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Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, MAY 11, 1863.

THE NEWS.

The rumors that reached us last evening from Philadelphia, of the probable capture of Richmond by Gen. Keyes, caused manifestations of the liveliest excitement in Chicago. Large numbers were disposed to believe it, from a knowledge of the situation on the Nansemond, and at Suffolk.

Our doubts will soon be settled. The report, also, which comes from the same source, that Hooker had again recrossed the Rappahannock, prepared to give Lee another trial, has an air of truth about it, and we are disposed to believe the report. If this be true, it greatly strengthens the theory which places Richmond in our possession. Events thicken, and we may have lively and satisfactory times at once, although a general *blueness* pervaded during Thursday and Friday.

We publish from the Richmond papers, liberal extracts from their accounts of the sweeping gallopade of Stoneman's cavalry. It seems to have performed its work admirably. The raid created a great panic in Richmond, and if Stoneman had but known the situation of affairs in that city, he would have doubtless galloped in, gobbled up Jeff. Davis and his co-conspirators, and safely delivered them to the order of General Dix at Fortress Monroe. We hope the thing has been done notwithstanding.

The painful rumor comes that several well known correspondents of leading journals are among the missing on the tug recently destroyed and sunk while attempting to run the rebel batteries at Vicksburg. Among their names, given elsewhere, appears the name of our own correspondent, Mr. A. H. Bodman. We are happy to know that this is an error, as far as Mr. Bodman is concerned. Our last letter from him, a few days before the disaster, was dated "Ninety miles below Vicksburg." He is now with the advance column of Gen. Grant. We shall hope that others of these gentlemen named have been equally exempt, and that nothing worse has befallen any of them than to be captured by the enemy. Only a few days will be required to settle happily, as we trust, the suspense of their anxious friends.

The information received early Saturday of a great victory by Grant at Port Gibson, Mississippi, is fully confirmed by an official despatch from that gentleman. He also sends another dispatch, that Grierson is doing a big business in the interior of Mississippi.

The reported disaster, from rebel sources, to Col. Straight and his gallant little army we hope may prove untrue. It he penetrated as far as Rome, Ga., as stated by the rebels, he must have been at least 60 miles directly in the rear of Bragg's army.

Indian troubles seem to be renewed in Minnesota. The Sioux are said to have been engaged in more murders, of the most revolting character. They should be treated as they certainly deserve. It is pretty surely established that any mercy or kindness shown to Indians, is certainly to be repaid by cruelty to whites, without regard to sex or condition.

THE CANAL CONVENTION.

The arrangements for the great national Canal Convention to be held in this city on the 2d of June next, are progressing finely. From various sources the committee are satisfied it will be the largest assembly ever convened at the West. It is intended to be a mass meeting of all the friends of the enterprise. The invitations sent by the committee are merely intended to call the attention of prominent civilians, literary, military, and business men, jurists and other leading citizens to the subject, and it possible to secure their presence and influence. But, if by accident any one is omitted, don't let him stay away on that account, for he will be most welcome. Of course delegates from cities, towns, Boards of Trade and other public bodies are desirable, as securing more unity and efficiency of action. The importance of providing for the protection of the vast commerce of the lakes cannot be over-estimated and should secure the influence and if possible the presence of every leading citizen in the loyal States.

The War in North Carolina.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 8.—The steamer Wyoming arrived from Port Royal, but brings no news.

Last Wednesday Gen. Foster sent all the rebel families, forty in number, out of Newbern. The rebels refused to receive our flag of truce, and the families were left beyond our lines, and between ours and the rebel pickets, at a place called Core Creek. News from Newbern, N. C., of the 5th, says:

A report came inside the lines yesterday that the North Carolina banks refused to pay their assessment to the Confederate Government, in which determination they are sustained by Gov. Vance, who reiterates his threat to recall the rebel North Carolina troops.

On the 5th inst. Lieut. Col. Lewis, of the 3d New York cavalry, made a reconnoissance with a battalion of his regiment, from Newport to Petry's Mills, where Capt. Wharton's rebel company was stationed. Col. Lewis surprised the rebel camp and captured 36 horses, 14 prisoners, the company arms and equipments, without any loss on our side. Two rebels were killed.

The commanding General of this department having been officially apprised that Gen. Wield is coming hither to raise another brigade, informs the Secretary of War that he will not only give Gen. Wield all the assistance in his power, but will enter into the work cheerfully, believing the black troops will fight.

A large number of secessionist residents of Newbern were sent outside our lines this morning. The order for the expulsion of these people will be rigidly enforced throughout the Department. The rebel Gen. Garnett's brigade, attached to Gen. Hill's command, who remains in this vicinity, has gone to Virginia.

From New Orleans, Mexico and Havana.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The steamer Morning Star, from New Orleans the 30th, and Havana the 4th, has arrived.

Part of Gen. Banks' staff and his private secretary came as passengers—the latter with dispatches to the government.

The gunboat Huntsville was spoken of Moro Castle, having taken several prizes.

News had been received from the French headquarters in Mexico, to the 12th, saying that the French possessed all but a small portion of Puebla.

The United States schooner Annie had overhauled several suspicious vessels, which caused great excitement at Havana. A Spanish steamer was sent to investigate.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 9.—Arrived, ship Grace Darling, from Liverpool. Spoken March 25th, lat. 36 south, long. 81 west by ship Panther from New York for San Francisco.

There is an increased demand for groceries and metals suitable for the Washoe trade.

Free sales of eastern butter during the week at low rates. Coffee, advanced. Rio 34c.

Country demand for dry goods better. The wool trade receives full attention from shippers and factories. Prices are two and a half cents less than a week ago.

Lake Shore Railroads Consolidated.

CLEVELAND, May 9.—A convention yesterday, of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, Cleveland and Toledo, Cleveland and Erie, Buffalo and State Line railroads, agreed to consolidate their gross earnings, and make a *pro rata* division on the basis of last year's earnings.

Rebel Movement Towards Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, May 9.—It is reported that the rebel cavalry under Morgan and Wheeler are at Lexington, Tenn., moving toward Kentucky.

From Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 9.—The court martial in the case of Vallandigham submitted its decision to Gen. Burnside yesterday. It will be given publicity in general orders.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Reported Capture of Richmond by Gen. Keyes.

It is Said that the Federal Flag Now Waves Over the Confederate Capital.

Various Reports from General Hooker's Army.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1863.

Last evening's Washington *Star's* last edition contains the following:

"Information has been received at the War Department, stating that arrangements have been made for the return of the wounded of Hooker's army that fell into the hands of the enemy. They are now in a house near Chancellorsville. Medical supplies and attendants have been sent them, and as soon as the river is fordable they will be brought to Hooker's camp, and will then be forwarded to Washington or to their homes.

Gen. Dix telegraphs from Fortress Monroe that on an extra of the Richmond *Dispatch* of the 6th, found on a prisoner, was a pencil note, endorsed by a surgeon in one of the hospitals, to his wife, stating that the rebel loss was 18,000 in the late battles. From officers just arrived from Richmond we learn that on Monday last several members of the Richmond City Guard, which was composed of between 600 and 700 of the oldest citizens, returned to Richmond, reporting that their battalion was taken prisoners by Stoneman's cavalry, about fifteen miles from the city, on Sunday night, while on a reconnoisance to ascertain the cause of the interruption of travel, and released them on parole, Stoneman being then in no condition to encumber himself with prisoners.

