The Daily Ohio Statesman.

VOL. IX. NEW SERIES. COLUMBUS, OHIO, THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 11, 1863. NO. 309.

The Ohio Statesman:

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY

MANYPENNY & MILLER,

PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office Nos. 36, 38 and 40, North High St

TERMS INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

Daily	$6 00 per year
By the Carrier, per week,	12½ cents.
Tri-Weekly	3 00 per year.
Weekly, single copy,	1 75 "
Clubs of five copies,	7 50 "
" ten copies,	4 00 "
twenty copies,	27 00 "

Terms of Advertising by the Square.

One square 1 year	$50 00	One square 3 weeks	$4 00
One " 9 months	18 00	One " 2 weeks	3 00
One " 6 months	15 00	One " 1 week	1 75
One " 3 months	10 00	One " 3 days	1 00
One " 2 months	8 00	One " 2 days	75
One " 1 month	5 00	One " 1 insertion	50

Displayed advertisements half more than the above rates.

Advertisements leaded and placed in the column of "Special Notices," *double the ordinary rates.*

All notices required to be published by law, legal rates.

If ordered on the inside exclusively after the first week per cent, more than the above rates; but all such will appear in the Tri-Weekly without charge.

Business Cards, not exceeding five lines, per year, in title, $2 50 per line; outside $2.

Notices of meetings, charitables ocieties, fire companies &c., half price.

All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance. The rule will not be varied from.

Weekly, same price as the Daily, where the advertisement is the Weekly alone. Where the Daily and Weekly are both used, then the charge for the Weekly will be half the rates of the Daily.

No advertisement taken except for a definite period.

M'COLM, MILES & M'DONALDS,

(SUCCESSORS TO GEO. & WM. McDONALD)

GROCERS,

No. 124 South High Street.

Proprietors of the Columbus Powder Magazine,

AGENTS FOR SALE OF THE MEDBURY WHITE WHEAT FLOUR.

Agents for Sale of Gardner, Phipps & Co.'s Sugar Cured Hams.

DEALERS IN

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES

Of every description, Imported and Domestic.

Fine Wines, Cordials, Liquors, Segars, Olive Oils, Sardines, &c. All goods delivered free of charge.

McCOLM, MILES & McDONALDS,

may15-d1y. No. 124 South High st.

SUNDRIES.

NO. 1 MESS MACKEREL Pickled Salmon Smoked Salmon, Smoked Halibut, Hominy, "Samp," Cranberries, "Dayton Crackers," Sap Sago, English Dairy, Nutmeg, Pine Apple and W. R. Cheese; Burnett's Flavoring Extracts; Canned Green Corn, Green Peas, Pine Apple, &c. For sale by

McCOLM, MILES & McDONALDS,

may15-d1y. No. 124 South High st.

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of "Geo. & Wm. McDonald," was this day dissolved by mutual consent, having disposed of our entire interest in the Grocery business to

McColm, Miles & McDonalds,

who will continue the business at the old stand, and are duly authorized to settle the business of the old firm. In severing our mercantile connection with the public we would return our warmest thanks for their long and generous patronage extended to us through so many years. Ill health on the part of our Mr. Geo. McDonald induced by too close an application to business for more than 22 years, renders this change necessary.

To our old friends we would say that the new firm possess all the faculties for business enjoyed by us, and will spare no pains to merit their future favors.

GEO. & WM. McDONALD.

Columbus, O., May 1st, 1863.

may15-d1m

FURNITURE MANUFACTORY

JACOB FISHER, HAVING PURchased the entire stock and business of Messrs. Shoedinger & Brown in the Furniture Manufactory,

No. 162 South High Street,

will continue the business at the

SAME STAND AS HERETOFORE,

and solicits the custom of the old patrons of the establishment and the public generally. All business will be

PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO!

and Furniture manufactured or repaired promptly according to order.

J. FISHER is also engaged in the business of an

Undertaker,

to which he will give special and prompt attention.

ap26-1y.

