

The Union as it was: The Constitution as it is:

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 28.

Ar Reading matter on every page.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION IN ILLINOIS.

The vote in Illinois upon some of th articles of the new Constitution is so close that the ballets cast by the soldiers in Halded. But while the bank and the congressional apportionment clauses are still in doubt, the articles having reference to the unfortunate negro have been accepted by an almost unanimous vote. The proposition denying them the right of suffrage and holding office was adopted by nine tenths; and the clause absolutely excluding them from coming within the State was carried by nearly two-thirds of the votes polled.

That no negroes or mulattoes shall hereafter come into this State;
That negroes now in this State shall not vote nor hold office;
That the Legislature shall pass laws prohibiting negroes from coming to and settling in the State. The city of Chicago gave about 2,000

while Springfield (the home of President Lincoln) voted as follows:

The abolition press of the country, for its own purposes, has been informing its readers that the propositions were defeat- ludes to the Pennsylvania troops who pared. The Gazette, of this city, was quite ticipated in the battle of Fair Oaks in the jubilant the other day upon this point and following complimentary manner: claimed the result as a magnificent indica-

The result, however, is not very complimentary to the professors of Abolition ism. The heartless set of hypocrites are fall of tears for the poor slave; but while weeping their crocodile tears and inviting them to freedom from their masters they slap the door in the poor wretches. faces and shadhtely exclude them from breath-

Illinois having excluded them, Ohio and Indiana and the balance of the Western, and North-western States would scarcely receive them. What the suffering from the effects of his wound: West would not have, in this particular, he is in Philadelphia, at the Continental the Middle States would not be burdened Hotel. with; and after we have rejected these manumitted slaves, New England would hardly

open her arms to receive them. The same would be true of Pennsylvania, and those who would be most proscriptive of the unfortunate blacks would be the ypoctritical demagogues whose lamentations over their present condition are now borne upon every breeze. The Abolition press of no State in the confederacy made greater noise about Fremont's proclamation setting the slaves of Missouri free than Illinois; and yet she votes almost unanimously to exclude negroes who were born free from entering her borders. No set of Abolitionists in the Union made more noise over Halleck's order excluding negroes from his lines than those of Illinois; in a few months after, they deliberately go to the polls and deposit their votes, not for emancipation of the negro, but for his absolute annihilation. Such is the infernal spirit of canting Abolitionism

Old Ben Wade; the glorious Ben Wade is beginning to "have a rough time" of it. Ever since the traitor Vallandigham frescoed his forehead with the pithy sentence, "liar, scoundrel and coward," every puny fellow gives Ben a kick. It is the fate of all whipped bullies; when they are once beaten or cowed all the embryo bruisers in the neighborhood offer of War, you know, holds a pretty tight them battle. Like an old rooster that has been cock-of-the-walk for several hatchings, but who eventually goes blind of old age, when the young ones immediately commence knocking the feathers off of him, poor Ben is being used very roughly. Every puny whipster now is his peer. Even old Senator Dixon, of Connecticut, a gentleman who will not fight any longer than there is good reason for it, told Ben the other day, in open Senate, that his New England blood would no longer brook his insolence. He talked right and said there were certain men in every legislative body, who, by talent or some superior virtue, assumed legislative airs, and to dictate a course for others. He claimed no the superior of the sum of the superior of the sum of t the other day, in open Senate, that his such airs, and would not submit to them; ing. The taxes have been greatly innor would be submit to persistent misrepresentation. He did not like to have the
the price of a license to keep a store had been raised from \$80 to \$100.

The takes have been greatly increased; the writer stating one case where the price of a license to keep a store had been raised from \$80 to \$100.

