Pittsburgh Gazette.

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 11.

CITY AFFAIRS.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS for the Gazette, by G. R. Shaw, Optician, No. 55 Fifth street—corrected daily:

		IN SUN.	IN SHADE.
9 o'clock,	A. M.	60	63
12 "	M.	113	76
6 "	P. M.		74
Barometer		29 5-10	

Our Book Table.

A HISTORY OF THE INTELLECTUAL DEVELOPMENT OF EUROPE. By John William Draper, M. D., LL. D., Professor of Chemistry in the University of New York; Author of a "Treatise on Human Physiology," etc., etc. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1863. Pittsburgh: for sale by Henry Miner, Fifth street. 637 pp. 8vo.

In this work Professor Draper has completely elaborated the argument of which he read an abstract at the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, held in Oxford in 1860. Even in that abstract, enough was presented to show that the views of the author were neither rash nor crude, as are those of so many of the "philosophic" writers of our time, who have taken new stand-points,—but, on the contrary, are such as have resulted from long, and patient, and intelligent study of the great subject, which had, by an entirely natural procession of thought, from Dr. Draper's scientific stand-point, (as shown in his former able work on "Human Physiology,") evolved itself to his mind—inviting him, so to speak, to collect and collate the historical evidence which he has in so masterly a manner, in so clear and forcible a style, and with such an interesting and effective general result, as bearing on his argument, presented to the student of philosophy, in the volume before us. Indeed, this "History of the Intellectual Development of Europe," as we regard it, is one of the most important and noteworthy contributions to the philosophy of history which our literature has received for years. We do not forget the splendid fragment of Buckle, with its imposing grandeur of a plan so vast as to be impossible, transcending the proportions of one life and one man's achievement. Instead of the cumbrous learning, the unfailing dogmatism, and bold paradoxes of that remarkable writer, we have here a calm, clear, philosophic statement and exposition, of historical facts and scientific principles, and their relations. We are quite aware that many will differ with Dr. Draper—will regard his general argument itself with repugnance and distrust, as assigning moral phenomena in their origin to other than moral forces, yet, even to such dissidents, if candidly estimated, his work can hardly fail to be serviceable in suggesting some new points of view, in reference to the intellectual progress of mankind. On the whole it is unmistakably a book of mark—so much so, that notwithstanding our dissents, we are delighted to meet with it, and more especially so, as a product of American thought and scholarship.

The Pennsylvania Colored Troops.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* has taken the trouble to ascertain the number of colored troops furnished by Pennsylvania, and gives the total at 3,155. The editor says: Pennsylvania, in all probability is not credited for a single man of these recruits, and, when the draft comes, we will have to furnish just as many men as though these colored recruits had never left the State. But Massachusetts gets the credit for these men, and the two negro regiments, which that State has numbered with the rest of her volunteers, will be credited to her, and lessen the quota of that State over two thousand men in the impending draft. Of these two thousand negro troops she has not furnished one-third; but other States have suffered, in order that Massachusetts may shine forth and astonish the world with negro soldiers, and a full quota of volunteers."

There is abundant material in Allegheny county for a full regiment of colored troops, and if the proper steps were taken the work might be accomplished in a short time. Every colored man who volunteers in the county will relieve some white man from the draft, but under the present arrangement of enlisting in Massachusetts regiments we get no credit whatever.

Larceny in the County Jail.

Mrs. Beatty, mother of the young woman now confined in the county jail on a charge of larceny, appeared before Mayor Alexander and preferred a charge of larceny against Mrs. Loper, an old woman residing in the Third Ward, Allegheny. The facts of the case are these: Miss Beatty, having an trunk in her cell, in which to keep her clothing, put some articles in a trunk belonging to Belle McFarland, and among other things was a very fine white shirt, elegantly embroidered, and valued at sixteen dollars. As Belle was also a prisoner in the jail, Miss Beatty supposed that the shirt would be safe. When she called for it, however, a day or two since, it could not be produced. Mrs. Loper, the old lady alluded to, had been visiting Belle, and it was suspected that the shirt had been carried off by her, through the connivance of the other party. A search warrant was issued, but the police failed to discover any traces of the missing articles, and the accused was discharged. It is stated that Miss Beatty had a valuable shawl stolen from her since her imprisonment, so that she has been rather unlucky in this respect. Stealing comes so natural to some persons that, in jail or out of jail, they cannot refrain when a favorable opportunity offers.