CHARLES W. BAKER,
ENVELOPE MANUFACTURER

29 BEEKMAN STREET.

THE UNDERSIGNED would respectfully inform his friends, customers, and the trade generally, that he has again resumed business at his old location, No. 29 BEEKMAN STREET, and that his entire establishment, which was destroyed by fire in August last, has been rebuilt, and furnished with NEW and IMPROVED PATENT MACHINERY, for the manufacture of every variety of ENVELOPES.

He feels assured that his present facilities will enable him to offer such inducements to buyers, as can not fail to be satisfactory.

CHARLES W. BAKER,
29 Beekman St., New York.

may1643mo.

FRENCH'S HOTEL,

On the European Plan,

CITY OF NEW YORK.

Single Rooms Fifty Cents per Day.

City Hall Square, corner Frankfort Street,

(OPPOSITE CITY HALL.)

Meals as they may be ordered in the spacious refectory. There is a Barber's Shop and Bath Rooms attached to the Hotel.

Beware of RUNNERS and HACKMEN who say we are full.

H. FRENCH, Proprietor.

Feb. 27, 1863-d1y

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS.

WOOD & PEROT,

1131 RIDGE AVENUE,

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.,

OFFER for Sale upon the Most Favorable Terms, NEW and BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS in great variety of IRON RAILINGS for CEMETERIES, RESIDENCES, etc., of Wrought and Cast Iron, and GALVANIZED IRON and BRASS TUBING; IRON VERANDAHS, BALCONIES, STAIRS, COUNTERS, FOUNTAINS, GATES, COLUMNS, HITCHING POSTS, LAMP STANDS, VASES, TABLES, FLOWER STANDS, SOFAS, CHAIRS, STATUARY, ANIMALS, and all other Iron Work of a Decorative character. Designs forwarded for selection. Persons applying for same, will please state the kind of work needed.

may31-d3m

FAIRBANKS'S

STANDARD

SCALES

OF ALL KINDS.

Sold in Columbus by

KILBOURNE, KUHNS & CO.

☞Be careful to buy only the genuine.

jan20'63-d1y

Summer Arrangement.

1868. 1868.

EAST.

CENTRAL OHIO

AND

Steubenville Railroads,

OFFER THE

Shortest, Quickest and Most Reliable Route

TO

Pittsburgh, Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington City, Philadelphia, New York and Boston.

Direct connections are made at Bellaire with the

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD,

And at Pittsburgh with the

Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

Trains leave Columbus daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Columbus via Central Ohio R. R. 4:15 a. m.; will stop at all stations when signaled; arriving at Bellaire at 10:35 a. m.; Baltimore 6:00 a. m.; Washington City, 8:00 a. m. Night trains daily to Philadelphia and New York; also connects at Bellaire for Pittsburg, Harrisburg, Philadelphia and New York.

NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Columbus via Steubenville, 4:15 a. m.; arrives at Steubenville, 12:00 m.; Pittsburgh, 3:20 p. m.; Harrisburg, 2:00 a. m.; Baltimore, 6:15 a. m.; Philadelphia, 6:35 a. m.; New York via Allentown, 9:35 a. m.; via Philadelphia, 12:00 m.

NEW YORK EXPRESS via STEUBENVILLE—Leaves Columbus, 11:15 a. m.; arrives at Steubenville, 5:15 p. m.; Pittsburg, 8:00 p. m.; Harrisburg 5:45 a. m.; Baltimore, 11:30 a. m; Philadelphia 10:20 a. m.; New York, 2:00 p. m.

DAY EXPRESS via CENTRAL OHIO R. R.—Leaves Columbus, 3:40 p. m.; will stop at all stations, and arrive at Bellaire, 10:00 p. m.; Grafton 2:55 a. m; Piedmont, 6:50; Cumberland, 8:35; Martinsburg, 11:45; Harper's Ferry, 1:03 p. m.; Baltimore, 5:00; Washington City, 9:35; Philadelphia, 10:30 p. m. Night trains to New York daily. Arrive at Pittsburg, 5:10 a. m; Harrisburg, 12:45 p. m.; Baltimore, 5:35 p. m.; Philadelphia, 8:25 p. m.; New York, 10:00 p. m.

Splendid Sleeping Cars on Night Trains.

Passengers desiring tickets by the above routes via the Pennsylvania Railroad or Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, should be particular to ask for them via Bellaire or Steubenville.