The Richmond *Whig* of May 1st has an exultant article on the advance of Hooker across the river, and goes on to say, "The movement, so far as we can judge, appears to be a feint, while the grand attack is to be made on Lee's left flank. The forces lately marched out of Washington to Warrenton will probably join the attacking column.

It has been stated on what is believed to be good authority, that Hooker's army is numerically less than our own. Reinforcements from Washington may make it larger, but that is of little moment. A prospect of a general engagement occasions scarcely any excitement whatever in the Confederate capital. Lee and Jackson are abundantly able to cope with Hooker. If only three brigades of the enemy had crossed, and the river rise behind them, endangering their pontoon bridges, they may be promptly recalled, and the attack postponed for more auspicious weather, but we shall be painfully disappointed if they are permitted to return to the Stafford shore without molestation."

This evening's Washington *Republican*, of the last edition, contains the following: "Those who arrived from head-quarters last night, report the condition of the army to be as excellent as its most anxious friends could wish.

Hooker was in fine spirits and perfectly well satisfied with his recent achievement. All who have arrived here from the army unite in speaking of Hooker and recent operations in terms of the highest praise. Those who suppose that we have thus far met with reverse on the Rappahannock, will have to learn how sadly they are mistaken.

The President and Halleck, who visited Hooker yesterday, have returned, and the former is said to be agreeably surprised with the situation. Our killed, and wounded, and captured has been largely overstated heretofore. Almost continuous showers that are falling create inconvenience to our army in Virginia, but they will have a good effect in impeding the reconstruction of bridges and railroad tracks which have been destroyed by Stoneman.

The total number of wounded arriving here from Hooker's army up to 3 p. m., of yesterday, was two thousand. To-day several of the street cars are engaged in taking wounded from the steamboat wharf to the Baltimore depot, and from here they are being sent North, many of them to hospitals in and about Baltimore."

The *Chronicle*, of this morning, says: We have the best means of knowing that Gen. Hooker will soon demonstrate both his capacity and his patriotism, and lead the army to victory, thorough and complete.

LATER.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1863—9 P. M.

Saturday evening's last edition of the Washington *Star* contained the following:

We apprehend that those who imagine that the events of the past week upon the Rappahannock have materially damaged the efficiency of Gen. Hooker's army will ere long find themselves much mistaken. It will not be very long before the rebels will find that what they now claim as a victory, has damaged them vastly more than it damaged the Union army of the Potomac, from what will follow in this spring campaign in that quarter.

Stoneman on his return from his late brilliant cavalry raid re-crossed the Rappahannock at Kelly's Ford, and has rejoined Gen. Hooker at Falmouth. The distances traversed and the amount of work accomplished by the different columns of Stoneman's cavalry on their late mission establishes the fact as quite beyond the most daring and successful achievements of the rebel cavalry during the war.

It also contains the following letter, dated New York, May 9th: "We have just had an interview with the chief engineer of a Federal steamer, who was captured with his vessel by rebels, on the North Carolina coast some months since, and who was released from Libby prison, Richmond, on Tuesday last. He confirms in every respect the reports already received as to the panic occasioned in Richmond on Sunday and Monday last by the advance of Stoneman and his cavalry. The whole city, he said, was intensely excited, and people momentarily expected the advancing force to enter and occupy it, which they admitted could easily have been done. Some of our cavalry, who were captured on Friday, and taken to the Libby prison, reported that they had passed entirely through the entrenchments on the north side of the city, finding them empty, with neither a gun or soldier offering resistance. Two of these captured cavalry were captured within the city limits. The defences in other parts of the city were manned by old men and boys, upon whom no sort of dependance was placed by the inhabitants.

The officers of the prison told our informant, as he was leaving on Tuesday, that among the passengers on the train of cars captured by some of Stoneman's command, was Mr. Memminger, rebel Secretary of Treasury, who not being known was paroled with the other passengers. The prison officers frankly admitted that the raid was the most gallant exploit of the war. That they had been fairly beaten at their own game, and that besides, our cavalrymen had behaved themselves in a gentlemanly fashion.

Our informant, while on his way to City Point on Tuesday, saw a part of Longstreet's forces in retreat, with Federals in pursuit. He believes that some of Longstreet's troops are still in the Nansemond region, though rebel officers declared positively that his entire command had gone to help Lee.

As to the condition of affairs in the rebel capital, he confirms all that has been said by prisoners previously released. In the community at large, there is great suffering for want of the necessaries of life, while in Libby Prison scanty rations were served out for over two weeks before he was released. All the meat served to the men was putrid, and could not be eaten. The prisoners, upon protesting to the commissary officer, were informed that it was the best he had, that the rebels themselves had to eat it, and prisoners must expect nothing else. In the hospital attached to the prison, however, every effort was made to furnish wholesome food, and the sick were treated with all the kindness it was possible to bestow.

He says that the particulars of the Richmond bread riot, already published, do not average the magnitude of that affair, of part of which he was a witness from the windows of his hospital. Our informant states that the guard at the Libby Prison frequently expressed themselves sick of the war and generally disheartened, and some openly expressed the hope, after it was known that Hooker had engaged Lee's army, that the Yankees would finish the thing up this time, so that they might get to their homes in peace, and this was the feeling among all the soldiers with whom he conversed, not only in Richmond, but also at Salisbury, N. C., where, prior to his removal to Richmond, he was confined for some three months. At Salisbury he was a witness of the women's riot, of which we have already had some report, before proceeding to their attack on the storehouses where the heavy contractors had lodged their flour and other supplies. The women visited the city prison where two companies, one of North Carolinians, were stationed, and asked the Commandant, Capt. Waters, to furnish them a guard to protect them in their operations against the speculators. The Captain informed them that this was impossible, and advised them to apply to the Mayor. This they did not see fit to do, but proceeded along to their work, but while the commandant of the prison declined formally to furnish a guard, nearly all the North Carolina soldiers in the garrison, were that afternoon granted furloughs, as though prepared to help them in an emergency.

LATEST.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

PHILADELPHIA, May 10—11 P. M.

The Sunday *Transcript* of this morning says:

The afternoon papers of yesterday reported, by telegraph from Fortress Monroe, the capture of Richmond. Gen. Keyes is said to have commanded the attack. For some reason or other the authenticity of the report could not be ascertained from headquarters, notwithstanding the fact that every means was employed to secure the truth. The intelligence, however, we are inclined to credit. In the first place, we know that a forward movement was contemplated by way of the Peninsula as soon as Stoneman could be heard from. He reported at the White House on or before the 6th of May.

2d—We have intelligence from Col. Johnson, of the 16th Penn. regiment, to the effect that the troops at Fortress Monroe were ordered to break camp on the morning of the sixth of May, and were provided with rations for a long march. *This news has also been received by Col. Johnson's family, residing in this city.*

3d—We have a letter from Fortress Monroe to this effect:

FORTRESS MONROE, May 6th.