An Outrageous Assault.

Alexander McKinsey, of Ross township, was before Mayor Alexander yesterday on a charge of committing an aggravated assault and battery upon a German named John Hocks. McKinsey had formerly worked for Hocks, and they were previously on good terms. While returning home from market, in a wagon, Hocks was met by McKinsey, near Perrysville, who ordered him to get out of the wagon. This he refused to do, believing McKinsey to be joking. The latter then seized him and drew him out, at the same time demanding his money. A struggle ensued, in which Hocks was badly injured. McKinsey took possession of the wagon and drove to McKown's tavern, where Hocks soon after recovered it. On a hearing of the case, McKinsey plead drunkenness in excuse, and Hocks admitted that he was under the influence of liquor. The case was settled upon McKinsey paying the costs.

The Pittsburgh Battery.

Pittsburgh Battery, A, will hold its first meeting for drill and instruction at Wilkins Hall, Fourth street, this evening. All citizens interested in the success of this promising organization, are invited to be present, as also are all wishing to enroll themselves as members. The scarcity of horses may delay the contemplated parade of the Battery through our city, but we are assured that ample funds have been subscribed for the purchase of the necessary complement of horseflesh, and that, in a few days, we will be entitled to witness a most brilliant military display of this Artillery Company. The sum already subscribed, through the liberality of our citizens, amounts to over $3,000, and will be considerably increased. This will enable the company to secure enough horses, and provide sufficient forage for them.

THE REBELLION RECORD, PART XXXI.—This excellent work steadily progresses, and, under the judicious care of its indefatigable editors, makes ample provision for the future historian and statesman, who will never resort in vain when they want a fact—a weapon of offence or defence—to this vast, but well-arranged and easily-accessible, storehouse and armory. It is undoubtedly destined to be the standard reference-book of the future, for whoever relates to this rebellion. New York: published by G. P. Putnam; Charles T. Evans, General Agent, 448 Broadway. For sale by all booksellers and periodical dealers.

WOODSONVILLE PROPERTY.—Bear in mind the valuable property in Lawrenceville to be sold this afternoon, at two o'clock, on the premises, by Davis & McIlwaine, auctioneers. For full description see auction advertisement.

Legal Intelligence.

[Reported for the *Pittsburgh Gazette*, June 10th, 1863.]

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGE MELLON.

Mary O'Hara vs. Hugh Richardson et al.; ejectment for a piece of land in Robinson tp. On trial.

The following cases are within reach for Thursday, June 11th:

6c. J. G. Fear vs. Jacob Goodenough.
57. Marshall & Bro. vs. the Antwerth Oil Company.
67. Jacob Lonneback and wife vs. Wesley Hand cock.
70. Joseph P. Haigh vs. the Allegheny Insurance Company.
72. Henry Williams vs. M. B. White and Elijah Barker.
74. The Pittsburgh & Steubenville Railroad Company, for use of the Pittsburgh Trust Company, vs. Wm. Bagley.
74. Same plaintiffs vs. Elizabeth Graff, executrix, et al.
75. Henry Murphy vs. Wm. Ward.
77. William Merriman and wife vs. Thomas W. Briggs.
78. R. P. Gorden vs. Lightcap & Piper.
79. John Clark vs. W. W. Wallace.
80. Dodge & Co. vs. Whightman & Anderson.
81. B. Stoby vs. Wm. McKee.
82. Herron & Pollock vs. Thos. Rogers, contractor, and Andrew Scott, owner.
83. Same plaintiffs vs. same defendants.

QUARTER SESSIONS—JUDGES STOWE AND BROWN.

58. Com. vs. John Winters, for selling liquors without license. The defendant pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to pay a fine of $10, costs of prosecution, and stand committed until the sentence is complied with.

98. Com. vs. Joseph Jones, for selling liquors without license. A nol. pros. was entered on payment of costs by the defendant. [The defendant misunderstood the law in reference to taking out of license.]

159. Com. vs. Wm. Tracey, for selling liquors without license. The defendant pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to pay $10 fine and costs of prosecution.

Com. vs. Jas. Owens et al, for riot. On trial.

[For the Gazette.]

The Case of the Deserter.

