other such qualities, are not in themselves sufficient. I can easily conceive the possibility of electing an otherwise unexceptionable man, yet so totally unequal to the emergencies which must arise, unable to grapple with the great constitutional questions which would be pressed upon him, that victory would be worse for the Democracy and the country than defeat.

In addition to irreproachable character and great public experience, we require for that time when the barriers of authority and of order must be re-fixed, and when the majesty of LAW must be again acknowledged, one who thoroughly comprehends the genius of our institutions and has studied the "essence of law." We shall require a law-maker—a law-giver.

In anxiously surveying the list of prominent men in the State it has seemed to me that the Hon. George W. Woodward, of the Supreme Court, possesses more of the necessary qualifications for the dread time that is before us than any other man. His reluctance to accept the trust proves that he fully comprehends the magnitude of the responsibilities which would devolve upon him, and that he belongs to that almost extinct generation of men who believed that honors should seek the man; yet it is known that if the law-loving and conservative masses of Pennsylvania should confide in this great work to his hands, he would accept the task. He would accept the labor and the responsibility, for like a true patriot, he holds that the Democracy and the country have a right, in this season of peril, to demand the services of any citizen. Doubtless, whatever should be deemed honorable and judicious, George W. Woodward would do, at whatever cost of health or time, to secure the success of Democratic principles this fall and during his administration. He has the courage; he has the ability; he has the long experience and acquaintance of public affairs; he has the unimpeachable character, and he has the profound legal knowledge which we require.

Nor is it any objection that he is on the Supreme Bench, for in Judge Banks we have had an example of an opposition candidate for gubernatorial honors, while remaining on the Bench. Indeed, to my mind, it is peculiarly fortunate that we have on the Supreme Bench a statesman who, as our candidate, could so fitly represent in his own person the LAW, as sustained by the Democracy, against FORCE, as practiced by the fanatics. Confining himself strictly to his character as expounder of the law-abiding Democracy and the sworn duties of the Executive of the Commonwealth. He might show that he swears to protect the rights and liberties of the people of this State, to maintain and execute its laws, and in thus making a "case stated" of State rights and gubernatorial duties as opposed to Federal usurpation and tyranny, he would lay down a platform broad enough and strong enough for all the friends of law and order and liberty to stand upon. He has the bent of mind, the dignity of character and the judicial experience which fit him to so clearly develop these great principles as to strike all men with the conviction

that only by upholding the fundamental laws of the State and of the United States can we hope to escape from the despotic anarchy which our present rulers seek to precipitate upon us.

That the Convention of the 17th day of June next, forgetting all else but the public good, and selecting the best man to lead us out of the tangled maze where we now grope, may tender Judge Woodward the unsought nomination, is the sincere prayer of one who conceives that the destiny of the Republic may be decided this fall, and in Pennsylvania.

JOHN HAMPTON, JR.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

REBEL TELEGRAPH.

REBEL REPORT—DEFEAT OF GEN. BANKS. New York, June 11.—A letter in the Tribune from the army, dated June 9, says that a Richmond paper of the 6th contains a Mobile dispatch of the 4th, announcing the defeat of Gen. Banks, with the loss of his arm. [Don't believe a word of it.]

FROM GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

CHICAGO, June 11.—A special Memphis dispatch of the 8th inst., has dates from Young's Point up to Friday evening. Gen. Kimball with 3000 men was sent up the Yazoo river to Saleria, 30 miles below Yazoo city, and arrived there on the 4th. Learning that a rebel force under Gen. Witt Adams was not far off, he marched immediately to meet him. At ten o'clock on Thursday morning he came up with the pickets of the enemy, and a brisk fight ensued, lasting thirty minutes, when the enemy gave way, completely routed. Our loss was one killed and twelve wounded. We captured one hundred prisoners. Their loss in killed and wounded was considerable. The rebels were 2000 strong.

There is no perceptible change in the enemy's works at Vicksburg. Gen. Johnson is still reported on the Big Black, endeavoring to cross below the bridge, with an army of 20,000 men. Gen. Osterhaus was watching his movements with a sufficient force to checkmate any demonstration he might make. A rumor was in circulation that Pemberton had requested Gen. Grant to permit the women and children to pass the lines. Over 300 head of cattle and mules have been turned loose on account of the scarcity of forage.

[They can hardly be scarce of provisions, as has been represented, if they turn cattle loose.]