He did not like to have the been raised from \$80 to \$100. Dixon) would not go as far as that Senator to not down the rebellion, or that he was in any way inclined to shield traitors. maker of Alencon, having lately offered was in any way inclined to shield traitors. He would go as far as any man. He would do anything to punish traitors and put down the rebellion. Ben had been blustering all the forenoon, but as soon as the old Yankee shook his fist at him, he commenced "eating his leek." Poor Ben; but yesterday his word would have stood among a world of bruisers, now lies he among a world of bruisers, now lies he there and none so poor as to be afraid of the content of t

THE TAX BILL. The Gazette styles our remarks in rela-

presented tax and tariff bills which have met the condemnation of even the respectable portion of the Republican press of days, a strange volume entitled "Sumupon the Governor by the laws of this State will be the last measure which he leck's army must be counted before the ty. Alluding to our remarks upon the to have 700,000 troops, and the South fate of the entire instrument can be deci- tax on coal, the Gazette inquirer: Will the 500,000: the object of the North to be the

ses while the other escapes? and we suspect very stongly that the former favored an exessive tax on coal, in order to punish Lowan for his revolt Potomac. Reserve army of 75,000 mer divided in the depots, arsenals, forts The propositions referred to are as folittle favor be would have asked from the majority, because he is with them in all majority in favor of the three propositios, tail of Charles Sumner.

A GENEROUS TRIBUTE.

Brigadier C. D. Jameson, writing to Dr. Puleston, military agent of our State, al-

"I cannot refrain from expressing to

Taking Illinois as an indication, let us reflect for a second upon the condition of the four millions of slaves if set free He was severely wounded in the

DISUNION SENTIMENTS.

As late as November 19, 1860, the New The Gazette very wisely remarked the York Tribune held that, "If the Cotton other day that all we had to do with these States shall become satisfied that they can prospective freemen was to provide them do better out of the Union than in it, we plenty of employment at fair wages, and insist on letting them go in peace. The they would get along charmingly. In Illi- right to secede may be a revolutionary movement, which was only rendered fruit nois we have an illustration of the sort of one, but it exists nevertheless." On the less by the fine Generalship of Banks in treatment in store for them, whenever 28th of the same month it said: "If the they arrive and seek to even enter the Cotton States unitedly and earnestly wish treatment in store for them, whenever they arrive and seek to even enter the State. Out there the people are considering how to get "plenty of employment they should and would be allowed to do defended Washington, secured Maryland, and drove Jackson down the valley. Mr. order to be successful, they have deter- to remain would be contrary to the princimined to encounter no negro competition. ples of the immortal Declaration of Independence." And on the 17th of December it said: "If it"—the Declaration of Independence—"justified the secession from the British Empire of three millions of colonists in 1776, we do not see why it would not justify the secession of five millions of Southrons from the Union in

> THE LAST SPEECH. The President of the United States, dur-

ing a recent visit to West Point, delivered the following "unpremeditated speech. In his own language he has been "browsing" around, but is evidently afraid to 'blab," for fear the Secretary of War might get after him. Mr. Lincoln said: "When birds and animals are looked at through a fog they are seen to disadvan-tage, and their size is greatly increased; ut when the fog clears away, the effect is diminished and they appear in their natural proportions. And so it might be with you if I were to attempt to tell you why I went to see General Scott. I can only say that my visit to West Point did not have the importance which has been extended. that my visit to west Foint did not have the importance which has been attached to it; but it concerned matters that you under-stand quite as well as if I were to tell you all about them. Now, I can only remark that it had nothing to do with making or of War, you know, noids a pretty tight rein on the press, so that they shall not tell more than they ought to; and I'm afraid that if I blab too much, he might draw a tight rein on me." (Laughter and

From St. Domingo. From all the accounts we have received, Spanish end of the Island of Hayti are restless under the harsh and unjust rule of and strategy. Our recent victory at White

A novel way of smuggling is re-

THE ART OF WAR.