The statement that appeared in the *Dispatch* yesterday morning, entitled "Preventing the Arrest of a Deserter," was full of gross errors and misstatements of facts, very little of the kind stated having occurred. The detective came, as stated, and arrested Williams, the deserter, and then allowed him to drink until he was thoroughly intoxicated, and even treated him twice himself; (but neglected to pay for all four drinks.) After Williams got drunk, he demanded to see the officer's authority for the arrest, which he refused to show. Williams then refused to go with him, and all the resistance made was made by Williams himself. The throwing of chairs, &c., was simply this: Williams threw a blacking brush at him; said brush striking the window and scattering the glass somewhat. The story of the struggle in the cellar was a sheer fabrication: There is another fabrication in the statement, where it alludes to parties being locked up in the guardhouse for a further hearing. They were discharged upon the spot, nothing having appeared against them. Another misstatement was, that the deserter gave himself up. The very man who are accused of interfering with the officer, secured the man (after the officer had valiantly run away,) and delivered him up to Capt. Kirkar, who handed him over to Capt. Churchill, who is in command of this military post. AN EYE WITNESS.

EAST BIRMINGHAM LOTS.—On Saturday afternoon, at two o'clock, Davis & McIlwaine, auctioneers, will sell on the premises, corner of Wharton and Meadow streets, East Birmingham, twenty-four very desirable building lots. These lots are in an excellent situation, surrounded by wide streets, and of uniform size (20x60 feet) and well adapted for comfortable homes. This is a good chance for those with small means to invest it in comfortable homesteads, that must rapidly enhance in value, with the thriving manufactories of this borough.

JOHN BURKES, aged seventy-four, an old citizen of this place, and a soldier in the war of 1812, died at his residence in this city on Tuesday.

SPECIAL LOCAL NOTICES.

GROVER AND BAKER'S SEWING MACHINE, for family and manufacturing purposes, are the best in use.

A. P. CHATONY, General Agent,
No. 18 Fifth street.

THOMAS FARRY, Plain and Ornamental Slate Roofer, and dealer in Pennsylvania and Vermont slate of the best quality at low rates. Office at Alex. Laughlin's, near the Water Works, Pittsburgh, Pa. ap8:6m

NEW ARRIVAL OF SUMMER CLOTHING.—Often we are asked, where can we buy a neat and comfortable summer suit, made to order, thus having the chance of selecting our own goods? To all these inquiries we can answer, go to Messrs. W. H. McGee & Co., corner of Federal street and Diamond Square, Allegheny, and you will be suited according to your taste. They have just received their summer goods, and for elegance of styles they cannot be surpassed, and for fitness they are the very persons, as their work is all done under their own supervision. Give them a call, and you cannot fail to be satisfied.

ATTENTION, RETURNED VOLUNTEERS!—The attention of our country's brave defenders recently returned from the seat of war, and of the public in general, is again directed to the very extensive and handsome assortment of the latest styles of French, English and American piece goods, for pants, coats and vests, lately received by Masters, Smith & Co., Merchant Tailors, No. 126 Federal street, Allegheny. A tasteful selection of gentlemen's furnishing goods will also always be found on the shelves of the establishment, together with a lot of ready-made clothing, get up in the best manner.

JUST RETURNED FROM THE EAST.—Samuel Graham, Merchant Tailor, would respectfully inform his friends and the public in general that he has just returned from the East with his new stock of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of all the latest styles of cloths, cassimeres and vestings. Gentlemen desiring to select from that cannot be surpassed by any other in the city, and their garments made in the most fashionable manner, would do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

SAMUEL GRAHAM, Merchant Tailor,
No. 54 Market street, one door from Third.

TWO MONTHS USE.—Miss Fanny Robinson, of Londonderry, Vt., under date of August 21, 1856, writes: "I have made an experiment with Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. I have used them two months. I now have a new growth of hair coming out, and my gray hair is extinct. Sold by druggists everywhere. Depot, 123 Greenwich st., New York. new

ATTENTION, COMPANY!—Volunteers, who expect to retain their health unimpaired during the campaign, must see to it themselves, do not trust to the Army Surgeons, supply yourselves with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT. Every English soldier's knapsack contains them. Only 25 cents per box or pot. 312.

NOTICE TO PROPERTY HOLDERS, AGENTS AND ALL OTHERS INTERESTED.—For repairs or alterations to stores or dwellings, new roofs, or anything else in the Carpenter line, call at Guthrie's Carpenter Shop, Virgin alley, above Smithfield street. All orders promptly attended to.