An advance is imminent. Several thousand troops from Suffolk reached here yesterday and to-day. They are on transports, and will proceed up York river to the White House. The gunboats cleared the way to the Pamunky river. Gen. Stoneman reports Richmond barren almost of troops.

Besides all this, unless the War Department and the generalissimo at headquarters be mad, the sure means of taking Richmond, and the time for doing it, have not been ignored. We quote the following in this connection from the *Bulletin* of yesterday:

"We learn from the editors of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* that one of their correspondents, who has returned from Washington, informs them that Hooker recrossed the Rappahannock in force yesterday, the men carrying eight days' rations with them. We also learn from another source that is vouched for as reliable, that Gen. Keyes has taken Richmond, having advanced upon it by way of Yorktown, and that the Federal flag now floats over the rebel capital. If this intelligence is true it proves that Hooker's falling back was a ruse, and that the real advance upon Richmond was to be made while Lee's army was on the Rappahannock.

If Stoneman has cut off the communication of Lee, as is reported, it will be a work of time for the latter to reach the Rebel capital. In the mean time Hooker is upon his heels. We have confirmation from a perfectly reliable source that Hooker has recrossed the Rappahannock.

Gold has been falling rapidly to-day, and this fact probably has resulted from the important movements reported above. We have no quotations of the precious metal since the reception of this important news. The telegraph is silent concerning the intelligence which is already startling Third and Chestnut streets, and exciting great enthusiasm.

The New York evening papers, the *Post* and *Express*, credit these reports, the *Post* observing that a dispatch to this effect has reached that city to-day. The Philadelphia *Dispatch*, of this morning, contains the following:

WASHINGTON, May 9—12 p. m.—On Friday morning last, Gen. Hooker re-crossed the Rappahannock with two *corps d'armee*. After reconnoitering the old position held by him at Chancellorsville, he found that the enemy had fallen back, leaving hundreds of his wounded behind and his dead unburied.

It does not credit the reports in circulation to the effect that Richmond has been captured by Gen. Keyes. It publishes a letter from a special correspondent, as follows:

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Yesterday afternoon a flag of truce was sent across the Rappahannock by Gen. Lee, with a letter to Gen. Hooker, in which it was stated that Lee's army was deficient in supplies, and their communication cut off, so that it was difficult to reinforce their commissary, rendering it necessary that Gen. Hooker should send over supplies for his wounded soldiers in the hands of the Confederates.

Medical and hospital supplies were sent over in response to this communication, which indicates plainly the great success of Gen. Stoneman's cavalry expedition.

An inspection of the ground upon which the late battle was fought shows the desperation of the rebels and their immense loss. Large numbers of their dead and wounded are upon the field in the wilderness, where the fire took place from shells from our batteries. A very large number of charred remains have been found. The suffering of the poor wretches must have been terrible.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The N. Y. *Times'* correspondent who accompanied Stoneman's raid, gives reliable particulars thereof. It appears his whole force crossed the 29th of April, at Kelly's Ford. Gen. Averill moved to the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, met two rebel regiments, who after a skirmish retreated towards Gordonsville. Only two of our men were wounded.

Gen. Buford crossed the Rapidan at Morton's Ford, Thursday, causing 1,600 infantry to retreat by Raccoon Ford, when Gen. Gregg soon afterwards crossed, and some minor captures were made.

On Friday our forces got close on the heels of a rebel force at Orange Springs, who to escape abandoned their wagons, provisions, &c. A rebel Lieutenant of Jackson's Staff, was here captured. On the 2d of May, Louisa Court House was occupied without opposition by Col. Kilpatrick, and a few rebel soldiers captured. The track of the railroad towards Gordonsville was destroyed for ten miles, two trains of cars burned, and the telegraph lines destroyed.

During the night a detachment of the 1st Maine cavalry, was attacked by rebels and two killed.

The enemy disappeared on the advance of a brigade. In the afternoon the command moved to Thompson's Four Corners. One party destroyed a portion of the road between Gordonsville and Charlotteville; another of four hundred men, under Col. Wyndham, proceeded to Columbia, on the James river, and destroyed five locks of the canal, boats, and five bridges, and a large quantity of commissary stores. The attempt to destroy the aquaduct was unsuccessful. Several hundred horses were taken. A party under Capt. Drumond of the 5th cavalry reached the river between Columbia and Richmond, destroyed the locks and levees, and set fire to the bridge across the James river.

Gen. Gregg proceeded to the Fredericksburg railroad, destroyed Ashland, the depot building and stock, a train of cars with provisions, and the telegraph. He sent a detachment to burn the railroad bridge over the South Anna, but it was strongly guarded by infantry, and the party fell back. Gen. Gregg returned to Thompson's Corners, but a portion of his command, under Col. Kilpatrick, moved eastward to the Central road, destroyed the bridge on that road over the South Anna, captured and destroyed a train of cars, culverts and rail oad track for miles, and then passed down to the Peninsula.

Another portion of Gregg's command, under Col. Hasbrouck Davis of the 12th Ill. crossed the roads nearer Richmond, destroying railroads, telegraphs, and bridge over Brook river, and railway trains.

Another detachment burned all the broken bridges over the South Anna, to prevent the enemy making a flank movement, and catching Stoneman in a trap. On the 4th, Hampton and W. D. H. Lee, with two brigades, attacked sixty of the 5th cavalry on picket duty near Stirmon hill. Their charge was met by a counter charge, and the rebels were temporarily repulsed, but, rallying, they captured seventeen of our men.

Our force captured thirteen of the enemy. Gen. Buford advanced, and the enemy fled On the night of the 4th Gen. Gregg moved to near Vanceyville, followed next day by Gen. Stoneman with Gen. Buford's command. Several army surgeons were here captured.

On the 6th the retrograde movement commenced, and crossing Racoon Ford, the whole party arrived at Kelly's Ford, on the morning of the 8th. Our whole loss was two killed, and not over fifty wounded and taken prisoners.

Negroes joined the column in flocks, and begged to be taken away. They everywhere gave us valuable information, acted as guides at several points, and furnished with unstinted hand all the food they had to our service.

NEW YORK, May 10.—The *Herald's* Washington dispatch says our loss in the recent battles is estimated at 11,000, and the rebel loss at 18,000. It is reported that Gen. Lee sent a flag of truce to Gen. Hooker, asking supplies for wounded federal soldiers, stating that his army was deficient therein, and his communication cut off. It is said medical and hospital supplies were sent.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 8.—Maj.-Gen. Dix and staff arrived this afternoon from York River, and informed us that Cols. Kilpatrick and Davis have arrived at Gloucester Point with 700 cavalry, without the loss of a man. The General sent a force to White House last night, and they succeeded in destroying the bridges above that place, and making important captures, including several prisoners.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The *World's* Washington special states:

When the President and Gen. Halleck received the intelligence of Hooker's recrossing the Rappahannock at 3 o'clock on Wednesday, they immediately proceeded to his headquarters at Falmouth, where they spent the night and most of the day, returning here on Thursday afternoon.

The report which found its way into print that 40,000 men from Heintzelman were sent to reinforce Hooker, is untrue; not a single man was sent.

The most reliable estimates of our loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, place it not in excess of 15,000.