Viewed in any light, whether as a pretion to the tax and tariff bills the shifts diction of wonderful accuracy, based upon peals to the citizens of that State for more of a demagogue, and attributes them to an the indications of nearly a year ago, or as troops, to report within ten days to the of a demagogue, and attributes them to an the indications of nearly a year ago, or as troops, to report within ten days to the unwillingness to bear our portion of the the result of a scientific examination of State Central Military Committee. He LATEST NEWS BE TELEGRAPH. tion falsehood; we shall willingly pay our and exact calculation of what should be share for the support of the government, their future movements, the work sposhare for the support of the government, their future movements, the work spoas we have already contributed more ken of in the following editorial from the towards the prosecution of the war than Philadelphia Press must be regarded as a for the purpose of enabling the Government, their future movements, the work spocate that in a certain contingency an additional number of troops will be required for the purpose of enabling the Governments. all the abolition calumniators in and about most remarkable production. Those who ment to send forward, from home locali all the abolition calumniators in and about most remarkable production. Inose who ment to send forward, from nome focal the Gazette office. What we complained have paid any attention to strategy and them to more active service near the seat of was that this abolition Congress tactics will regard it as the result of an intelligent investigation of the apparent aim the country will the country will schemes for various villianous purposes, of both armies, from which future events course the necessities of the country and now at the heels of the session, we have were foreseen with extraordinary clear-

We have had upon our table, for some tion; its sympathies are all for abolition; Schalk." In this book he devotes a chapthe interests of the tax-payer and manufacturer are of but secondary importance. reasons out, upon the principles of mili-The insolence of this abolition fanatic is tary science, the probable result of the only equalled by its impenetrable stupidi- pending campaign. He assumes the North Post please show how Mr. Wilmot could destruction of the Southern army and the have prevented it, if Mr. Cowan could sot? penetration into the heart of the repetitions wilmot is to be blamed becape he made with the Potomac, 200,000 men, base of operations the Potomac, orders to take Richmond, and why he is to be blamed in the promino effort in the matter, while Cowan did; to advance on North Carolina, and occupy Georgia. The army of Fort Monroe, 100, 000 men, base of operations Fort Monroe orders to co-operate with the Army of the

tionists. Wilmst could have obtained any towns, and scaports of the Eastern States. The Kentucky army of 100,000, base of operations the Ohio, with orders to clear Kentucky and Tennessee of the rebels, their vile schemes and purposes. With and to advance into Alabama. The army their viv schemes and purposes. With and to advance into Arabama. The army Cowel it is entirely different; just now he is being pursued by the entire abolition Mississippi, orders to clear Mississippi, orders to clear Mississippi and Arkansas of the rebels, adpack. The Gazette's County Convention. Sussourt and Atkansas of the receis, according to the South, cross the Mississippi the other day, joined in the cry, and in order to let the country see that Cowan for the Kentucky and Missouri armies, 50,000 men. to be distributed on the pasgress, they denounced him in the soundest The army of Port Royal, 50,000 men, terms—not because he had no attended to base of operations the United States fleet. the interests of his State, but because he with orders to occupy South Carolina.

The army in Western Virginia, 25,000. men, base of operations the Ohio, with orders to occupy Western Virginia. The rebel army be disposes in proper numbers for the Potomac, at Norfolk, at Richmond, in Southern Kentucky, in Southern Missouri, and on the Memphis and Huntsville 19-19, 24 to Pour Pouri and in Western

Railroad, at Port Royal and in Western Virginia Mr. Schalk anticipates two very remark able military movements—namely, the advance on Richmond, by way of Fortress tion of the advancement of unadulterated abolitionism; a splendid triumph over prejudice on account of color.