A PUBLIC sale of the effects of the late Nelson Campbell will be held by A. Loggate, auctioneer, at the northeast corner of the new market-house, Allegheny, on Friday at 2 o'clock. The sale includes 855 gallons of old Whisky, Horses, Buggy, Harness, and Watch.

OBSIDIAN OIL CLOTHS GLASS will be taken at the Omnibus office, No. 635 Liberty street, day or night. All orders left at the above place will be promptly attended to. All calls must be paid in advance. 6m

DR. KING, late Surgeon in the Army, treats all diseases at his office, 98 Fourth st., where he can be consulted daily from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m., except when absent on professional business.

CHEAP DENTISTRY.—Those seeking cheap Dentistry, can have sets for four dollars, guaranteed better than sets for five dollars, at the cheap Dental establishment, No. 251, Penn street.

CARPETS—GREAT BARGAINS.—A large assortment of extra-superfine double ingrain carpets to be closed out, regardless of cost, at Frew's, corner of Grant and Fifth streets.

GOOD Shirtings at 12½c per yard, usual price 18c, at Frew's, corner of Grant and Fifth streets.

G. RUSS, Dentist, 84 Penn street, attend to all business of his profession.

THE LATEST NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, June 10, 1863.

THE LATE CAVALRY FIGHT.

The *Republican* of this evening contains the following particulars of the bloody cavalry fight of yesterday, on the upper Rappahannock:

No official dispatches have been received at headquarters giving details. We learn that a large portion of our cavalry, numbering from five to six thousand men were engaged. Gen. Pleasanton commanded our troops in person, and Gen. E. B. Stuart, in person, the rebels, the latter coming up from Culpepper Court House, about ten o'clock, as soon as he learned that a heavy fight was begun.

It appears that he had made preparations to cross and attack us, but our forces took the initiative and won the first trick. Two mounted officers of the 6th Pennsylvania cavalry are at the Ebbett House. Capt. Charles L. Leiper, who was beaten in the head with a pistol stock and was twice taken a prisoner and escaped in charges made by our men, and Lieut. B. Ellis, of Philadelphia, Adjutant of the 6th Pennsylvania regiment, who had a painful wound in his left leg, partially shattering the bone, represent this as the fiercest and bloodiest cavalry fight of the war.

Our troops recrossed the Rappahannock at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and during the night a few complimants were exchanged between ours and the rebel artillery officers who led the charging squadrons, and the casualties among them are numerous. Col. Davis, of the 8th New York, was killed.

THE EXPLOSION AT FORT LYON.

The explosion of the magazine at Fort Lyon yesterday, was one of the most singular events of the kind recorded.

How it occurred cannot be fully explained; but it seems that Col. Schuman, commandant at the fort, fearing the damaging influence of moisture in the magazine upon the ammunition stored there, ordered an examination, with a view to replace any that might have become useless. There was, at the time, 11,600 pounds of powder, besides a large quantity of shell and canister, in the magazine. Twenty-six men were detailed for this work, selected on account of their reliability. While re-filling one of the shells, or examining its fuse, by some means it exploded, instantly killing the man who had hold of it. The flame from this shell was communicated through the vent of the magazine, and in eight seconds from the explosion of the shell, the whole magazine was blown up.

Twenty-one of the twenty-six men were instantly killed. The other five, together with fourteen men in another part of the works, were badly wounded. Some escapes are almost miraculous. The officers' tents in the fort were torn to shreds, but the officers were uninjured. One sentinel was thrown more than one hundred and fifty yards, into a clump of bushes. He clung instinctively to his musket during his sudden flight, and finding himself unhurt, he coolly walked back to his post, shouldered arms, and saluted an officer who was just hurrying back from a similar aerial trip.

A piece of a shell struck the musket resting across the arm of another sentinel, and cut off the stock between his hand and his body and passed under his arm, and left the barrel remaining in his other hand without doing him any injury whatever. The family of an Ordnance Sergeant was at dinner in a small frame house within the fort. The house was torn to splinters, not a piece being left standing, and yet, strange to say, not one of the inmates received a hurt. The force of the explosion seemed to be upward rather than outward, which may be explained by the fact that the magazine was a deep excavation covered with earth and logs.

President Lincoln, Secretary Stanton, Gen. Heintzelman and General Slough visited the fort to-day.

APPOINTMENT.