Gen. Averill has been relieved of his command, for not keeping open the communication with Stoneman, and not following up the orders for his part of the cavalry expedition. Averill's friends are confident that he did nothing that cannot be fully justified.

The reported loss of a large amount of field artillery in Hooker's retreat is untrue. It is believed that our forces brought away more than they crossed with.

Hooker had nearly recrossed the Rappahannock before he heard the news in the rebel papers of the success of Stoneman's expedition.

But few of the wounded are arriving here. The cause of the delay is unknown.

The President told a member of the Cabinet, since his return from Falmouth, that he found Hooker's army in much better condition than he anticipated, and believed that the moment the weather cleared off it could again make a forward movement, if it should be so decided.

Among the improbable rumors brought by the boat this afternoon, was one that the enemy had commenced shelling Falmouth to-day, and another that Hooker commenced to cross again.

There has been no excitement in Washington to-day.

It is believed, in Washington, that the Conscription act will be immediately enforced, beginning with the State of New York.

The New York *Times'* special says: "Official confirmation has been received of the capture of the Richmond City Battalion, which was sent out to discover the reason for the suspension of intercourse with Lee. They were captured by Stoneman, about fifteen miles from Richmond.

Sixty-five rebel prisoners took the oath of allegiance, and more than a quarter of the prisoners will do the same."

One hundred and twenty of our wounded arrived in Washington on Friday.

The New York *Tribune's* dispatch states: "The wounded are all to be brought to Washington, and are arriving rapidly. Eleven hundred and seventy prisoners, captured at Chancellorsville, have been sent to Fort Delaware. Many of them wish to take the oath of allegiance.

Returned prisoners from Richmond state that Longstreet's force, comprising two divisions, were seen coming from Suffolk to Richmond when our returned prisoners were on the way down James River.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of the 7th, states that a rebel surgeon reports their losses at 18,000.

The *Herald's* dispatch states that the War Department has consented that wounded soldiers may go home to be nursed.

A correspondent of the *Herald* states that the 12th New Hampshire went into the fight with 580, and came out with only 150. The Vermont Brigade lost 300.

The *Herald's* special says: The latest rumor is that Gen. Heintzelman is to be placed in command of the Army of the Potomac in place of Hooker.

FROM MURFREESBORO.

Reported Disaster to Colonel Straight.

He is said by Reports to have been Captured at Rome, Ga.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MURFREESBORO, May 9, 1863.

We have news from rebel sources to-night, which if true, are of the most important character. It is said Col. Straight, of the 51st Indiana, who went from here some three weeks ago to join Gen. Dodge's expedition up the Tennessee, has been captured with 1,700 men. It is said he advanced as far as Rome, in Ga., destroying railroads, railroad bridges, and much property, but in falling back he was assailed by the enemy in greatly superior forces, and had with them five severe battles. The rebel report of his capture is considered very doubtful here, no confirmatory news from Gen. Hurlbut, having, as yet been received.

The Mobile *Advertiser* of the 2d of May, reports that the Union cavalry cut the connection between Jackson and Meridan, on the 27th ult.

FROM ST. PAUL.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. PAUL, May 9, 1863.

There are further reports to-day of Indians approaching the frontier settlements. For some time Sioux spies have been lurking about the Winnebago reservation, counseling with those of that tribe disaffected by the proposed removal. They were endeavoring to induce them to join in a war against the whites.

A party of Winnebago braves captured and killed three of the spies last Thursday morning. They cut out their hearts, chopped their bodies into small pieces and distributed them among the tribe, and held a grand war dance. The Winnebagoes have formally declared war against the Sioux and their new location, which will enable them to wage it.

There were ten spies in all. One that was killed, said they were sent from a large war party, who would be at the agency, a few miles above Mankato, in three days, if they did not return.

Troops have been sent, to guard against any attack, but the settlers are much alarmed. A portion of the Winnebagoes have been brought to Mankato, preparatory to removal. They are closely watched, to prevent an outbreak, and will be sent down the river next week. Part of the Sioux on Chayenne River, wanted to make peace, which tends to difficulty among themselves. The peace party returned to Devil's Lake. Indications are that small bands of Indians will harrass the frontier settlements, but no towns will be attacked.

From the South.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The steamer Circassian, from Wilmington, N. C., the 4th, has arrived. She has aboard Com. Forbes, captured off Sabine Pass by the steamer New London, and a lot of rebel prisoners captured from the rebel steamer Chattahoochie.

She reports that the iron-clads off Charleston are all ready for another attack.

The rebel Gen. Van Dorn Killed

NASHVILLE, May 9.—It is reported that Gen. Van Dorn was instantly killed by Dr Peters, of Maury county, yesterday at the house of the latter.

FROM GRANT'S ARMY.

Handsome Victory at Port Gibson.

A Painful Rumor from Vicksburg.

Late and Encouraging from Gen. Grant.

Official Dispatches from Gen. Grant.

Our Loss 100 Killed and 500 Wounded.

The Enemy's Loss Large, Including 500 Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The following has been received at headquarters:

GRAND GULF, May 3, via. MEMPHIS, 7.

Major General Halleck, General-in-Chief:

We landed at Baulingsburg, April 30th, and and moved immediately on Port Gibson. Met the enemy, eleven thousand strong, four miles South of Port Gibson at 2 a. m. on the 1st inst., and engaged him all day, entirely routing him, with the loss of many killed and and about 500 prisoners, besides the wounded. Our loss is about 100 killed and 500 wounded. The enemy retreated towards Vicksburg, destroying the bridges over the two forks of the Bayou Pierre, these were rebuilt and the pursuit continued until the present time. Besides the heavy artillery at this place, four field pieces were captured, and some stores, and the enemy was driven to destroy many more. The country is the most broken and difficult to operate on I ever saw. Our victory has been most complete, and the enemy is thoroughly demoralized.

U. S. GRANT, Maj. Gen. Com.

GRAND GULF, Miss., May 6th, 1863.

To Gen. Halleck:

I learn that Col. Grierson with his cavalry, has been heard of first, about ten days ago in northern Miss. He moved thence and struck the Railroad 30 miles East of Jackson, called Huston's Station. He then moved southwards towards Enterprise, demanded the surrender of the place, and gave an hour's grace, during which, Gen. Loring arrived. He left at once and moved towards Hazelhurst, on the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad, at this point he tore up the track. Then he passed to Bahola, ten miles farther south, on the same road, and thence eastward on the Natchee Road, where he had a fight with Wirth Adams' Cavalry. From this point he moved back to the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad to Brookhaven, ten miles south of Bahama, and when last heard from, he was three miles from Summit, and was supposed to be making his way to Baton Rouge. He had spread excitement throughout the State, destroying railroads, trussleworks and bridges, burning locomotives and railroad stock, taking prisoners and destroying stores of all kinds.

U. S. GRANT, Maj.-Gen.-Com'ding.

[Special Despatch to Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, May 9.

The following was received late last night from the Govenor:

GRAND GULF, Miss., 3d, via Cairo 8th.
To Hon. Jesse K. Dubois, Springfield, Ill.

We have gained a glorious victory at Port Gibson on the 1st inst. Enemy in full retreat. Our forces in close pursuit. Illinois troops as usual have behaved with the greatest gallantry. Loss on our side 150 killed and 500 wounded. We have taken 1000 prisoners, and the enemy's loss much greater than ours.