DISASTERS AT VICKSBURG AND FORT HUDSON. New York, June 11.—Rumors of disasters at Vicksburg and Fort Hudson are afloat today, but we are unable to obtain any confirmation, in the absence of which they may be set down as canards. It is understood that advices from Vicksburg to the afternoon of the 6th have reached Washington, but it is impossible that they can contain anything very important or decisive. The reported repulse of General Banks at Port Hudson on Mobile on the 4th in the Richmond papers undoubtedly refers to the action of the 27th ultimo, the result of which is already known.

NO BAD NEWS RECEIVED AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The only information the government has received from Gen. Grant's army is up to the 8th inst., which is the latest date. It reports the stereotyped phrase that the siege is steadily and satisfactorily progressing. No intelligence of any disaster had been received up to noon today.

LATEST FROM VICKSBURG.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Two dispatches were received to-night from Gen. Grant, addressed to different gentlemen in high official position. They are dated Monday the 8th inst., a much shorter time in obtaining advices from Vicksburg than heretofore.

An important fact, and one which has been stressed upon anxiety, is derived from them, namely, that Gen. Grant was in communication with Gen. Banks as late as the 4th inst., at which time Port Hudson was closely invested. Gen. Grant repeats, what is already known or believed, that Johnson is concentrating troops, with which to operate against him, and mentions a report that three divisions are moving from Hagg to reinforce that rebel General. Breckinridge is known to have joined him.

Vicksburg is still closely invested, and the siege is progressing favorably. The tone of the dispatches is represented to be such as to show that Gen. Grant fears not the enemy either in his front or rear, and that he will protect his lines at all hazards. It is presumed that he did not know at the date of the telegraph whether or not he was to be reinforced.

The information inspires increased hope and confidence in the final success of the siege. New York, June 11.—The Tribune has a letter from Vicksburg, dated the 6th inst., which gives a shorter time of the progress of the siege, and reports the repulse of a sortie made by the rebels against one of our mining parties on the night of the 3d.

The letter also demonstrates that Johnson cannot possibly get men enough to strike Gen. Grant, without being extinguished, and says the garrison will soon be compelled, by famine, to surrender.

The Richmond Whig, of the 8th inst., contains no news from Vicksburg, but has a long editorial on the destruction made by our armies in Virginia.

NEGRO SOLDIERS.

New York, June 11.—The Evening Post says the committee of citizens who have recently visited Washington to lay before the President a project for raising a division of ten thousand colored soldiers, report that he fully approved the proposition, declaring himself ready, as soon as a sufficient number could be raised, to make them a part of the command intended for Gen. Fremont.

A series of public meetings are to be held in the rural counties to initiate the measure.

SKIRMISH AT TRUEN, TENN.

TRUEN, Tenn., June 10.—A skirmish took place at Truen yesterday. About 500 rebels dashed into the camp of the 6th Kentucky cavalry—they were repulsed, their commander shot from his horse and, it is reported, killed—another rebel officer was wounded. Two federal soldiers were slightly wounded.

A DEPUTY PROVOST MARCHAL KILLED AND A DEPUTY MORTALLY WOUNDED. CINCINNATI, June 11.—Mr. Stevens, deputy provost marshal, and Mr. Clayfield, a detective, accompanied by an enrolling officer, were fired upon near Mannville, Rush county, Indiana, yesterday, by a party of men hidden in a wheat field. Mr. Stevens was killed, and Mr. Clayfield mortally wounded, and afterwards died. The enrolling officer was shot twice through the clothing, but escaped unhurt.

Two companies left Indianapolis yesterday for the scene of murder. A soldier was shot by a deserter at Shelbyville yesterday while attempting to arrest him.

BY THE MAILS.

THE EXPLOSION AT FORT LYON.

The following is Gen. Slough's report of the accident at Fort Lyon:

To Assistant Adjutant Gen. Heintzelman's staff: ALEXANDRIA, Tuesday, June 9, 1863. Having just returned from the scene of the late accident at Fort Lyon, I report that at 2 o'clock this afternoon men were engaged in examining artillery ammunition at the open door of the north magazine, when, from some cause, one shell exploded immediately; then a few others; then the magazine. No serious damage, however, was done to the guns or gun-wrighes.

Between 20 and 30 men were killed and quite as many were seriously wounded. In addition quite a number were slightly wounded. The severely wounded have been forwarded to hospitals in Alexandria.

Brig. Gen. Vols. and Military Governor of Alexandria. Later intelligence says the killed and wounded at Fort Lyon belonged to the 8th Massachusetts and 2d New York regiments. The explosion is supposed to have been caused by a spark from the pipe of a German engaged in filling shells.