A son of John Hutchinson, of Ohio, member of the last Congress, has been appointed special agent of the Treasury Department to New Orleans, whither he will go soon for the purpose of adjusting unsettled claims and examining into the practicability of re-establishing the United States Mint in that city.

PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

Secretary Chase gave orders to-day for the payment in Treasury notes of all claims, those under six thousand dollars in value comprising much the larger. The issue of Certificates of Indebtedness is thus rapidly ceasing.

TAX ON SUGAR.

The Collector and Assessor of New Orleans have been laying a tax upon sugar in whatever hands found. The Internal Revenue Bureau decides that it is not taxable unless in the hands of the manufacturer or producer at the time the law went into operation.

ASSAULT ON A COLORED RECRUITING OFFICER.

Corporal John Ross, of the 1st District Colored Troops, was sent here to recruit. On Monday, between Sixth and Seventh street, a boy threw a stone at him. He requested a man to stop him, but the man joined with the boy. The negro started up an alley, pursued by a policeman, who struck him with a billy and knocked him down, and tore off his corporal's straps. The negro took out a pistol, but it was taken from him with his papers of enlistments. Then they took him to a magistrate's to complain of an assault, and a Colonel of a white regiment interfered and said he was subject to martial law. He was sent to the Central Guard House.

The Provost Marshal's officer listened to the story, and sent him into confinement The fact was laid before Gen. Martindale, who ordered one of his superior officers to try the case, when the policeman, whose was unknown, made no appearance to prosecute him. The negro was sent back to his regiment, to appear to prosecute the policeman.

ESCORTED FROM THE CARS.

A servant of Lieut. Dennison, son of Gov. Dennison, of Ohio, in getting separated from his master on the cars hence to Baltimore, was put off. The conductor refusing to let him see Dennison, and declaring that his ticket and pass were for white man only.

TAX LAW DECISIONS.

The decision in relation to the deduction of money for room rent and annual income of persons boarding and renting a room or rooms, and claiming an income, and who return a reduction of rent thereof, in lieu of the rent of the house, must be able to show that they occupy rooms, as a house is usually occupied for a home; i. e. for lodging, feeding and maintaining their families.

Rent of rooms leased as private apartments, and used as lodgings, as in hotels and boarding-houses, and not used for housekeeping purposes, is not held to be within the meaning of the clause in section 11, act March 3, 1863, allowing deductions for house-rent, where rooms are used as a substitute for a house.

FINANCIAL.

The subscriptions to the 5 20 loan yesterday with Jay Cooke & Co., amounted to $1,825,300.

PORT VICKSBURG.

Admiral Porter, who has been at Schodepol, considers the Vicksburg works stronger than those. Deserters and refugees stated several days since that Pemberton could not hold out longer than yesterday.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MONONGAHELA.

Gen. Brooks has been ordered to the Department of the Monongahela, including a part of Pennsylvania and the eastern part of Ohio.

SECESH PRISONERS.

Two hundred rebel prisoners were brought here to-day.

Conscription Order.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The following has just been promulgated:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL,
June 9th, 1863.

The following opinion of Hon. Wm. Whiting, 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 have declared an intention to become citizens, according to law, being between 20 and 45 years of age. Certain persons are excepted, divided into eight classes. No persons but such as are therein excepted are exempt.

Sec. 2. It is declared the duty of the enrolling officers to enroll all persons subject to military duty.

Sec. 3. All persons thus enrolled are subject, for two years after July 1st succeeding the enrollment, to be called into the military service.

Sec. 11. The National forces not now in the service, enrolled under the act, shall be divided into two classes, &c.

Sec. 3. Those of the second class shall not be called out until those of the first class shall have been exhausted. Thus it seems by a 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 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, militia men, or persons called into the service under this or any other act of Congress, were to be arrested as deserters wherever found, by the Provost Marshal, and to be sent to the nearest military post, thus admitting a plain distinction between those different classes of persons, viz: those who were then in service and those who were drafted in.

The same distinction between those who were in the service and those who were to be drafted in, is recognized in section 16, which provides bounties to those who, being then in service, shall volunteer to re-enlist. Volunteers and regulars who had been in the service and who were discharged therefrom, or had resigned prior to the 3d of 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 the 3d of March, 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 the forces of the United States coming under the provisions of this act.

[Signed] WM. WHITING,
Solicitor War Department.
J. B. FAY, Provost Marshal General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., June 6, 1863.