RICHARD YATES.

FLAG SHIP BENTON, GRAND GULF, MISS., May 3, 1863.—*Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy.*—SIR: I have the honor to report that I got under way this morning, with the Lafayette, Carondelet, Mound City and Pittsburg, and proceeded up to the forts at Grand Gulf, for the purpose of attacking them again, if they had not been abandoned. The enemy had left before we got up, blowing up their ammunition, spiking their large guns, and burying or taking away the lighter ones. The armament consisted of thirteen guns in all. The works are of the most extensive kind, and would seem to defy the efforts of a much heavier fleet than the one which silenced them.

The forts were literally torn to pieces by the accuracy of our fire. Col. Wade, the commandant of the batteries, was killed, also his chief of staff. Eleven men were killed that we know of, and our informant says many wounded, and that no one was permitted to go inside the forts after the action, except those belonging there.

We had a great fight for these forts, and it is with great pleasure that I report that the navy holds the door to Vicksburg. Grand Gulf is the strongest place on the Mississippi. Had the enemy succeeded in finishing the fortifications, no fleet could have taken them.

I have been all over the works, and found them as follows: one fort on Point of Rocks, seventy-five feet high, calculated for six or seven guns, mounting two seven-inch rifles, and one eight-inch and one Parrott gun on wheels, carried off. On the left of this work, is a triangular work calculated to mount one heavy gun.

These works are connected with another fort by a covered way and double rifle-pits extending one-quarter of a mile, constructed with much labor, and showing great skill on the part of the constructor. The third fort commands the river in all directions. It mounted one splendid Blakely, one hundred pounder, and eight inch, and two thirty pounders. The latter were lying bursted or broken on the ground. The gunboats had so covered up everything with earth that it was impossible to see at first what was there, with the exception of the guns that were dismounted or broken.

Every gun that fell into our hands was in good condition, with a large quantity of ammunition. This is by far the most extensively built works, with the exception of those at Vicksburg, I have yet seen, and I am happy to say that we hold them. I am dismounting the guns and getting on board the ammunition.

Since making the above examination, new forts have been passed nearly finished. They had no guns, but were complete of the kind as regards position, and had heavy field pieces in them.

DAVID D. PORTER, Acting R. A.
Com'd'g Mississippi Squadron.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, May 10, 1863.

The Belle Memphis has just arrived from Memphis bringing last evening's *Bulletin*. It contains the names of the army correspondents that were on board the tug that was destroyed in attempting to run the batteries at Vicksburg last Sunday night. They are as follows: Junius Brown and A. D. Richardson, N Y. *Tribune;* Mr. Colburn, N. Y. *World;* Mr. McCullough, Cincinnati *Commercial;* Mr. Betty, Cincinnati *Gazette*, and A. H. Bodman of the CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

I think there must be some mistake about Mr. Bodman, as he had a horse and went over to New Carthage by land, when the army moved across about three weeks ago. He may have come back to Milliken's Bend. It seems to be almost certain that all those on board are either lost or prisoners. Some may have escaped by swimming. I had this report Friday, but in consequence of its painful nature, withheld it till we should get something further.

News from Grant's army is cheering. When last heard from a portion of it was within twenty miles of Jackson and marching triumphantly forward. They had drawn rations for a long march, and belief is expressed that they are already in Jackson.

The Big Black River railroad bridge is destroyed.

Gen. Grant has already sent 1,900 prisoners to Milliken's Bend, and they are now on the way to St. Louis. There has been no disturbance on the river for several days. The Mary Forsyth brought up 350 bales of cotton last night—three hundred for St. Louis.

Com. Ellet's fleet is still at Mound City.

MATTERS IN KENTUCKY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAMP OF GILBERT'S BRIGADE,
NEAR MT. VERNON,
VIA MT. VERNON, KY., May 10.

Col. Gilbert assumed command in person of the 44th Ohio for a reconnoissance east and south of London. That serious business is imminent may be inferred from the fact that he ordered forward the balance of the mounted men of the regiment. News will be received to-morrow.

Parties of rebels, numbering from 60 to 300, have been infesting the southeastern counties for several weeks, and Gilbert is determined to sweep them out. The brigade is encamped on a fine ground near Mount Vernon, and will compare favorably in drill and discipline with the very best of the 9th army corps. Their chief trouble just now is scarcity of forage and subsistence—the Quartermasters and Commissaries of the division having succeeded in tangling everything up already.

The division officers would seem to have been selected with a special view to their incapacity. The supply trains of the brigade were withdrawn when they were expected to draw commissariat stores thirty or forty miles. Unless management of such matters betters, serious inconvenience will occur.

Order No. 38 is doing its work in the mountains. Citizens are becoming less backward in changing their rebel neighborhoods, and the military promptly arrests. Some twenty have been sent from here.

The 44th is nearly remounted, and would be quite, were it not for a few broken down horses furnished them. The new band of the 44th, composed of sixteen instruments, plays very well, and nightly attract admiring crowds of natives of all ages, sexes and colors.

The 104th, under command of Major Street, has improved wonderfully. Col. Reilly is still on the court-martial at Somerset.

FROM MADISON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, Wis., May 9, 1863.

Bids for erecting the north wing of the Capitol, and alying the foundation for the remainder of the building, were opened to-day. Jas. Liversey of Madison, was the lowest bidder, $50,850. There were seven other bids, the highest being only $200 below the amount appropriated, $63,000. Most of the bids were below $53,000. It was, though it had been feared there would be no bid, without the appropriation.

The Secretary of the Wisconsin Soldiers' Aid Society, sends the Governor the names of eighty Wisconsin soldiers, mainly of the 22d regiment, sick, in the Annapolis hospital.

Col. Dile, of the 30th regiment, in camp is seriously ill.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, May 9, 1863.

The scarred veterans of the 37th Illinois Volunteers, Lieut. Col. Black, arrived here to-day, and are encamped on their former Camp Jackson grounds. They were received with cheers on the street.

Gen. Hovey, of Illinois is in town, and expresses the most sanguine belief in Grant's ability to force the rebels out of their entrenchments at Vicksburg. Grant expects to cut off the railroad communication between Jackson and Vicksburg very soon. Information has been received of the parole of the sixteen men belonging to Co. E, of the 3d Iowa cavalry, captured by Marmaduke, near White Water Bridge, during the recent retreat, Capt. Spencer has been carried to Little Rock.

It is now positively declared by parties claiming to understand the intentions of the Government, that all the secesh lately arrested here, save two, will certainly be sent through the lines into Dixie. A large number of secesh females, wives and dependants of Confederate officers, have been arrested and imprisoned, among them the wife of Gen. Frost. These arrests cause considerable excitement here.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 9, 1863.

John Amburn and G. W. Sampson, living near Athens, in Mernard County, were arrested for treason by order of Gen. Ammen, and brought to this city last night, and lodged in jail. They have been arrested on affidavit, charged with being secessionists. It is claimed by Sampson's friends, however, that he is a loyal man, and has been arrested on the affidavit of secessionists.