I. A. HUTCHINSON,
General Passenger Agent

june7

BROOKS, STEARNS & CO.,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN

Fine & Staple Groceries,

Foreign and Domestic Fruits,

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR,

Pure Wines and Liquors

FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.

Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

NO. 273 SOUTH HIGH STREET,

Columbus, Ohio.

All goods delivered free of charge to any part of the City.

DAVID W. BROOKS,
JOHN STEARNS,
N. MERION.

dec2-tf

BENNO SPEYER'S

BANKING HOUSE,

Commission, Forwarding and Notarial Office;

GENERAL PASSENGER AGENCY

FOR THE

Bremen, Hamburg and Havre Steamers;

AND ALSO

RAILROAD TICKET AGENCY, EAST AND WEST.

Nos, 7 & 9 West Third St.,

(Corner Main),

Cincinnati, Ohio.

dec19-tf

Cincinnati Law and Collection Office,

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1840.

THOMAS POWELL,

Attorney at Law,

AND

COLLECTION OFFICE,

NO. 9 MASONIC TEMPLE,

CINCINNATI.

Remittances in all cases made immediately on the collection of any claim.

The following references are given by permission of the parties, with whom Mr. Powell has for many years been acquainted.

Nicholas Longworth, Esq.
Samuel N. Pike, Esq.
Joseph G. Butler, Esq.
W. B. Smith & Co.
Baker & Von Phul.
Tyler, Davidson & Co.
Hon. W. B. Caldwell, Ex-Chief Justice, State of Ohio.
D. W. Corwin, late King, Corwin & Co.
Clark, West & Co., 121 and 123 Duane St., N. Y.
Samuel S. Bowman & Co., 17 John St., N. Y.
Wm. H. Powell, Esq., No. 45 East 22d St., N. Y

dec21'62-tf

NEIL HOUSE.

Opened Sept. 16th, 1862.

IMMEDIATELY

Opposite Capitol Building, High Street,

Columbus, Ohio.

Is Now Ready for the Reception of Guests.

WALSTEIN FAILING, PROPRIETOR.
JOS. F. CULBERTSON, ASSISTANT.

sept18'62-d1f

COAL OIL! COAL OIL!

FOR SALE AT REFINERS' PRICES by the barrel.

W. H. RESTIEAUX,
106 South High Street.

jan29'tf

The Ohio Statesman

Resolutions of the Kentucky Legislature, re-affirmed by the Democrats of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and adopted by the Democrats of the New York Legislature.

The following are the resolutions appended to the address of the Democratic members of the New York Legislature:

Resolved, That as representatives of the Democrats of New York we cordially concur in and adopt as our own the platform of principles in regard to national questions which was originally declared by the Legislature of Kentucky, and has since been adopted and re-affirmed by the Democrats of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and which is as follows:

Resolved, That as our institutions are assailed by an armed rebellion on one side, which is being met by the sword, and on the other by unconstitutional acts of Congress and startling usurpation of power by the executive, which we have seen by experiment can be corrected by the ballot-box, policy as well as principles requires that our people shall await the process of reform which is slow but sure, and refrain from all unlawful and unconstitutional acts, which have already brought terrible calamities upon the country, while they invoke the aid of all patriotic men to assist in averting the evils that threaten our free institutions

Second. That this State has ever been, is now, and will remain in future, devotedly true to the Constitution of the United States and to the Federal Government established by it, and is determined to maintain them with her utmost power against both domestic and foreign foes, and to this end we declare that all possible constitutional efforts shall be made to suppress the present rebellion.

Third. That we recognize a manifest difference between the Administration of the Government and the Government itself—the one is transitory, limited in duration to that period of time for which the officers elected by the people are charged with the conduct of the same; the other is permanent, intended by its founders to endure forever.

Fourth. That in the exercise of the right to differ with the federal executive, we enter our solemn protest against the proclamation of the President of the United States, dated the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, by which he assumes to emancipate slaves in certain States, holding the same to be unwise, unconstitutional, and void.

Fifth. That we declare our determined opposition to a system of emancipation by the States upon compensation to be made out of the treasury of the United States, as burdensome upon the people, unjust in its very nature, and wholly without warrant of the Constitution.