The following opinion of Hon. Wm. Whiting has been ordered to be published:

Opinion.—It is made the duty of the 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 the service of the national forces by act of March 3d, 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 in the performance of any service relating thereto, or shall counsel any person to assault or obstruct any such officer, or shall counsel any drafted man not to appear at the place of rendezvous, or wilfully dissuade them from the performance of military duty as required by law, such person shall be subject to arrest by the 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 is to be found standing in a passage through which the drafting officers are required to enter as a place for the draft, and suppose that his standing in that place, would prevent an access by those officers to the place of draft, if they request him to move away, and he refuses so to do, 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 society, is under certain circumstances punishable, and so if a person with the 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 the giving of a false name, with the same illegal intent, and the offender will in either case, be subject to a summary arrest by the Provost Marshal.

[Signed] WM. WHITING.
Solicitor War Department.
J. B. FAY, Provost Marshal General.

COURT OF NAVAL INQUIRY.

NEW YORK, June 10.—In the Court of Naval Inquiry in the case of the Chief Engineer of Steamers, U. S. N., on charges preferred by Admiral Dupont, C. O. Fulton, Esq., of the Baltimore *American*, was the principal witness to-day. He testified that Mr. Stivers informed him that he visited all the monitors on the morning of the 8th of April, with thirty or forty mechanics and all necessary materials, and at 10 o'clock p. m. reported to Admiral Dupont that they were all ready for immediate action; that Admiral Dupont told him he had determined not to renew the fight; that on his leaving the various vessels, all were expecting the signal to get under way at 1 o'clock p. m.; that the decision of the Admiral created great surprise among the junior officers of the vessels; that one of the executive officers told him, Stivers, that he felt personally disgraced by the failure to renew the fight, and he desired to be relieved from the squadron as soon as possible. Mr. Fulton also heard Mr. Stivers say, he believed that the Admiral would have renewed the fight, if he had not been influenced by others. Also, that the attack on Sumter was not an earnest one, and that the Monitors were capable, in his opinion, of renewing the attack. Also, that in his opinion, if the Ericsson rafts had been used, the Monitors could have reached the city. He expressed disappointment and chagrin at the unwillingness of the Admiral and fleet authorities to examine the rafts 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 rafts, to succeed in entering Charleston harbor.

Mr. Stimers did not directly criticise the conduct of the Admiral, but regarded others as having influenced him against his own better judgment.

The conversation of Mr. Stimers with witnesses was always private, and in an undertone. He avoided conversation with others, and went into his stateroom to avoid being questioned.

Resisting the Marshal.

MCCONNELLSBURG, PA., June 10.—The enrollment meets with great resistance among the sympathizers with rebellion in this county. Some of the enrolling officers have been rotten-egged, and threats have freely been made against their lives. In some instances they have been shot at by parties concealed in the woods, and outrageous attempts have been made to deter the officers from their work. The barn of Wm. H. Powell, enrolling officer for Thompson township, was fired by a gang of fiends in human shape, last night, and entirely consumed, together with all his valuable stock of farming utensils, &c. It is expected that the Provost Marshal will at once take vigorous steps to vindicate the outraged law, and that a military force sufficient to put down all opposition will be sent to this county immediately. Further and more serious outbreaks will be attempted if this is not done.

Expected News from Vicksburg.

NEW YORK, June 10.—The Washington special to the *Evening Post*, says that the President is momentarily expecting good and decisive news from Vicksburg.

The Late Cavalry Fight at Kelly's Ford.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—From an officer, who participated in the fight yesterday morning, we learn that two brigades of Pleasanton's cavalry, under command of General Buford, made a reconnoissance to Culpepper, 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 Col. Davis, supported by two batteries and two regiments of infantry.

At 12½ o'clock on Monday night the cavalry bivouacked near Beverly Ford, on the bank of the river. At 3 o'clock next morning they were called, and they crossed the river. Beyond the ford was a semi-circle belt of woods within range of the rifle-pits, near the edge of the timber, and a line of pickets guarded the ford and the southern bank of the river.

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 and after a desperate combat cleared the woods of the enemy, falling back on their artillery and maintaining the position until 12 o'clock, when our artillery came up and they were driven back six miles in the direction of Culpepper, when our forces recrossed the river in good order. Nearly all the fighting was done by cavalry, and was of the bloodiest character, mostly hand-to-hand, with sabre and pistol. In the woods 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 numbers 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.

