THE PRESS. FUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.) BY JOHN W. FORNEY. OFFICE, No. 111 SOUTH FOURTH STREET. THE DAILY PRESS,

RIGHTEER CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier. failed to Subscribers out of the City at Eight Dollars PER ANNUE. FOUR DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS. Two DOL-LARS FOR THREE MONTHS-invariably in advance for the Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. Bix THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS,

PER ANNUM, in advance. DRY-GOODS JOBBERS.

M. L. HALLOWELL & CO., NO. 615 CHESTNUT STREET, (JAYNE'S MARBLE BUILDING,)

Have now in stock, and are daily receiving, a handsome FANCY DRY GOODS

SILKS, All purchased since the recent

DECLINE IN GOLD AND EXCHANGE, sand which will be sold at a SMALL ADVANCE FOR CASH.

SPRING 1863**1863.** DRY GOODS.

HOOD, BONBRIGHT, & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS, No. 435 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA. The attention of the TRADE is invited to their large

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS, Among which are choice brands of Sheeting and Shirting Muslins, Madder Prints. De Laines. Ginghams, Lawns, and MEWEST STYLES DRESS GOODS.

MEN'S WEAR GREAT INDUCEMENTS OFFERED TO CASH BUYERS.

JAMES R. CAMPBELL & CO., IMPORTERS, JOBBERS, AND RETAILERS OF DRY GOODS. 727 CHESTNUT STREET.

Invite the attention of Cash Buyers to their FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK, Embracing the most desirable styles of

SILKS AND DRESS GOODS, IN ANY MARKET,

MODERATE PRICES.

DAVID ROGERS, No. 45 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, MEN AND BOYS' WEAR,

CPRING STOCK SILK AND FANCY DRESS GOODS. A. W. LITTLE & CO.,

L'ADIES' CLOAKINGS, &c.

ph3-2m No. 325 MARKET STREET. SPRING.

RIEGEL, WIEST, & ERVIN, IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

DRY GOODS.

No. 47 NORTH THIRD STREET.

PHILADELPHIA.

derchants visiting this city to purchase DRY Goods will find our Stock large of Goods we offer inducements to

JAMES, KENT,

SANTEE, & CO. IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS DRY GOODS, STOR. 239 and 241 N. THIRD STREET, ABOVE RACE, PHILADELPHIA,
"Have now open their usual LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, Among which will be found a more than usually attrac-LADIES' DRESS GOODS;
Also, a full assortment of MERRIMACK AND COCHECO PRINTS, and

SPRING,

YARD, GILLMORE, & CO., Importers and Jobbers of

FANCY DRY GOODS, WOS. 617 CHESTNUT AND 614 JAYNE STS., Wave now open, of THEIR OWN IMPORTATION, a LARGE AND HANDSOME STOCK

SPRING GOODS, COMPRISING DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, RIBBONS, GLOVES, &c.

WHITE GOODS, LINENS, FURNISHING GOODS, EM-BROIDERIES, AND LACES. The attention of the trade is requested. 1863. SPRING.

JOHNES, BERRY, & CO., (Successors to Abbott, Johnes, & Co.) TMO 597 MARKET, and 594 COMMERCE Streets.

IMPORTHRS AND JOBBERS OF SILK

FANCY DRY GOODS, Mayo now open a LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK DRESS GOODS,

Adapted to the Season. Also, a Full Assortment in WHITE GOODS, RIBBONS, GLOVES. SHAWLS, &c.,

Which they offer to the trade at the LOWEST PRICES. CASH BUYERS Are particularly invited to examine our Stock. fell-tf GAS FIXTURES, &c.

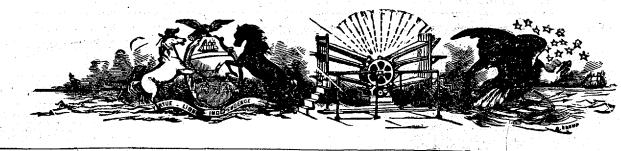
517 ARCH STREET. C. A. VANKIRK & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF CHANDELIERS

AND OTHER GAS FIXTURES. Also, French Bronze Figures and Ornaments, Porcelai and Mica Shades, and a variety of FANOY GOODS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

delo-ly

Please call and examine goods.



THREE CENTS

AMERICAN INTERNAL AND COASTWISE

TRADE.