Sixth. That we declare that the power which has recently been assumed by the President of the United States, whereby under the guise of military necessity he has proclaimed and extended martial law over the States where war does not exist, and has suspended the writ of *habeas corpus*, is unwarranted by the Constitution, and its tendency is to subordinate civil to military authority, and to subvert our system of free government.

Seventh. That we deem it proper further to declare that we, together with the truly loyal people of the State, would hail with pleasure and delight any manifestations of a desire on the part of the seceded States to return to their allegiance to the Government of the Union, and in such event cordially and earnestly cooperate with them in the restoration of peace and the procurement of such proper guarantees as would give security to all their interests and rights.

Eighth That the soldiers composing our armies merit the warmest thanks of the nation. Their country called and nobly did they respond. Living, they shall know a nation's gratitude; wounded, a nation's care; and dying, they shall live in our memories, and monuments shall be raised to teach posterity to honor the patriots and heroes who offered their lives at their country's altar. Their widows and orphans shall be adopted by the nation, to be watched over and cared for as objects truly worthy a nation's guardianship.

Ninth. That New York will adhere to the Constitution and the Union as the best, it may be the last, hope of popular freedom, and for all wrongs which may have been committed or evils which may exist will seek redress, under the Constitution and within the Union, by the peaceful but powerful agency of the suffrages of a free people.

Tenth. That we hail with pleasure and hope the manifestations of conservative sentiment among the people of the Northern States in their elections, and regard the same as the earnest of a good purpose upon their part to cooperate with all other loyal citizens in giving security to the rights of every section and maintaining the Union and the Constitution as they were ordained by the founders of the Republic.

Eleventh. That whenever it becomes practicable to obtain a convention of all or of three-fourths of the States, such body should be convened for the purpose of proposing such amendments to the Federal Constitution as experience has proved to be necessary to maintain that instrument in the spirit and meaning intended by its founders, and to provide against future convulsions and wars.

Twelfth. That we condemn and denounce the faults of the National Administration and the encroachments of the Abolitionists; and also most thoroughly condemn and denounce the heresy of secession as unwarranted by the Constitution and destructive alike of the security and perpetuity of the Government and of the peace and liberty of the people, and do hereby most solemnly declare that the people of this State are unalterably opposed to any division of the Union, and will persistingly exert their whole influence and power under the Constitution to maintain and defend it.

Thirteenth. That the laws of this State must be maintained and enforced, and that it is the duty of the constituted authorities of the State to see to it that by all constitutional means this indispensable end shall be maintained.

[From the N. H. Patriot, June 3, 1863.]

Ex-President Pierce on Free Speech and A Free Press.

We copy the following most forcible article from the Burlington, Iowa, *Argus* of a recent date:

THE TYRANT'S PLEA.—In times of revolution like these, when bad and foolish men govern, the life, liberty and property of the citizen become the sport and jest of men "dressed in a little brief authority, who play such tricks before high heaven as make the Agels weep." The Administration justifies its assumption of arbitrary power, and its disregard of all our constitutional and Heaven-deeded rights, and is seeking to reconcile the people to the loss of their freedom, by offering the ancient and threadbare apology of State necessity, or as some of its minions flippantly call it, military necessity.

Has Mr. Lincoln so poor an opinion of the intelligence of the American people as to suppose that he, or his paid editors and orators can make them believe that the arrest and incarceration of such well-known patriots and devoted Union men as Wall, of N. J., Vallandigham, of Ohio, and thousands of others, are necessary to the success of the diplomacy or arms of his Administration! * * None. No one so believes, except the fanatical Abolitionists (the men of one idea), or those who are the incurable victims of passion and prejudice.

But our principal object in referring to this subject to-day, is to invite the attention of our readers to the subjoined truthful and eloquent peroration of a speech made by Franklin Pierce, late President of the United States, some years since, and which will be found in the *Congressional Globe:*

"Mr. President—This plea of 'State necessity,' let me remind gentlemen, is as old as the history of wrong and oppression. It has been the standing plea—the never failing resort of despotism. The great Julius found it convenient when he restored the dignity of the Roman Senate, but destroyed its independence. It gave countenance to, and justified all the atrocities of the inquisition in Spain. It gave utterance to the stifled groans from the Black Hole of Calcutta. It was written in tears upon the 'Bridge of Sighs' in Venice; and pointed to those dark recesses, upon whose gloomy portals there was never seen returning foot-print.