NEW YORK, June 10.—The *Times*, of this city, has 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 the 8th Illinois and 8th New York infantry, and we were on the south side of the stream before the enemy was aware of our movement. Gen. 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' 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. to 3 p. m., by which time the entire force of Gen. Stuart, consisting, according to papers found in the 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 two o'clock. The fighting of both 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 two hundred prisoners and a stand of colors.

The enemy had five large brigades, under command of Gen. Fitz Hugh Lee and others, with sixteen pieces of artillery, under Major Beckham. They had been reviewed on the previous day by General Lee, and were under orders for a grand raid into Pennsylvania tomorrow (Wednesday) morning.

Important papers were captured in the camp of Jones' brigade, showing the strength of the whole force and its intention.

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:

Col. B. F. Davis, of the 8th N. Y.; Lieut. Col. Irvin, of the 10th N. Y.; Capt. Davis, of the 6th Penna.; Capt. Foote, of the 18th N. Y.; Capt. Canfield, 24 Regulars. Wounded—Col. Wyndham, 1st N. J.; not seriously; Major Morris, 6th Penna. Wounded and Missing—Lieut. Col. Broderick, of the 1st N. J., and Major Sillman, of the 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 the fire of our artillery, with shell and short fuses, and tore them awfully.

From Port Hudson.

NEW YORK, June 10.—Advices received per steamer Mahaska state that reinforcements from Brashear City and other points to the number of ten thousand had reached Banks on the 30th and 31st. Our troops then outnumbered the rebels four to one. The rebels were well supplied with corn meal, but had few other provisions, and but a small supply of ammunition.

Markets by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.—Flour dull; about 500 bbls. superfine sold at $5.94. Wheat steady at $1.40 for Penna. Red, and 1,000 bush White at $1.60 per bushel. Corn in better request, and yellow sold at 87. Oats active at 75c. Whisky firm; 10 bbls sold at 45@46 and drudge at 43½.

NEW YORK, June 10.—Noon.—Cotton quiet but steady; sales at 56@57c. Flour declined 5c; sales 6,000 bbls at $5@5.10 for State, $5.20@5.70 for Ohio, and $5.25@5.95 for Southern. Wheat very dull and lower; sales 40,000 bush at $1.36@1.38. Corn declining; sales 86,000 bush at 74@75c. Pork heavy. Lard heavy. Whisky steady at 44½c.

GEN. HURLBUT TO BE SUPERSEDED.—A Memphis letter, May 1, to the St. Louis *Republican*, says:

"I understand from several sources that Major General Hurlbut, of the Sixteenth Army Corps, now in command in this city, is to be superseded by Major General Washburne, of Wisconsin. Gen. Washburne is known as an unconditional Union man, and no doubt the fellows here who hurrah for Jeff. Davis, in private and public, will find this gentleman severer than has been Gen. Hurlbut."

TO FURNITURE DEALERS.—The undersigned would respectfully invite the attention of all Furniture Dealers to his PATENT SPRING BED, which is universally known to be the Standard Spring Bed in the market. They make an excellent bed—are cheap, neat and durable. Manufactory and for sale by HIRAM TUCKER,
mh30:3m No. 2 Revere Block, Boston, Mass.

SOLDIERS' BONUS WANTED,
AT
A. McTIGHE'S BANKING HOUSE,
No. 112 FIFTH STREET.
my12:tf

PURE ICE COLD SODA WATER,
Drawn from Porcelain Fountains
And also delicious ICE CREAM and CAKES, of all kinds, fresh every day, at K. BLAIR'S,
my9 No. 81 Diamond, Allegheny.

WOOL TWINE, all kinds, in balls and skeins, in quantities. OAKUM, Hemp, Flax and Cotton CARPET WARP, to dealers only.
Cotton and substitute for Cotton WRAPPING TWINES. Fancy Twines and Fish Lines. Bed Cords, Clothes Lines, Sash Cords, &c., &c.
Cordage and Twine Warehouse.
H. A. HARVEY,
je4:3m 84 Maiden Lane New York.

JUST PUBLISHED—THE UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE DIRECTORY, for 1863. An alphabetical list in the United States, with the names of Postmasters. With an Appendix containing the rates of Foreign and Domestic Postage, the Post-office bill, &c., &c. For sale by
KAY & CO., 55 Wood street.
je11

A NEW BOOK.—"Life of Christopher Horn." (John Wilson.) Compiled from family papers and other sources by his daughter, Mrs. Gordon. With an introduction, by R. Shelton Mackenzie.
KAY & CO., No. 55 Wood street.