Lieut.-Col. W. J. Wyatt, Capt. Joel M. Fanning, G. W. Fanning and Horace E. May, of the 101st Illinois, have resigned. Major J. T. Newman has been promoted to the position of Lieutenant-Colonel. Capt. Lesage, of the Meredosia Company, was chosen Major, and Lieut. C. A. Catlin has been chosen Captain of the Company lately commanded by Capt. May.

Col. Thos. Henderson has resigned the command of the 112th Illinois regiment, now in Kentucky. Lieut. Col. Bond takes his place.

One of the rebel General Price's officers is said to have reviewed a number of K. G. C.'s in Clark county, a few days since.

An immense Union meeting was held at Edwardsville, Madison county, yesterday. It was addressed by Judge Trumbull, Hon. Jehu Baker, Dr. Rutherford and a Captain of the 71st Ohio Volunteers. It numbered 8,000 people, and was the largest meeting ever held in the county, being much more numerous than that at which Tom Corwin spoke, two years ago.

Gen. Hovey says that Vicksburg must be captured in less than eight days. The affair at Port Gibson is more important than appears on the surface. The Union army has now got in the rear of Vicksburg, and the enemy must come out and fight.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, May 10, 1863.

The reports that our forces, under General Keyes, had captured and occupied the rebel capital, caused great excitement here, and still continues. The streets have been crowded most of the day, and the greatest anxiety is manifested for its confirmation.

The Governor has been officially notified by the authorities at Washington that all officers and men captured and paroled previous to April 1st, and all prisoners delivered at City Point up to May 6th, have been exchanged. The excess of prisoners is on our side. Col. Coburn, of the 33d Indiana, is among the last lot of prisoners released from Richmond, and is expected here to-morrow. Brig.-Gen. Thomas J. Crittenden, of this State, has resigned. The Indiana military agent, at Washington, reports the following losses in the 14th and 20th Indiana Regiments, in the recent engagement: 14th Regiment, 7 killed, 49 wounded and 2 missing; 20th Regiment, one killed, 21 wounded, and 4 missing. The 7th, 19th, 27th and 3d cavalry were also engaged, but no account of their losses have been received.

FROM CINCINNATI.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, May 10, 1863.

The report last evening that Richmond had been taken created the greatest excitement. The newspaper offices were beseiged for particulars until after midnight.

It was reported that Gen. Burnside had received news officially. General B. received three dispatches during the evening, giving the rumors at the East, but nothing from any official source. He telegraphed to Washington at last to learn the truth, but up to 10 p. m. he has received no reply. He says the news is possible, but not entirely probable

There is no decision in the Vallandigham case.

FROM MILWAUKEE.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, May 9, 1863.

A large mill belonging to the St. Croix Falls Lumbering Company, was burned at St. Croix Falls a few days ago. Loss $25,000. No insurance. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

Our city is in great excitement this evening over the report of the capture of Richmond.

The Sale of Five-Twenties.

PHILADELPHIA, May 10.—The subscription agent reports the sales of 5.20's for the week ending Saturday, at $8,000,000. The aggregate amount sold by Mr. Cooke and his agents in various cities and States, is $68,932,150.

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn street, is authorized to receive advertisements for this and all the leading Northwestern papers.

$1800 TO LOAN FOR TWO YEARS, AT EIGHT PER CENT, On Chicago City property. Apply to J. L. LEE, 66 Clark street. my11-d747-1t4tp

MASONIC.—There will be a Regular Convocation of Lafayette Chapter No. 2, R. A. M., this (MONDAY) evening, at the Masonic Temple, at 7½ o'clock. my11-d782 1t4tp H. G. CHASE, Secretary.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, At No. 150 North Dearborn-St., To have taken place on MONDAY, 11th inst., Is Postponed until TUESDAY, 12th inst., at 9½ o'clock. The entire Household Furniture of A. CHESTER, Esq., will be sold on TUESDAY, 12th inst., at 9½ o'clk, in which will be found Brussels Carpets, Etagere, one elegant Rosewood Book Case, Chairs, Tables, Stoves, Pictures, &c. Also, one Wheeler & Wilson Family Sewing Machine, with the usual supply of Chamber and Kitchen Ware. H. ALEXANDER, Auctioneer. my11-d764-2t

SAMUEL A. SARGENT, REAL ESTATE AGENT, Room No. 4, Metropolitan Block, CHICAGO, ILL. Having for several years devoted my entire attention and efforts to the selling of Real Estate in Cincinnati, with success, and having watched with a lively interest the rapid growth and increase of business and general prosperity of Chicago, induces me to establish a Branch office in this city. I trust, therefore, from the valuable acquaintance acquired in the course of business with capitalists in the Eastern cities and elsewhere, and strict attention to the exclusive business of selling Real Estate for others, at a reasonable compensation, to merit and receive a fair share of patronage. my11-d781-2w

NATIONAL 5-20 LOAN. PRESTON, WILLARD & KEAN, BANKERS. We are authorized to receive subscriptions at par for the United States Five Twenty Year Six Per Cent. Bonds, interest payable May 1st and November 1st in Gold. Interest will commence on day of subscription and receipt of money. We will receive in payment for these Bonds at par, without commission, Legal Tender Notes, or drafts on New York or Boston. Bonds will be forwarded by express or mail, as may be directed, within five to ten days from date of subscription. The Coupon Bonds are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1000, the Registered Bonds in same amounts. Also, $5,000 and $10,000. On and after July 1st, the privilege of converting Legal Tender Notes into the Five-Twenty Bonds at par, will cease. Parties wishing to secure a United States Bond AT PAR, paying six per cent. interest IN GOLD, Should send in their orders before that time. For further information inquire at our office, or address us by mail. PRESTON, WILLARD & KEAN, Bankers, corner Clark and South Water streets, Chicago. my11-d732-4tnet

MINERAL WATERS. CONGRESS WATER, EMPIRE WATER, KISSINGEN WATER, VICHY WATER. By box or single bottle. We also keep them on ice BLISS & SHARP, my11-d768-1t Apothecaries, 144 Lake street.

GRAVES & IRVINE, 78 Lake street, have received a fresh supply of Gingham and Silk Sun Umbrellas, GRENADINE VEILS, RUFFLED AND EMBROIDERED COLLARS, Silk and Worsted Embroidery, BRAIDS, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, CORSETS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, MITTS. Dress Buttons, Ornaments, Quilled Ribbons, &c. To all of which they ask the attention of cash buyers. 78 LAKE STREET.

GRAVES & IRVINE, 78 Lake street, call the attention of the Ladies to their new arrivals of Parasols and Sun-Umbrellas, BACK AND SIDE COMBS, In Jet, Steel and Gilt. COLLARETTE TIES, FANS, VEILS, &c., Which will prove well worthy an inspection. N. B.—A full line of Bradley's Skirts, THE GENUINE ARTICLE. 78 LAKE STREET.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.—By direction of the Hon. Secretary of the Interior, the undersigned will receive sealed bids for the purchase of any or all the lands hereinafter described, they being among the choicest and best Farming Lands in Minnesota. These lands comprise what are known as the "Winnebago Trust Lands," in the State of Minnesota, and will be sold to the highest and best bidder in tracts not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres each, under the provisions of a treaty concluded with the Winnebago Indians, April 15th, 1859, and an Act of Congress, approved February 21st, 1863, entitled "An Act for the Removal of the Winnebago Indians, and for the sale of the Reservation in Minnesota for their benefit." No bid will be entertained at a rate less than two dollars and fifty cents per acre. In case a bid is accepted the party making the same, will be notified as soon thereafter as practicable. If within thirty days after such notice the party shall fail to make payment to the undersigned, the land for which such bid was made will be subject for sale to any other person. Patents will be issued and transmitted to purchasers as soon after payment as the same can be prepared. Payments may be made either in cash, or in the certificates of indebtedness of the Winnebago Indians, issued by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the debts of said Indians, and secured to be paid out of the proceeds of the sale of said lands by the third article of the treaty above mentioned. The right to reject any or all bids is expressly reserved. All bids must be sealed and addressed to the undersigned, Washington City, D. C., and endorsed "Bid for Winnebago Trust Lands."