[Is it possible that the commanding officer permits persons engaged in "filling shells" to smoke pipes or cigars while engaged in the operation. If the statement is true, here is a case for court martial and exemplary punishment.]

REBELS OF HONOR TO A SOLDIER.

A medal of honor has been awarded to Private Samuel Johnson, of company G, 9th Pennsylvania Reserves, for having, by individual bravery and daring, captured from the enemy two colors at the battle of Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862, and received in the act a severe wound. He will be transferred to the Invalid Corps as a commissioned officer.

SENTENCE DISAPPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT.

The record of the proceedings of a military commission convened at Memphis, Tenn., August 11, 1862, before which Matthew A. Miller was tried and sentenced to be shot for attempting to smuggle military goods through the lines for the use and benefit of the rebels, has been submitted to the President, and the sentence pronounced unadvisable, because the record does not show that the members of the commission were sworn, or that two-thirds concurred in the sentence.

FROM VICKSBURG—PROBABLE REPULSE OF OUR ARMY. The New York World of yesterday contains the following:

A dispatch from our correspondent at Washington, which we have every reason to believe announced decisive events at Vicksburg, was suppressed last night by the censor, or by direct orders from the War office.

The suppression of any news in relation to affairs in the West, at this moment, can only be interpreted gloomily, and subject the Federal authorities to the suspicion of that shameful trifling which has so often filled the pockets of stock-jobbers at the expense of thousands of lives and a cruel public anxiety.

[We trust the surmise may prove groundless—but the suppression of news has an ugly look.]

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE CAVALRY FIGHT NEAR BEVERLY FORD. Both sides were repeatedly driven back in the course of the battle, though we succeeded in driving the rebels—Fitz Hugh Lee's and Wade Hampton's divisions of cavalry, with artillery, all commanded by Major General J. E. Stuart—back to a point about six miles southwest of where their pickets were first encountered, where Pleasanton found the enemy so heavily re-inforced with infantry and artillery as to make it prudent to retire to this side of the river.

This commenced at about 4 p. m., General Pleasanton bringing off about 200 prisoners, his own wounded, and the bodies of his officers who had been killed in the engagement. The Sixth Pennsylvania cavalry, which was in the advance, under Buford, lost heavily, including six officers killed, wounded or missing.

Of the Sixth Pennsylvania cavalry, Captain Davis was killed by a shell, Major Robert Morris is missing, and Lieutenant Lenning is also missing. Lieutenant B. Ellis had a revolver shot through his leg, and Captain Lieper was cut with a sabre.

The Eighth New York had the advance, under Gen. Gregg, and under the immediate command of Colonel Davis, who was killed on the field, after slightly wounding, acquired themselves with much gallantry. Among the casualties of that regiment were Captains Foote, Co. E, and Lieutenant Cutler, Co. A, killed, and Lieutenant Reeves, Co. C, and Lieutenant Elper, Co. I, mortally wounded.

On the return to this side of the river the enemy skirmished frequently with our rear guard, doing us no damage to speak of, however. Our loss has not been definitely ascertained.

The proportion of horses killed on both sides in this almost unexampled hand-to-hand cavalry battle was very large. The field, where Buford and Gregg first became engaged, throughout the whole distance of five miles over which the enemy were driven before getting back to their reinforcements, was strewn with dead horses and wounded rebels.

We had two batteries of artillery engaged and the enemy the same. Much credit is given our artillery for bravery and efficiency. [A train arrived at Washington on Wednesday bringing about 170 of the wounded officers and men. The loss of the Pennsylvania forces engaged, in killed wounded and missing, as far as reported, are as follows: Killed—Capt. Davis, 6th Pa. cavalry, by a shell; private Supple, 6th Pa. cavalry, by a shell. Wounded—Lieut. B. Ellis, (Phil.) Adj. 6th cavalry, pistol shot in left leg, severe; Capt. Chas. Leiper, 6th cavalry, blow over the head with a pistol stock, twice taken prisoner, but escaped; Capt. Lapres, 6th cavalry; Major Robert Morris, 6th cavalry, wounded and missing; Surgeon Isaac Walburn, 17th cavalry; Lieut D. Smith, 4th cavalry; Lieut. Brooks, 1st cavalry; Jos. Rumble, chief bugler James Candis, 1st cavalry; Thos. C. Ewart, Henry Clineff, Sergeant Evan D. Hughes, bugler John Keisen, Edmund Berry, bugler James B. Naylor, 6th cavalry; Joseph Keeper, 17th cavalry. The loss on the whole seems to have been quite severe, but no full report has yet been made.]