The result, however, is not very committee the result, however, is not very committee the result, and never once faltered, and only it must be remembered, last sum more than realized my fondest anticipations. They were in the thickest of the fight, and never once faltered, and only it must defeat the army concentration from expressing to down the battle of Corinth. The advance on Fortress Monroe, he says—writing, it must be remembered, last sum mer—must be irresistible. Whatever may be its loss, whatever may be the difficulties in its way, our army must surmount them: and absolutely exclude them from breathing the free air of Illinois.

under the poor wretenes, laces and end of their forces by the right choice of their forces by the right choice of their forces by the right choice of their fines of operations; by acting continuous to the content of their forces by the right choice of their fines of operations; by acting content of their fines of operations.

central positions, and by act-ng with superior force against each isola-ed Union army. The battles of Ball Run. Col. Morgan, we understand. Is still Winchester, Front Royal and Cross Key. show how literally the rebels have carried out this plan of warfare. And then comes the reasoning of the author as to the effect of the Potomae campaign, when the rebel army has driven back the army which Gen. Banks commanded. They would advance on Washington by way of Point of Rocks or cut off the line of communication in the rear of Baltimore, or make an advance in o Southern Pennsylvania beyond the Al leghenies. This was evidently Jackson's idea; in winning his victory on the Shen andoah he accomplished a fine stragetical

Schalk reasoned out a rebel victory, and perhaps by the looks his reasoning was right. The energy and skill of the Northern commanders changed the result and spoiled his prophecies.

Let us turn to the West. Our author's reasoning here is of more interest to us

now than on the Potomac, and it will b seen how remarkably accurate he has been in his anticipations. When his book was written, the rebels were at Bowling Green and Columbus; Price was at Lexington, and Prentiss at Cairo. In the natural course of war, he says, Kentucky must be evacuated by the rebels, who would be forced out of Tennessee. The line of this forced out of Tennessee. The line of this eracuation is precisely at the line of Albert Nydney Johnston's retreat—along the rail road to Nashville, and from thence through Tennessee to a point in Northern Alabama, near Decatur. Here, he says, the first concentration of the Northern and Southern armies must take place. The rebel armies would leave Missouri and Arkansas, and give the united Union armies batsas, and give the united Union armies bat-tle. When we remember that this was a tle. When we remember that this was a conclusion based on scientific war principles, and formed months ago, its correctness is startling. The rebels did evacuate Missouri and a great part of Arkansas; Price and Van Dorn crossed the Mississippi, and united with the army that left Kentucky under Johnston. The battle of Shiloh was faught; not at December it is

Shiloh was fought; not at Decatur, it true, but at a point almost in the same latitude, and on the same line of retreat, as that marked out by our author.

THE BOOTS, SHOES, AND GAITERS There can be no harm in following the speculations of this ingenuous military student. If is scheme in regard to the Potomac army was spoiled by the skill and energy of Fremont and Banks, but our friends in Western Pennsylvania will be gratified to know that hall affair group. be gratified to know that had affairs gon on according to the books; had Jackso been strong enough to hold his place at Winchester, there would have been a great battle at Pittsburgh! It would have been en a great From all the accounts we have received, the greatest battle of the war, and, according to Mr. Schalk, the concluding one. His theories about the West will be read

ed, Sir Walter Scott said, "It can't be that the time would come when all London would be lighted with gas, said, "It is all nonsense: you might as well talk of the money or in nestage stamps. ported in the French papers. A watch-lighting London with a slice of the moon,

Appeal to Rhode Island. Governor Sprague, of Rhode Island, ap

require the Executive of this State and of other loyal States to adopt to keep to its proper standard the army of the United States. A resort to the power conferred will be called upon to adopt; but in view of that contingency. I again appeal to all good citizens to embrace this present op-portunity for voluntary service, which events now seem to foreshadow will be the last that will be afforded."

Trouble Brewing in the East. The last arrival from Europe brings an aportant rumor that the Russian government has addressed a circular to all its agents in the East, recommending them to make preparations for their departure, a rapture of diplomatic relations between St. Petersburg and Constantinople being imminent. It is further reported that Na-poleon intends to support the Emperor of Russia in his designs upon Turkey. So "the sick man" will soon be in greater trouble than ever, if rumor tells the truth.