DESCRIPTION OF LANDS:

Sections 6, 7, 18, 19, 30, of Township 106, north of Range 23, west.
Sections 6, 7, 18, 19, 30, 31, of Township 107, north of Range 23, west.
Section 31, of Township 108, north of Range 23, west.
Sections 25 to 36, inclusive of Township 106, north of Range 24, west.
Sections 1 to 24, and Sections 27, 28 and 29, of Township 107, north of Range 24, west.
Sections 31 to 36 inclusive, of Township 108, north of Range 24, west.
Sections 25 to 36 inclusive, of Township 106, north of Range 25, west.
Sections 1, 2, 3, 11, 12 and 13, of Township 107, north of Range 25, west.
Sections 32 to 36 inclusive, of Township 108, north of Range 25, west.
All of Townships 106 and 107, north of Range 26, west.
Sections 31 to 36 inclusive, of Township 108, north of Range 26, west.
All of Townships 106 and 107, north of Range 27, west.
Sections 31 to 36 inclusive, of Township 108, north of Range 27, west.

Bids will be received as above invited until the 1st of July next, at which time all bids then received will be examined and acted upon. After the 1st of July next bids will be examined and acted upon at the expiration of each period of two months. WILLIAM P. DOLE, Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Washington City, D. C., May 4th, 1863. my11-d779-4w-2tew MAT

POTASH, POTASH. 50 Casks Prime Potash For sale by FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, my9 d669-3twMAT-net 24 and 26 Market street

HERRING'S Patent CHAMPION FIRE PROOF SAFES. HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR PROOF SAFES, WITH HERRING AND FLOYD'S PATENT CRYSTALIZED IRON. ap9-c273-n 40 STATE ST., Chicago.

GEO. G. POPE, late POPE & SLOCUM, 122 - - Clark Street, - - 122 Wholesale and Retail dealer in best brands CARBON OIL AND BENZOLE, LAMPS, &c. Sole Agent for Bidwell's Coal Oil Axle Grease. ap21 c531-3w w-FAM net 122 CLARK STREET.

ELECTRICITY. DR. IRONS Has devoted ten years to the investigation and employment of Electricity in curing diseases, and cures many that have resisted all other remedies, such as Paralysis, Rheumatism, Asthma, Bronchitis, Obstinate Constipation, Mental Depression, Seminal Weakness, Uterine Weakness, Impotence, and all those cases of weakness in the back or loins. SPERMATORRHOEA. Often in this distressing disease, brought on by colds excesses, &c., the glands and ducts are debilitated and relaxed, allowing the VITAL FLUID to ooze away, and pass off with the urine, producing great mental and physical disturbance, and if not timely arrested, causing premature decay and death. Medicines alone are inadequate to arrest this obstinate disease. Electricity, properly applied, in connection with another SIMPLE remedy, will always cure such cases, by stimulating the parts to healthy action, giving them proper tone. Persons living in the country can be furnished with a suitable instrument and instructions to cure themselves. Dr. Irons has for sale the most improved electrical instruments, and will impart instruction in their proper medical application. Office No. 4, over the Bank of Montreal, Nos. 44 and 45 Lasalle street. P. O. Drawer 6350. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. my3 d641-6t M.WAT net

New Advertisements.

J. H. BRUCE, 166 Lake Street, CHICAGO, ILL., J. A. BRUCE, 45 Hanover Street, BOSTON, MASS., Wholesale Dealers —IN— JEWELRY. THE ONLY EXCLUSIVELY WHOLESALE JEWELRY HOUSE IN CHICAGO. We have constantly on hand Jewelry of all qualities and prices, WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND PLATED-WARE which will be sold for cash at lower prices than at any other house in the Northwest. We are directly connected with manufacturers at Providence, R. I., and the senior member of the firm being in the Eastern market, continually getting up new styles of goods, customers have the advantage of buying at manufacturers' prices. CATALOGUES AND PRICE LISTS SENT ON APPLICATION TO J. H. BRUCE, 166 Lake-St., Chicago, Ill. [my11-d730-1t 1stp]

METAL WAREHOUSE. TIN PLATE, Sheet Iron, TINNERS' STOCK, VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., 199 & 201 Randolph street. mh20 b352 1y M-WAF net

HARDWARE. WILLIAM BLAIR & CO., 176 Lake St., Chicago, Importers and Jobbers of Hardware, Tinners' Stock, "Wheeling" Nails, &c., &c. my6-d548 M.WAF net

C. M. HENDERSON & CO., MANUFACTURERS And Wholesale Dealers —IN— BOOTS & SHOES, 32 Lake Street, Cor. Wabash avenue. [my4-d433 3t 2tew MAT-net]

BURLEY & TYRRELL, 48 Lake Street, 48 CHICAGO, Jobbers of WALL PAPERS! BORDERS, AND WINDOW SHADES. [ap15 c531-1't w-FAM net]

DR. JAMES, formerly of James' Hospital, Custom House street, New Orleans, established in 1850, and now of 86 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill. Specialist in the treatment of old Chronic, Mercurial, Blood and Skin diseases. Cures them without resorting to any poisonous drugs—uses no mercury, iodide potassa, arsenic or sarsaparilla—which drugs will not eradicate the disease, but dry it up in the system to break out at some future time in its most hideous form. In these diseases Dr. James uses A NEUTRALIZER, WHICH IS A POSITIVE CURE. Spermatorrhea, hereditarily entailed, or brought on from excess, causing loss of memory and imbecility, with all its deplorable train of symptoms, treated and radically cured by an infallible method, saving both time and expense. The only Infallible Cure for this Infirmity. This system is the same as used in Dr. James' New Orleans practice for the last fifteen years, and which gained him so great a reputation throughout the southwest. Those thus afflicted should apply immediately, and save themselves from the awful consequences of these terrible maladies. Dr. James' office and parlors are at 86 Randolph street, between Dearborn and State streets. Consultation inviolable. Office hours from 9 A. M. until 8 P. M. my9-d694-3tnet

MARRIAGE CARDS.—The latest style of MARRIAGE, AT HOME, CHURCH AND VISITING CARDS, and every branch of fine engraving highly finished by W. J. WHITE, 99 Washington-st., Between Clark and Dearborn street, Chicago. my4-d431 3twMAFnet

New Advertisements.