"It was the plea of the austere and ambitious Stafford in the days of Charles the First. It filled the Bastile of France and lent its sanction to the terrible atrocities perpetrated there. It was the plea that snatched the mild, eloquent and patriotic Camille Desmoulins from his young and beautiful wife, and hurried him upon the hurdle to the guillotine, with thousands of others equally unoffending and innocent. It was upon this plea that the greatest of Generals, if not of men (you cannot mistake me), I mean him, the presence of whose very ashes, within the last few months, was sufficient to stir the hearts of a continent—it was upon this plea that he abjured that noble wife who threw around his humble days light and gladness, and by her own lofty energies and high intellect, encouraged his aspirations. It was upon this plea that he committed the worst and most fatal act of his eventful life. Upon this, too, he drew around his person the imperial purple. It has, in all times, and in every age, been the foe of liberty, and the indispensable stay of usurpation.

"Where were the chains of despotism ever thrown around the freedom of speech and of the press, but on this plea of 'State necessity?' Let the spirit of Charles the Tenth and of his ministers answer.

"It is cold, selfish and heartless, and has always been regardless of age, sex, condition, services, or any of the incidents of life that appeal to patriotism or humanity.

"Wherever its authority has been acknowledged, it has assailed men who stood by their country when she needed strong arms and bold hearts, and has assailed them when maimed and disabled in her service, until they could no longer brandish a weapon in her defense.

"It has afflicted the feeble and dependent wife for the imaginary faults of her husband.

"It has stricken down innocence in its beauty, youth in its freshness, manhood in its vigor, and old age in its feebleness and decrepitude. Whatever other plea or apology may be set up for the sweeping, ruthless exercise of this civil guillotine at the present day, in the name of Liberty, let us be spared this fearful one of 'State necessity,' in this early age of the Republic, upon the floor of the American Senate, in the face of a people yet free."

The good book tells us that "Words fitly spoken are like apples of gold in pictures of silver," and these of ex-President Pierce are certainly of that character. They are most appropriate, and show how general and natural it is for Democrats at all times, and on all occasions to oppose tyranny and despotism.

We recollect with great distinctness the impression produced upon our mind by the perusal of the speech of ex-President Pierce, from which the above extract is made, at the time it was delivered—although more than twenty years ago. We have not the *Congressional Globe* of that period now at hand for reference, but if we recollect aright, the speech was delivered during the session of 1841-2, not long before General Pierce resigned his seat in the United States Senate. How strange it must now seem to him that the plea of "State necessity" of which he then spoke, is at this time not merely removing from office and proscribing from public employment for opinions' sake, but with armed violence, in defiance of law and of the most sacred Constitutional rights, arresting and hurrying away for imprisonment in military "bastiles" the most patriotic and able men of the land? In fact, there is no assurance and no reason why the blows of the same "necessity" which are now striking them down, may not, whenever those who claim the power to judge and execute deem it desirable for their purposes, reach even him, or any of us.

In connection with this, let us see also what General Pierce said, on the same subject, fifteen years afterward, when power was in his hands. He was then President, as fully in all respects what the political friends of the present Administration now claim for it, the "Government" of the country, and as fully entitled to the "unconditional submission and support" of every citizen "in all of his policy and measures," as President Lincoln is. And he then was the most fiercely and falsely assailed public servant who ever braved a storm of obloquy for his country's good. But notwithstanding this, there was no change of his views on the great question of Free Speech and a Free Press, without which everybody knows there can be no Free Government. In his Annual Message to Congress, Dec. 2, 1856, President Pierce said:

"Perfect liberty of association for political objects, and the widest scope of discussion, are the received and ordinary conditions of government in our country. Our institutions, framed in the spirit of confidence in the intelligence and integrity of the people, do not forbid citizens either individually or associated together, to attack by writing, speech, or any other methods short of physical force, the Constitution and the very existence of the Union. Under the shelter of this great liberty, and protected by the laws and usages of the Government they assail, associations have been formed in some of the States of individuals who, pretending to seek only to prevent the spread of the institution of slavery into the present or future inchoate States of the Union, are really inflamed with desire to change the domestic institutions of existing States. To accomplish their objects, they dedicate themselves to the odious task of depreciating the Government organization which stands in their way, and of calumniating, with indiscriminate invective, not only the citizens of particular States, with whose laws they find fault, but all others of their fellow-citizens throughout the country who do not participate with them in their assaults upon the Constitution, framed and adopted by our fathers, and claiming for the privileges it has secured, and the blessings it has conferred, the steady support and grateful reverence of their children. They seek an object which they well know to be a revolutionary one. They are perfectly aware that the change in the relative condition of the white and black races in the slaveholding States, which they would promote, is beyond their lawful authority; that to them it is a foreign object; that it cannot be effected by any peaceful instrumentality of theirs; that for them, and the States of which they are citizens, the only path to its accomplishment is through burning cities, and ravaged fields and slaughtered populations, and all there is most terrible in foreign, complicated with civil and servile war; and that the first step in the attempt is the forcible disruption of a country embracing in its broad bosom a degree of liberty, and an amount of individual and public prosperity, to which there is no parallel in history, and substituting in its place hostile Governments, driven at once and inevitably into mutual devastation and fratricidal carnage, transforming the now peaceful and felicitous brotherhood into a vast permanent camp of armed men like the rival monarchies of Europe and Asia. Well knowing that such, and such only, are the means and the consequences of their plans and purposes, they endeavor to prepare the people of the United States for civil war by doing everything in their power to deprive the Constitution and the laws of moral authority, and to undermine the fabric of the Union by appeals to passion and sectional prejudice, by indoctrinating its people with reciprocal hatred, and by educating them to stand face to face as enemies, rather than shoulder to shoulder as friends."

And in the same Message, Gen. Pierce uttered these prophetic words of warning, which, although disregarded at the time, are now impressed upon our minds by their full and terrible fulfillment in the fatal calamities which are now come upon us:

"I confidently believe that the great body of those who inconsiderately took this fatal step, are sincerely attached to the Constitution and the Union. They would, upon deliberation, shrink with unaffected horror from any conscious act of disunion or civil war. But they have entered into a path which leads nowhere, unless it be to civil war and disunion, and which has no other possible outlet."

PORT HUDSON.

Port Hudson is about twenty-five miles above Baton Rouge, on the east side of the Mississippi. It is a point where a bend forms almost a right angle, thus completely commanding the river both ways. On the north, for a distance of eight miles, it is protected by an impassable swamp, which is bounded on the side nearest Port Hudson by Thompson's creek, the hither bank of which is a precipitous bluff, crowned by an intrenched abattis. This abattis extends from the river eastward, till it joins a series of intrenchments nine or ten miles in extent, sweeping to the south in a semi-circle till they rest upon the river on the crest of a range of high hills. The country in the rear is rolling, and possesses many natural advantages in favor of the enemy. Between Baton Rouge and Port Hudson is a long stretch of territory difficult of access at all times, being covered by dense woods and under growth, and abounding in bayous and marshes. The place, both by nature and art, is unquestionably one of great strength. The southern people in the vicinity call it their Gibraltar, and profess to believe it to be impregnable.

The water defenses of Port Hudson are said to consist of eight batteries numbering between twenty and thirty guns. One of these batteries is stationed on a bluff eighty feet high. Another is planted just below the mouth of Thompson's creek. The most of the guns are 24's, 32's and 42's, but there are one or two one hundred and twenty pounders. The land defenses were chiefly built after the advance of the Federal forces to Baton Rouge. They mount in all some thirty or forty guns, some of them of heavy calibre, and in addition to these there are at least four field batteries which can be readily moved to any part of the works. The position seems to be entirely inclosed in a series of fortifications of the most elaborate and formidable character, but whether there are any interior lines remains to be revealed. The probability, however, is that the rebels would scarcely rely on a single line, and that the exterior intrenchments include several others, as was found to be the case at Vicksburg. Indeed, the general plan of the defenses at Port Hudson appears to be the same as the point just mentioned, the only deviations being such as required by the variation in the surface of the country.