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THROUGHOUT ALL SECTIONS OF the country the valuab e properties of the water are well known, Indigestion or Dyspepin, Constipation, Nervous Debility, Loss of Apetite, and Common Colds disappear before its enovating power. Unlike most mineral waters, t has a pleasant taste, with a pungency and liveliness, which makes it as agreeable as soda water. Sold wholesale and retail by SIMON JOHNSTON, jets Corner Smithfield & Fourth sis

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DISTRICT ATTORNEY - JOHN
M. KIRKPATRICK will be a candidate for nomination to the above office, before the next nominating Republican County Convention.

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CHEAPER THAN EVER HEARD OF IN THIS CITY,

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BLACK SILK SHAWLS & SACQUES. WHITE CRAPE SHAWLS.

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Pittsburgh, June 23, 1862. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the Banking
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je24-td JNO. E. PATTERSON, Cashier. GRAVEL, FELT, AND CANVAS

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BOY'S SHOES, Heavy, 30 CENTS. WOMEN'S LASTING GAITERS, 40

je21-tf

One Price Only. ITALIAN VIOLIN STRINGS

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puthern Account of the Battle at James Island Confirmed.

Severe Loss of the 5th Michigan and 79th New York Extensive Proparations for the Defence of Charleston. Organized Guerrillas in Missouri The Number of Federals in Arkan

de., de., de., de.

New York, June 27.—The steamer Philadelphia has arrived from Beaufort, and the Ericsson from Key West, with dates to the 18th, and from Port Royal to the 23d. The latter brings one hundred and eighty-one passengers, including General Benham and staff, and lifty-seven soldiers wounded in the late engagement on James Island, near Charleston The account of the fight copied from

the Charleston papers is correct. the Charleston papers is correct. The United States troops, under General Bearban, made an attack at four o'clock on the morning of the 16th inst., and were repulsed after four hours hard fighting, with a loss of six hundred and sixty-eight killed, wounded and missing. The Micharlest will be sixty and sixty men beit at roll call. The New York 78th gan Eighth had but two hundred and fifty men left at roll call. The New York 79th

York, and four companies of the 1st Reg dar Artillery, at Port Royal.

The Newbern Progress of the 21st reports the rebels at Kenston and Goldsbor ying on half rations, and frequently de-erting. Their force is small. The rebel d a portion of the railroad. It is reported that fifteen rebels were killed at Fisherville by the accidental ex-plosion of a shell, which had been thrown one of our gunboats, and did not burst

Sax Francisco, June 22.-A Unior Convention called by the Republican State Central Committee, met at Sacramento on the 27th, and nominated John Swett, of San Francisco, as a candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction. No other State officers to be elected this year. The interest centers a choice for members of the Legislature which elects a United States Senator. The Union

it the time it was fired

Democrats will nominate their candidate by the State Central Committee. They ill make vigorous efforts to secure the control of the next Legislature. The Breckinridge Democrats propose to andon their organization. Oregon dates to the 12th, report another great freshet, doing serious damage to the valley portions of that State. The

oasiness portion of Portland was inundated. Crowds of miners had commenced returning from the Salmon river, representing that district limited in extent and overcrowded. The total number of male emigrants

a California to Oregon and British Colambia is estimated since the year comneaced at 20,000.

Chicago, June 27,--A special to the Journal from Quincy says: The guerrilla parties which have been forming all the sarties which have been torming an the sinter in North-eastern Missouri, are now in effective shape and well armed, having a number of small cannon. They number about seven hundred. Part of this gang attacked a small party of State troops on Wednesday, near Monticello, killing eight and wounding a number more. Guerrill oss not ascertained.

MEMPHIE, June 25. The Little Rock emocrat says there are in Arkansas ten twelve thousand Federals scattered ver a large extent of country, the largest ody, 5,000 or 6,000 strong, being in the ricinity of Batesville. The latest advices state that they have crossed White River, and are retreating towards Missouri. STRICTLY PURE ARTICLES.

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Beware of Pediars and Pretenders, as the usian Pebble Spectacles are only for sale at a store. Aussian Peobles inserted in old frames, if de.