NEW CONSIGNMENTS.
100 boxes Hamburg and W. R. Cheese;
50 bush. prime Dry Peaches, (halves);
75 bush. prime Dry Apples;
10 bbls. Flint Hominy;
25 dozen Heel Brooms.
Just received and for sale at No. 120 Second street.
je11 FRANK VAN GORDER.

SUGAR.—25 hhds. prime N. O. Sugar;
25 do do do;
25 do Cuba do;
In store and for sale by HEAD & METZGAR,
je10 949 Liberty street.

FLOUR OIL CLOTHS.—A full supply of different qualities and widths, cheaper than ever, and at lower prices than can be had in the city, as we are at the Oil Cloth Warehouse, 55 and 57 St. Clair street. R. W. PHILLIPS,
je11 J. & R. PHILLIPS.

TRANSPARENT GREEN OIL CLOTH, of the finest quality, at 75 and 80 St. Clair street.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

HENRY C. HALE & CO.,
(Successors to James C. Watt,)
Merchant Tailors,
Are now receiving their
SPRING STOCK OF GOODS,
Adapted to a first class trade, which has been selected with great care to meet the approbation of their many friends and patrons, and trusting, by close attention to business and strict integrity, to merit the approval of all who may favor us with a call.
OFFICERS' UNIFORMS
Made to order in the best manner and on reasonable terms. Having finished a great many UNIFORMS for Staff, Field and Line Officers, as well as for the Navy, we are prepared to execute orders in this line with correctness and despatch.
Likewise a very choice selection of FURNISHING GOODS always on hand.
CORN. OF FEN. & ST. CLAIR STREETS.
mh5

AUCTION SALES.

JACK DONKEY.—On SATURDAY MORNING, June 11th, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Commercial Sales Rooms, No. 54 Fifth street, a JACK DONKEY, about 3½ feet high, perfectly tractable in harness or under saddle.
je11 DAVIS & McILWAINE, Auct'rs.

SUPERIOR GUITAR PIANO.—ON SATURDAY MORNING, June 13th, at four o'clock, will be sold at the Commercial Sales Rooms, No. 54 Fifth street, ONE SUPERIOR GUITAR PIANO, in good condition, Rosewood case, round cornered; the celebrated B. W. Nunns' manufacture.
je11 DAVIS & McILWAINE, Auct'rs.

EIGHTH WARD PROPERTY.—ON TUESDAY EVENING, June 16th, at eight o'clock, will be sold on the second floor of the Commercial Sales Rooms, No. 54 Fifth street, that VALUABLE LOT, in the Eighth Ward, corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Marion street, 23 feet 9 inches front, and extending back 120 feet to an alley, on which are TWO TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLINGS, containing each four rooms and garret.
Terms of Sale—$1,000 cash; balance in one, two and three years, with interest.
je11 DAVIS & McILWAINE, Auct'rs.

LAWRENCEVILLE PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—On THURSDAY AFTERNOON, June 11th, at 2 o'clock, will be sold, on the premises, in Lawrenceville, three desirable lots situate on the west side of Chestnut street, near Butler street, each having a front of 24 feet on Chestnut street and extending back from 88 to 106 feet, to an alley.
Two lots adjoining the above, each 20 feet front on Chestnut street and extending back from 90 to 88 feet, to an alley.
One lot on the south side of Bellefontaine street, at the corner of Railroad, having a front of 40 feet on Bellefontaine street, and extending back 130 feet, on which is erected a new two-story brick building, containing 10 rooms, which can be used as two or three tenements.
Nine lots on the south side of Bellefontaine street, near the Greensburg Pike, each having a front of 20 feet on Bellefontaine street, and extending back 100 feet to an alley.
Nine lots, each having a front of 20 feet on the alley, and extending back 60 feet.
Terms of Sale—One-third cash; residue in one and two years with interest.
Plans of the property can now be had at the Auction Rooms, No. 54 Fifth street.
je9 DAVIS & McILWAINE, Auct'rs.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, No. 311 PENNA. AVENUE.—ON FRIDAY MORNING, June 12th, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, at the residence No. 311 Pennsylvania Avenue, the entire stock of very superior Household Furniture, comprising a great variety of articles nearly new, and of good style.
DAVIS & McILWAINE, Auct'r