Port Hudson District is commanded by the able Major-General Franklin Gardner, a veteran soldier and an able officer, who was assigned to duty there on the 27th of December last. A portion of his staff is as follows:

Lieut. Alce Dupre, Aid-de-Camp; Lieut. T. F. Willson, A. A. G.; Capt. J. M. Spratley, A. Q. M.; Capt. John J. Wheadon, A. C. S., and Lieut R. M. Rogers, Ordnance officer.

The troops of the post were until recently, if they are, not now under command of General Beal.

MERCHANT TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,

NEIL HOUSE,

(OPPOSITE THE STATE CAPITOL,)

MARCUS CHILDS, Proprietor.

THIS LARGE AND MAGNIFICENT Establishment is one of the most complete in the West, and has just been filled with a large and well selected stock of

WINTER GOODS,

which will be found to excel anything ever before offered in this market. In the Custom Department I employ none but the best Cutters and Workmen, and all orders will be speedily filled, and

Warranted to Fit and be Well Made.

MILITARY GENTLEMEN

Will find at this Establishment all the necessaries required for a complete outfit, and my facilities and prices are such that I can defy competition in this line.

READY MADE CLOTHING

AND

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

Will be found in great variety, having the largest stock of this kind ever brought to this city, all of which I invite the public to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

REMEMBER!

My Store is opposite the Capitol, in the New Neil House Building, and is one of the finest Store Rooms in the country. A visit to it will repay any one for the trouble.

dec19-d6m MARCUS CHILDS.

DR. ROBERT THOMPSON,

Surgeon and Physician.

OFFICE HIGH STREET, NORTH OF BROAD (No. 16).

Residence No. 45, Southwest Corner of Front and Gay Streets.

☞ Dr. T., as heretofore, treats all diseases of the Eye.

Columbus, May 30, 1863-d&wtf.

HIRAM TUCKER,

Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in

"Tucker's Patent Spring Bed."

THESE Beds are particularly noted for their Cleanliness, Ease and Durability, and are warranted to give perfect satisfaction. HIRAM TUCKER,

mch27-d3m No. 2 Revere Block, Boston, Mass.

WILKINSON'S,

No. 110 West Fourth Street,

BETWEEN VINE & RACE.

MERCHANTS AND BUSINESS MEN ARE RESPECTFULLY ADVISED THAT MY House is now fully systematized, and ready for the entertainment of the business community.

THE EATING COUNTER,

On the first floor, will be under my personal supervision, and will be kept well supplied. Gentlemen having but a few minutes to spare from business, will find ready cooked,

Oysters in every style, Game, Meats, etc

From 10½ o'clock A. M. until 11 P. M. I solicit a share of business patronage.

WM. WILKINSON.

Dec. 21, '62-tf.

JOHN L. GREEN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

—OFFICE

No: 1 Odeon Building:

nov29'62-d1y

TELEGRAPHIC.

Morning and Noon Dispatches.

From the Rappahannock.

NEW YORK, June 10.—The Herald's Washington dispatch says Stuart's cavalry repulsed an attempt to cross the Rappahannock, and that the engagement has been magnified into a severe battle.

The Times estimates Stuart's force to be fifteen thousand. They have been massing and supplying themselves since the battle of Chancellorville at Brandy Station, five miles south of Culpepper.

It is understood a raid in Maryland and Pennsylvania is contemplated. We have a force of cavalry and artillery equal to that of the rebels, with several thousand picked infantry under Russell of Massachusetts, and General Ames of Maine. Pleasanton, Kilpatrick, Buford, Davis, Gregg, Dufries and a host of other superior cavalry officers, are in command, Pleasanton being chief in command. His force doubtless reached their destination Tuesday.

The Washington Republican says Hooker's army is wide awake. Lee has found out within a few days that he can neither advance or retire without fighting.

A Washington dispatch says the wounded in the cavalry fight will be comfortably quartered and provided for at Alexandria on Wednesday morning. The wounded in the recent reconnoissance across the Rappahannock, thirty in number, were lodged in an army square hospital in Washington to-day.