Russian Peobles inserted in old frames, if de.

in 23

Cresson Springs, Cambria Co., Pa. Cresson Springs, Cambria Co., Pa.

"IN DELIGHTFUL AND POP U"IN ON THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE SUMMIT OF THE Allerheny Mountains, 2,300 feet
above the level of the ocean, will be open for
guests from the 10th of June till the 10th of Octcher. Since last senson the grounds have been
greatly improved and beautified, and a number
of Cottages have been erected for the accommodation of families, rendering Cresson one of the
most romantic and attractive places in the State. Of
the seeker of pleasure, and the sufferer from
heat and disease, will find attractions here in a
first-class Livery Stable, Billiard Tables, Ten-pin
Alleys, Baths, etc., together with the purest air
and water, and the most magnificent mountain
seemery to be found in the country.

kets, good for the round trip from Philadel-57 60; from Pittsburgh, \$3.05.

First Edition. Second Edition

FROM BEAUEORT AND KEY WEST GEN. BENHAM UNDER ARREST Further from James' Island. Waiting for Reinforcements.

> THE ENEMY HEAVILY BEINFORCED. Major General Fremont Relieved of his Command.

New York, June 27 .- The New York Express says that Gen. Benham is undertood to be under arrest with orders to reort to Washington. It is stated that Gen. Hunter left James Island on the 12th, leaving Gen. Benham

in command, with orders to make no ad- wounded. vance towards Charleston without rein forcements or further orders. It was reperted by deserters that the whole rebel force at Secessionville was

but two battallions with six guns mounted and seven more ready for use. The reconnoissance was made on the troops have not in force returned from the

men left at roll call. The New York 79th also suffered severely. The Union troops were obliged to retreat, under cover of the gunboats.

Colonel Perry, of the 48th New York oblineers, died at Fort Pulaski, on June 18th, of apoplex y.

General Brennan, from Key West, was expected daily at Port Royal.

The Ericsson landed the 7th New Hampshire, four companies of the 19th New York, and four companies of the 18t Reg. ments drove the gunners from the guns, and some even penetrated the works: but the other regiments failing to support them, they had to retire after holding the battery

In the meantime Col. Williams coming to their support, was seperated by a marsh from the Fort and exposed to a severe fire from some rebel guns in the woods. His troops, consisting of the Third New Hampshire and Third Rhode Island regiments, fought nobly, and met sit with considerable loss. For three quarters of an hour not a gun was fired from the fort, and the prompt presence of a few hundred men would have carried, but they were not there, and our troops had

Another account confirms the above in the main, but states that the Massachn-setts regiment did well. Our loss is given at 84 killed, 366 wounded, and 124 miss

Our camp is now within range of the fire of gunboats, and in safe condition. Entrenchments are being thrown up while we await reinforcements. Gen. Brannan's troops, to the number of 2,000, had arrived from Key West, at James Island, but our forces must be largely reinforced before operations can

The rebels are constantly receiving additional troops, and preparations for the defence of Charleston are being made. A letter from Beaufort states the loss of the Third New Hampshire, at 6 killed and wounded, and of the Eighth Michigan

The same letter reserts that Commodore Dupont says he can take Charleston with five gunboats. He will run by Fort Sumter and the other fortifications without a loss of more than two of his boats, and with the others shell the city.

A letter from an officer of the 48th New York regiment gives the aggregate losses. York regiment gives the aggregate losses