Suspension of Commercial Intercourse with the Rebels.

PROCLAMATION, ORDERS, AND REGULATIONS

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

the same and the inhabitants thereof, with the ex-ceptions aforesaid, and the citizens of other States and other parts of the United States, was unlawful and would remain unlawful until guch insurrection

aforesaid, would be forfeited to the United States
And whereas, experience has shown us that the

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand

and caused the seal of the United States to [L. s.] be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this thirty-first day of March, A. D. 1863, and of the independence of the United States of

CIRCULAR FROM SECRETARY CHASE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, March 31, 1863.
The President of the United States, in pursuan

The President of the United States; in pursuance of the act of Congress approved July 13, 1861, entitled "An act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports, and for other purposes," having declared that the inhabitants of the States of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Missispipi, Florida, and Virginia, except the forty-eight counties of Virginia designated as West Virginia, and except the ports of New Orleans, Key West, Port Royal, and Beaufort, in North Carolina, are in insurrection against the United States, and that all commercial intercourse between the same and the inhabitants thereof, except as aforesaid, and the citizens of other States and other parts of the United States, is unlawful, except as licensed and permitted

States, is unlawful, except as licensed and permitted by the President, and conducted under the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, as provided by said act:

Now, therefore, for the purpose of securing the due execution of the said act, and the supplementary act approved May 20, 1862, and for the purpose of safely and properly conducting such commercial intercourse as may be licensed and permitted by the President; pursuant to the provisions of said acts, and also for the purpose of preventing the conveyance of arms and other munitions of war and supplies to persons in insurrection against the United States, the following regulations are hereby prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury in pursuance of the authority conferred upon him by the said acts.

Secretary of the Treasury.

from. or to purchase or sell in any place or section whatever not within the military lines of the United States army.

Sec. 3. Every permit to purchase cotion, tobacco, or other merchandise within any place or section in a State heretofere declared in insurrection, after commercial intercourse therewith shall have been permitted by the Secretary of the Treasury, under the license of the President as aforesaid, and every permit to transport the same, thereto, therein, of therein, or therefrom, shall clearly define the character and quantity of the merchandise so permitted to be sold, purchased, or transported, and the place or section within which the same may be purchased or sold, and to and from which the same may be transported, and to and from which the same may be transported. Exc. 9. A fee of twenty cents will be charged for each permit granted for purposes of trade under these regulations; and, in addition thereto, the following fees shall be collected, viz: For a permit to purchase or sell cotton or tobacco within any place or section in a State heretographic content of the section of the president as aloresaid, and to transport the same therefrom to any place in the loyal States, litteen dollars per bale of cotton, and two dollars per hogshead of tobacco; and for a permit to transport any other goods and chattels, wares, and merchandise, designed for sale, except supplies for officers and soldiers shipped by sulters, to or from any such place or section in an insurrectionaxy. State, five per centum upon the sworm invoice-value thereof at the place of shipment.

Sec. 10. Every-officer authorized, by the Secretary of

Secretary of the Treasury.

By the President, ABRAHAM LINC William H. Seward, Secretary of State.

imerica the eighty-seventh.

President, ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1863. VOL. 6.—NO. 211.

MILLINERY GOODS. STRAW GOODS, 1863. FRENCH FLOWERS, 1024 CHESTNUT STREET

THOS. KENNEDY & BRO.'S, No. 729 CHESTNUT Street, below EIGHTH.

LACES AND RIBBONS,

OF THE LATEST FASHIONS,

JUST OPENED

SPRING MILLINERY.

HANDSOME STOCK OF RIBBONS, SILKS, CRAPES, ILLUSIONS AND LACES.

Also, a splendid assortment of FRENCH FLOWERS. Consisting of fine ROSES, ROSE BUDS, fine GRAPES, and FRUITS, All of the most fashionable shades and styles.

RIBBONS AND FLOWERS

Of last season's importation, will be CLOSED OUT VERY CHEAP. M. BERNHEIM, No. 726 CHESTNUT STREET.