The Herald's special from Headquarters Army of the Potomac, June 9, says: Everything remains quiet here. Fredericksburg remains in possession of the rebels, and their forces display themselves on the heights, but without arms or any indication of offensive operations. This morning a brigade of the enemy left the city and moved off over the heights. Their purpose is unknown. Ammunition trains can be seen packed on the hills about a mile from the city, but no camps are visible. The rebels are busily engaged throwing up intrenchments, and evidently intend to oppose any further advance of our troops. Skirmishers of the two armies are but a few rods apart, and rebel flags are placed within rifle shot of our line of battle.

Firing has been heard in the direction of Kelley's Ford this forenoon. It is also reported that Col. Davis, of the cavalry, is wounded. It is also reported that the enemy's cavalry have attempted to cross at Beverly Ford, above Rappahannock Station, and that a brisk engagement is progressing there.

Three thousand Texans have been added to Stuart's command, to serve as riflemen, and all rebel cavalry collected in the vicinity of Culpepper. Lee has also moved up in that neighborhood with a large column of infantry, and it is thought by many that Stuart will dash upon Maryland for the purpose of diverting our attention, while Lee follows across the Rappahannock with his forces and attacks us in the vicinity of Stafford Court House.

The troops are in good spirits and ready for fight.

ACROSS THE RIVER BELOW FREDERICKSBURG, June 9.—The rebels have at least thirty thousand infantry and a large force of artillery before us, but it is questionable whether, with this great strength, they could drive us from our position. Rebel sharpshooters have established themselves under cover of an old extreme right of our pickets, and annoy us somewhat by their constant efforts to pick off our men. A few shells from our battery dislodged them for a time, but they are sure to return.

A member of the 15th Alabama regiment managed to elude the pickets last evening and came into our lines, surrendering himself as a deserter. He was removed to army headquarters.

Whatever may be Hooker's object in this present demonstration, he keeps his own counsel thoroughly, the army obeying orders without knowing exactly what orders mean or what the next move will be.

All quiet this morning.

Reported Surrender of Vicksburg—Execution of Spies.

MURFREESBORO, June 9.—A lady from Shelbyville arrived to-day, and says that a report of the surrender of Vicksburg and the garrison of twelve thousand men was prevalent in the rebel camps. A later arrival confirms this rumor. The lady states that the rebel papers have had published particulars of the capitulation.

Col. Lawrence Williams Orten, formerly Lawrence Williams, Second U. S. Cavalry, Gen. Bragg's chief of artillery, and Lieutenant Dunlap, of the rebel army, were arrested and hung as spies last night at Franklin, under the following circumstances: They made their appearance at Franklin in full Federal uniform and horse equipments of Colonel and Major, and presented themselves as inspectors of the United States army, having orders from Assistant Adjutant-General Townsend, and countersigned by Rosecrans, to inspect the fortifications of this department. Col. Watkins grew suspicious of them, and communicated his doubts to Colonel Baird, who telegraphed to General Rosecrans if any such persons held commissions in the army. Rosecrans replied in the negative. On finding themselves detected, the rebels confessed. Documents of a treasonable nature and contraband information were found on them. General Rosecrans ordered a court-martial, and this morning they were hung. Colonel Baird telegraphs that they were spies of no ordinary character, who confessed that they thought their fate just, and died like brave soldiers. Orton was a cousin to General Robert E. Lee, and was a brother of Williams, late on McClellan's staff.

Organization of Negro Troops.

ST. LOUIS, June 9.—By special authority of Adjutant-General Thomas, Gen. Prentiss has detailed Col. Pride, of the 33d regiment, to superintend the organization of colored regiments in his department. The order has been fully indorsed by Gen. Schofield, who has directed all the officers of the department to afford all proper facilities for the discharge of this duty. Col. Pride has also obtained permission from Gov. Gamble to enroll and remove from the State all negroes desiring to enlist, except those belonging to loyal owners.

NEW YORK, June 9.—The Post's Hilton Head letter gives Col. Montgomery's report, which is to the effect that his expedition destroyed a vast amount of cotton, rice and other property, and brought off seven hundred and twenty five slaves. They had some sharp skirmishing, in which the men behaved splendidly. The Post's letter puts the value of the property destroyed at $1,000,000.

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