DEAFNESS. CATARRH, Diseases of the Eye, Ear and Air Passages. DRS. LIGHTHILL, Of 34 Saint Mark's Place, N. Y., HAVE OPENED AN OFFICE IN CHICAGO AT THE TREMONT HOUSE, ROOM 31, WHICH WILL BE UNDER THE SPECIAL CHARGE OF DR. C. B. LIGHTHILL.

Dr. Lighthill can be consulted daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., at his rooms at the Tremont House, Chicago. Patients will not be received except during the regular office hours, unless in cases of emergency or by special arrangement. Parties residing at a distance are hereby informed that a personal examination is requisite in every case before appropriate treatment can be instituted. Dr. LIGHTHILL'S recent work, "A Popular Treatise on Deafness, its Causes and Prevention," may be obtained of CARLETON, 413 Broadway, New York, and of all respectable Booksellers.

TESTIMONIALS: From Rev. John Nott, D. D. Professor in Union College, Schenectady, N. Y. SCHENECTADY, March 3, 1862. Dr. LIGHTHILL—Sir: Having been cured by you of a discharge in an ear, which has been very offensive of late, and as far back as I can remember always more or less so; and having been entirely restored to hearing since under your care, I feel that I cannot withhold this acknowledgment from any use it may be to others, especially as I have applied in vain to my family physician and other physicians of reputation. Yours truly, Rev. JOHN NOTT. Post Office address Fonda, Montgomery Co., N. Y.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, New York, Jan. 7th 1863. I have pleasure in testifying to the skill and kind attention of Dr. Lighthill, who has relieved me from a troublesome deafness of long standing, brought on by a severe cold. I shall be happy to answer any inquiries made by persons seeking information at my address as above. ROBERT CLIVE, Book-Keeper.

DELAVAN HOUSE, Albany, N. Y., March 7, 1863. To DR. C. B. LIGHTHILL. Dear Sir:—I take pleasure in certifying that you have effected a great deal of improvement in the hearing of my son, Marcus C. Roessle, who has, previous to your taking the case in hand, been quite deaf from the effects of Scarletina. As I know of many other cases, who you have cured and benefited, I have no hesitancy to recommend you to the public. I remain yours very truly, THEOPHILUS ROESSLE, Proprietor Delavan House, Albany, N. Y.

42 FIFTH-STREET, New York, June 25, 1862. DR. LIGHTHILL—Dear Sir: I take pleasure in testifying to the remarkable skill and judgment you displayed in the case of my daughter, who had been partially deaf, accompanied by discharge from the ears since early infancy, and is now, thanks to your treatment, able to hear as well as any one, while her ears are free from the discharge. Although it is nearly two years since she has been under your care, her hearing remains as good and her ears as sound as the day she left you. O. S. HOLLY.

CATARRH CURED. [From Rev. P. R. Russell, Lynn, Mass.] LYNN, Mass., Feb. 1st, 1862. I have been much troubled with catarrh of the worst type for some twenty years. It gradually grew worse, producing cough and hoarseness, destroying the sense of smell, and breaking down my general health to such a degree as to compel me to resign my pastorate and suspend public speaking. I made diligent use of the usual remedies, such as snuffs of divers kinds, nitrate of silver, tar water, olive tar, and inhalations, but without any very salutary effects. Last summer I heard of Dr. Lighthill's successful mode of treating Catarrh, visited him, and put myself under his treatment. I began immediately to improve, and this improvement has gone on to the present time. My Catarrh has gradually melted away, my cough has disappeared, my voice has become natural, and I am once more able to preach the blessed Gospel. Let me advise all troubled with catarrh difficulties to apply to Dr. Lighthill. P. R. RUSSELL.

Further references to parties of the highest respectability can be seen on application. mh17-b304-8t-TAS-net

FURS, MOTH.—Ladies can be relieved of all trouble and danger of MOTHS by leaving their FURS With us, for safe keeping during the summer months. Receipts given describing each article, and charges low. J. A. SMITH & CO., Hatters and Furriers, 118 Lake street. ap26-d475w-2tewSuM-net

REMOVAL. WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO. HAVE REMOVED TO 225 LAKE STREET CORNER OF FRANKLIN. my10-d756-12tnet

"WHO'LL SAVE THE LEFT." A new descriptive song. WORDS BY R. TOMPKINS. Music by GEO. F. ROOT. In honor of the brilliant charge of the 19th Illinois at the battle of Murfreesboro. PRICE 50 CENTS. ROOT & CADY, CHICAGO. my9 d726 3tnet

CINCINNATI EXCURSION will leave the Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne R. R. Depot, Tuesday 19th inst., at 7:20 A. M., Via the C. and C. Railroad. Tickets for the round trip, $10, AND GOOD FOR TWO WEEKS. For Sale at the METHODIST BOOK CONCERN, 66 Washington street; PRESTON, WILLARD & KEAN'S BANK, No. 1 South Clark st.; NOWLEN & MCELWAIN, 57½ Clark street, and at the Depot on the Morning of the Excursion. my9-d692 10tnet

NEW YORK SEED POTATOES. 120 BBLS. MERCERS (White Neshannock.) 50 BBLS. PRINCE ALBERTS. 150 BBLS. PEACH BLOW. 100 BBLS. CHERRY BLOW, (new and popular.) With other choice kinds, all sound and in good order, direct from Rochester, N. Y. PRICE PER BBL. (in store) $3. Orders promptly filled. SHERMAN, HALL & POPE, my8-d673-5tnet 97 South Water street.

HUNTINGTON, WADSWORTH & CO., JOBBERS IN CLOTHING, AND Gents' Furnishing Goods, 34 & 36 LAKE STREET, Corner Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill. Manufacturers and Jobbers at 95 Devonshire St. Boston, Mass. We have the largest and best assorted stock (direct from our manufactory) to be found west of New York, to which we invite the attention of Western merchants. Having bought our goods early last Fall, we are enabled to sell at a large per centage less than the same goods can now be manufactured. mh10-a338-net

IRON AND TIN. 1863. 1863. TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE, Are now receiving the largest and most complete stock of Shelf and Heavy Hardware, TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, Copper, Wire, Nails, Glass and Farming Tools Ever offered in this market. WE ARE ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF THE BEST AXES IN AMERICA. Our goods were purchased before the recent advance, and we shall sell them as low as they can be purchased East, and many articles without adding transportation. Also, we are the sole Western Agents for the sale of NAYLOR & CO'S CAST STEEL BELLS. TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., my26-1stp 62 Lake street, Chicago.

FROM AUCTION.—We bought at the Great Panic Auction Sales in New York within the past few days, and are now receiving, and have in stock, over 500 AUCTION LOTS OF French, English and German, Spring and Summer Dress Goods, Many of them bought, and will be sold 50 per cent. below the importing cost. These goods are all of this seasons importations, comprising many of the latest novelties in PARIS DRESS GOODS. We have now in stock over 500 PACKAGES OF THE BEST BRANDS OF DOMESTIC GOODS Of every description, bought at panic prices, and which we are selling 20 and 30 per cent. below prices of a few days ago. Now is the time to buy, as prices are again advancing rapidly in New York. W. M. ROSS & CO., 167 and 169 Lake Street, Chicago. Chicago, April 18, 1863. [a20-a277-3m-net]

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