1863. SPRING BROOKS & ROSENHEIM,

No. 431 MARKET STREET, North Side. A HANDSOME VARIETY OF RIBBONS, BONNETS,

(Late Rosenheim, Brooks, & Co.),

MILLINERY GOODS IN GENERAL,

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS, FLOWERS.

to which the attention of the trade is respectfully soli RIBBONS

MILLINERY GOODS. IL. DANNENBAUM & CO., No. 57 North SECOND Street, Have now open a large and admirably-assorted stock MERCHANTS and MILLINERS will find inducements in styles and prices unequalled in

1863 S P R I N G 1863 WOOD & CARY. No. 725 CHESTNUT STREET, STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS,

STRAW HATS AND BONNETS.
MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S STRAW GOODS.
FANCY AND CRAPE BONNETS.
FRENCH FLOWERS, RIBBONS, &c.
To which they respectfully invite the attention of Mer-

CASH BUXERS will find special advantage in examining this stock before purchasing. fe23-2m MILLINERY JOSEPH HAMBURGER,

JOSEPH HAMBURGER,

25 South SECOND Street,
Has now open a large stock of Ribbons, Artificial Flowers,
&c., to which he respectfully invites the attention of
Milliners and Merchants. Goods received daily from
New York auctions.

EIGHTH-STREET RIBBON STORE,
No. 107 North EIGHTH Street.
We would inform our customers, and the ladies generally, that we open this day a full and nery superiorstock of MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS, for the Spring and Summer seasons, which we are prepared to offer, wholesale and retail, at the most reasonable prince.
No. 4 CORD-EDGE RIBBONS, all colorars, all 25 per No. 5 CORD-EDGE RIBBONS. quality.

BEST BLACK VELVET RIBBONS, with white edges, every width, at last season's prices.

BONNET RIBBONS, plain and fancy, every shade, width, and quality—an immense variety to suit tastes. tastes.

BONNET SILKS of every shade, plain and plaid.

BONNET SILKS of every shade, plain and plaid.

BONNET GRAPES, LACES, ILLUSIONS, BLONDES,

ORNAMENTS, &c

FRENCH ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, a superb variety, at the usual prices.

STRAW BONNETS, the fashionable shape, in braid, split straw, and hair; white, gray, and black.

INFANTS' HATS AND CAPS, every new design, all conditions.

qualities.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SHAKER HOODS.

THE BEST NEW YORK AND FRENCH BONNET FRAMES, lower than they can be bought elsewhere, by he dozen or single.
Give us a call.
mh27·lm
No. 107 North EIGHTH Street CÓMMISSION HOUSES. SHIPLEY, HAZARD,

HUTCHINSON. No. 112 CHESTNUT STREET, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.

OUR SPRING STOCK IS NOW AR-80,000 DOZEN

HOSIERY, AT LOWER PRICES THAN PRESENT COST OF IM-PORTATION.

THOS. MELLOR & CO., 40 AND 42 NORTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA. GRIGG & HARMSTEAD,

No. 21 STRAWBERRY STREET, Offer for sale, by the Package, RIPKA'S COTTONADES, SUFFOLK BLUE DRILLS, STANDARD BROWN DRILLS, STANDARD BROWN SHEETINGS, LONSDALE NANKEENS, &c., &c. mb3

JOHN T. BAILEY & CO. BAGS AND BAGGING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, NO. 113 NORTH FRONT STREET, WOOL BAGS FOR SALE.

CANTON FLANNELS, Heavy and Medium. NEGRO KERSEYS, LINSEYS, White Rock, Westerley &c., &c.

BROWN DRILLS. SHIPLEY, HAZARD, & HUTCHINSON, 112 CHESTNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA "BAG"

MANUFACTORY. BURLAP BAGS, OF ALL SIZES, FOR CORN, OATS, COFFEE, BONE DUST, &. AL80, SEAMLESS BAGS,

sash on delivery GEO. GRIGG. No. 319 and 321 CHURCH ALLEY.

PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, &c. TAMES S. EARLE & SON, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF LOOKING GLASSES. OIL PAINTINGS. ENGRAVINGS. PORTRAIT.