28th Massachusetts—Killed, 8: wounded, 79th New York—Killed, 6; wounded, 50: missing, 40. 46th New York—Killed, 5: wounded, 14

nissing, 16.
7th Connecticut—Killed, 13: wounded o: missing, 2. 7th and 8th Michigan—Total in both regiments, 169. Total loss in killed, wounded and mising, 617.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, June 27.—General John C. Fremont having requested to be relieved from the command of the first army corps of the army of Virginia, because, as he says, the position ginia, because, as he says, the position assigned him by the appointment of Major General Pope as Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Virginia is subordinate and inferior to those held by him, and to remain in the subordinate command now assigned would, as he says, largely reduce assigned would, as he says, largely reduce his rank and consideration in the service, it is ordered, by the President, that Major General Jno. C. Fremont be relieved from command; second, that Brigadier General Rufus King be, and he is hereby assigned to the command of the first army corps of the army of Virginia. in place of General

the army of Virginia, in place of General Fremont, relieved by order of the Presi-EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Мемриіз, June 25.—The railroad fro ALEMPHIS, June 20.—The railroad from Columbus, Ky., to this city, is now in operation, and in a day or two there will be a Railroad communication to Corinth and from there to Huntsville, Ala. Enough rolling stock has been secured to commence Over 1,500 have taken the oath

allegiance since the occupation of this All is quiet at Corinth. That point is to be garrisoned by two divisions, and it reported that Gen. Halleck will soon return to St. Louis.

General Lew Wallace and staff left

here yesterday to visit their homes.

Gen. M'Clernands Division is still ackson, Tenn. A fleet of steamers, with supplies for Gen. Curtiss' army, has arrived and will be escorted to White River, Ark., by a strong

Major Parks and Aldermen Robinson, ilgeree and Hurlbot have taken the oath, out the remainder of the Board hang Our troops have visited Moultrie county,

Gen. Bragg was to take command Vicksburg on the 18th inst. Gen. Schuyler Hamilton has resigned n account of ill health and will be suc ceeded by Gen. Rosencrans.
It is reported that there are 30,000 rebel troops at Vicksburg under command of Bragg and Pillow.

The Grenada Appeal says that Vicks-burg will be held at all sacrifices, and that all the non-combatants have been sent The Vicksburg Citizen says that the sebel force at Supella has been greatly in-creased and their camps is much im-

The Citizen publishes a letter from the Lieutenant Commanding the gunboat Winona, to the authorities of Rodney, Miss., warning them that if the Federal Miss., warning them that if the Federal transports were fired upon from batteries at New Morthel Point, the same punishment will be visited upon the town as upon the city of Grand Gulf, to which Gen. Carell replied that his batteries were located at the best points, and that he shall fire whenever he changes. fire whenever he chooses. It is now noted that Gen. Rosencran takes command of Gen. Pope s corps de armee instead of General Hamilton's Di-

Sr. Louis, June 27.—Balmoi & Weber, extensive music dealers and publishers, were arrested to day by the Provost Marshal, and committed to the Military Prison, and their establishment was closed, for selling secosh masse.

New York, June 27.—The following is a partial list of casualties near Charles—the 100th Pennsylvania volunteers:

100. A—Wm Claffey, Sergeant John Elliott, Noah E Sewell and Caleb Joseph,

ounded. Co. B-Robert E Reed, wounded; corp Co. B—Robert E Reed, wounded; corp John & Watson and corp W A Anderson, killed; Hugh Wilson, Fred Bander, John C Moore, John O Walton, Thos E Miles, Henry Dillaman, wounded.
Co. E—A Reed, killed; corp Wm Harlan, corp Nathan Offett, Geo Montgomery, John S Barber, George Maxwell, John S Dick, Saimuel George, Jesse B Shaner, wounded.

Co. F-Corp lames S Patterson, killed;

Dan Herbert, wounded.
Co. G—Sam B Campbell, Geo W Wash abaugh, wounded.
Co. H—G Whitestone, C H Stausbury, wounded.
Co. K—Thomas Gorman, killed; First
Lieut. Jos. Gilladel, wounded.
Co. L.—Second Lieut. Samuel Morrow,
killed; First Lieut. John P. Blair, wounded:
ed; sergt. Henry H. Robinson, wounded:
Robert Davis, wounded.
Co. M—Thomas Eba, David Meredith,
m.
Peter Harrison, killed: Thomas Williams