FROM FALMOUTH.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—There is no change in the relative position of our own and the rebel forces on the left at Fredericksburg. The rebel batteries opened with shell towards evening yesterday, and continued to fire about fifteen minutes, throwing one shell into Gen. Sedgwick's headquarters, on the north bank of the Rappahannock, but doing no other injury than killing one man of a Maine regiment.

Twenty-eight pieces are visible in the rebel batteries opposite our left, some of them 20-pounder Parrotts.

A deserter who came over yesterday states that the rebels have two grand divisions in front of the division of the Sixth corps which has crossed the river. The rebels appear to be in full force in and about Fredericksburg.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA—DEFEAT OF THE REBELS AT FOCOTALLUO.

A letter from Port Royal, dated the 3d inst., says: Colonel Montgomery, of the Second South Carolina colored regiment, had defeated the rebels at Pocotaligo, and was holding the railroad bridge between Savannah and Charleston. The Fifty-fourth Massachusetts (colored) regiment was to be sent to Col. Montgomery.

The Herald contains the following Washington items, June 10:

THE TERRITORIES.

The attention of the government is fixed in the direction of Kansas, New Mexico, Arizona, &c. French conquests in Mexico menacing the last mentioned territories, and the guerrilla warfare to the south of Kansas preventing the return of the Cherokee refugees, and otherwise threatening the policy of the government, require decisive steps in that direction.

RESISTANCE TO THE ENROLLMENT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

M'CONNELLSBURG, Penna., June 10.—The enrollment meets with great resistance among the sympathizers with the rebellion in Fulton county. Some of the enrolling officers have been rotten-egged, and threats have been freely made against their lives. In some instances they have been shot at by parties concealed in the woods. Attempts are being made to deter officers from their work. The barn of Wm. H. Powell, enrolling officer for Thompson township, was fired by a gang last night and severely damaged, together with all the stock, farming utensils, &c.

[This is no doubt greatly exaggerated for political effect.]

TROUBLE IN ILLINOIS—THE GOVERNMENT PROSECUTES THE LEGISLATURE.

The New York World has the following dispatch: SPRINGFIELD, ILL., June 10, 1863.—The Governor this morning issued an unconstitutional and revolutionary proclamation, prohibiting the Legislature until 1865. The Republicans left the halls and thereby broke the quorum in each, but the Democrats refused to recognize the prorogation, and continued the session.

The Governor's pretext is that there is a disagreement between the two Houses on the subject of adjournment, and there was no parliamentary disagreement whatever. The Democrats, in the afternoon, finding themselves powerless to do any further business, entered a protest against the Governor's usurpation and unconstitutional acts, and informally left their seats, not recognizing adjournment, but a revolutionary breaking up of the Legislature.

The Governor's proclamation was intended to add defeat to the one hundred thousand dollar appropriation for sick and wounded soldiers. The final passage of that bill was pending in the House when it dissolved.

There is great excitement here and deep indignation against the Governor.

MARRIED.

On the 10th day of June, by Alderman Maglascchia, JOSEPH ROX, of Chester county, to MARY J. HARRIS, of Harrisburg.

DIED.

On the 11th instant, CHRISTIAN HOLLER, aged 14 years. The funeral will take place this afternoon at four o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

On the 11th instant, CATHARINE, wife of George Garman, aged 38 years, 4 months, 1 day. Funeral takes place at nine o'clock a. m., Saturday, at the residence of her husband, in Fourth street, near Chestnut.

the sympathizers with the rebellion in Fulton county. Some of the enrolling officers have been rotten-egged, and threats have been freely made against their lives. In some instances they have been shot at by parties concealed in the woods. Attempts are being made to deter officers from their work. The barn of Wm. H. Powell, enrolling officer for Thompson township, was fired by a gang last night and severely damaged, together with all the stock, farming utensils, &c.

[This is no doubt greatly exaggerated for political effect.]

TROUBLE IN ILLINOIS—THE GOVERNMENT PROSECUTES THE LEGISLATURE.

The New York World has the following dispatch: SPRINGFIELD, ILL., June 10, 1863.—The Governor this morning issued an unconstitutional and revolutionary proclamation, prohibiting the Legislature until 1865. The Republicans left the halls and thereby broke the quorum in each, but the Democrats refused to recognize the prorogation, and continued the session.

The Governor's pretext is that there is a disagreement between the two Houses on the subject of adjourn