Peter Harrison, killed; Thomas W WASHINGTON, June 27.—As far as heard from to-day at the War Department, all was quiet in every direction.
Information from the Shenandoah Valley, received from other than official sources, leads to the belief that Jackson's

point at which they were last seen by our The stories concerning him are various, and among them is one that he is repairing damages and prepraring to secure the wheat and rye crop of the valley, which is represented to be good. The reports about the enemy occupying the country between Manassas and Strasburg in any force are untrue. There may, however, be rebel pickets at the settlement heretofore temporarily occupied by our

troops, DIED: In Cincinnati, June 24th, CAPT, WILLIAM T. BARK, of this city, aged 37 years. The funeral will take place from the Depot, this afternoon at 3½ o'clock. His friends, and the friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend. Carriages will be on Grant street, oppo-

site the Depot. On Friday, 27th inst, ANNIE COCHRAN, wife of John E. Cochran, in the 25th year of herage. Funeral will take place on Sunday, 29th inst from her late residence, Covington street, Lawrences ille, to proceed to St. Mary's Cemetery. CHARLES H. SUPER, DRUG GIST

CORNER PEAN AND SAIT CLAIR STREETS,

FRUIT SYRUPS.

Of the finest quality to the trade, in any quantititles to suit purchasers

Fountains refilled at the shortest no ticiland warranted to give entire satisfac-

EMBROIDERY SALE,

Monday, June 2d, Everything to be closed out at REDUCED PRICES. IN COMPLIANCE WITH OUR ESTARsale in our Retail Department; our entire of

EMBROIDERIES AND LINEN HAND-KERCHIEFS. Most of these good were hought in Job lots at very low prices, and having been shown only in our wholesale rooms are perfectly fresh and cloan. Such as are soiled we will sell at

EXTRA LOW PRICES. Ladies who intend leaving the city this summer will find this a very favorable opportunity of supplying themselves with such articles as they may need. We begleave to say that our assortment has never been better, and is just such a one as will meet the requirements of a first class city trade. As our new room will be open next week, our ustomers will find it much more pleasant to seet goods than it has been hearthfus

DWARD S. GOLDEN, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Kittanning, Armstrong Co., Pa. The unsettled business of the late firm of Golden and Fulton will be attended to exclusively by Mr. Golden. MATON, MACRUM & CO-

NO. 17 FIFTH STREET. Wholesale & Retail Buyers to a large and varied stock of desirable goods just opened.

BOOTS AND SHOES, AT NO. 89 MARKET STREET, LOOK AT THE PRICES:

Ladies English Lasting Heel Gaiters for \$1,00 worth \$1,25.

Ladies English Lasting Congress Heel Gaiters for \$1,20, worth \$1,75.

Ladies English Lasting Congress Heel Gaiters \$1,20, worth \$2,00.

Ladies English Lasting Congress Heel Gaiters \$1,30, worth \$2,00.

Ladies Fine Goat Congress Heel Boots for \$1,37, worth \$1,62.

Ladies Fine Murocco Slippers for 50c., worth \$1,75.

Ladies Fine Kul Slippers for 75c, worth \$1,12.

All other goods in proportion. LOOK AT THE PRICES :

All other goods in proportio 39 Market street, near Market House PETRONA OIL WORKS LONG, MILLER & CO.,

WORKS AT SHARPSBURGH STATION. AL-LEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD. 23 MARKET STREET, FITTSBURGH. Manufactures of Illuminating and Lubricated Carbon Oils and Benzole. NO. 1 REFINED OIL, WARRANTED NON-EXPLOSIVE, always on hand. 003:19

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MANUFACTURE ALL KINDS OF ste.

Ste. Sand Stills, Blast Furnaces, Factories, Give particular attention to the construction of Engines and Machinery for grist mills, and for prights, mulay and circular assumidis.

Have also on hand, finished and ready for shipment at short notice. Engines and Boilersef systylescripts. description.

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Our prices are lew, our machinery manufactured
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