PICTURE, and

PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS. EXTENSIVE LOOKING GLASS WAREROOMS AND GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, 816 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphi

F. 'I. G. ZINC ARMY AND TOILET MIRRORS. The best in the world for finish and durability.

B. M. S. The best brand Silk Finished VELVET RIBBONS. Sole Agent, BENJAMIN M. SMITH.

185 DUANK Street, near West Broadway, New York.

PERS of every grade. (e6-3m

RETAIL DRY GOODS E. M. NEEDLES,

Has just received NEW GOODS as follows: PUFFED MUSLINS, striped. figured, Bayadere, and other fancy SHEER MUSLINS, for waists, bodies, and 10 pieces pure white, plaid, and BAYADERE FRENCH 40 pieces real FRENCH MUSLINS, 2 yards wide, 75 50 pieces PIQUES, in fancy and plain buff and white, JACONETS, CAMBRICS, NAINSOOKS, MULLS, SWISSES, etc., in all their varieties of plain, striped, and LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS in all varieties, 12%c up.

NEW EMBROIDERIES, INFANT'S ROBES, COL-LARS and SETS, EDGINGS, INSERTINGS, FLOUNC-NEW LACES, VEILS, COLLARS, SETS, &c. 100 dozen GRENADINE VEILS. NEW LACE, Embroidered and Ruffled HDKFS. The above, with many other goods, are offered at very LOW PRICES, many of them much below present cost importation, and at a very small advance on prices of year ago. An inspection of my stock is respectfully

E. M. NEEDLES,

100 pieces New Styles PRINTED LINEN CAMBRICS

CPUN PLAID SILKS.

BLUE AND WHITE PLAIDS. PEARL AND WHITE PLAIDS. LEATHER AND WHITE PLAIDS. WHITE AND BLACK PLAIDS. ONE DOLLAR. PLAIN SILKS, CHOICE COLORS.
PLAIN REP SILKS, SMALL FIGURES.

PLAIN BLACK SILKS. A LARGE STOCK FIGURED BLACK SILKS, AT THE OLD PRICE.
SMALL CHECK SILKS. We are telling all our Silks at lower prices than we ca PLAIN ALL WOOL DELAINES. In Modes, Drabs, Tans, Leather, Solferino, and Violet.
COLORED ALPACAS, In Choice Culor LIGHT FIGURED ALL WOOL DELAINES. Figured all-wool delaines at 50, 56, 62c. SHEPHERD'S PLAIDS, 25 to 50c.

Light Spring Delaines, at Mc.
FRENCH LAWNS, AT OLD PRICES Fine French Organdies at 50, 62, 75c. Fine French Jaconets at 37%, 50, 62c. Good Styles of Lawns at 25, 28, 31c ssortment of Spring and Summer Dress Goods, a wholesale prices. DARK DELAINES at 25c.
MERRIMAC CHINTZES at 25c.
MERRIMAC CHINTZES at 25c.
GOOD CHINTZES at 25c.
GOOD CHINTZES at 25c.
YARD WIDE ENGLISH CHINTZES at 37%c.
FINE FERNCH CHINTZES at 50c.

assortment of
LIGHT SPRING CLOAKS,
SHAWLS, MANTLES, and
SACQUES,
SPRING AND SUMMER SHAWLS,

Ames: Patent clasp bore trait safts.

600 Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, broad hems, at 50c.

COATS: SPOOL COTTON at \$1.05 per doz.

CLARK'S ENAMELLED COTTON, colored, at \$1. H. STEEL & SON, Nos. 713 and 715 North TENTH Street. "AT RETAIL."

JAMES R. CAMPBELL & CO., * 727 CHESTNUT STREET, OFFER AT MODERATE PRICES IN THEIR RETAIL DEPARTMENT,

Black and Farny Silks, Black and Colored Alpacas, Cas, Poplins Fantasie, Taffeta d'Annessey, French Lawns and Organdies, French Chintzes and Percales, Spring Shawls, new colorings, Counterpanes and Furniture Dimities, WHITE GOODS. Jaconets, and Cambrics, Spring Shawls, new colorings, Counterpanes and Furniture Dimities, WHITE GOODS. Jaconets, and Cambrics, Soft Cambrics and Nainsooks, Talletons and Swiss Mulls, Fancy Muslins and Dimities, L. C. Handkorchiefs, Gloves, Hoeierv, And a general assortment of DRY GOODS in destrable atyles and qualities. 1024 CHESTNUT STREET.

E. M. NEEDLES GOODS, all description EMBROIDERIES, do do LACES, do do LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, dc VEILS, &c., &c.

And respectfully invites an inspection of his stock. 1024 CHESTNUT STREET. YEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!-WE TEW GUUDS: INEW GUUDS:—WAR are daily receiving from factory new patterns of WALL PAPERS, to which we invite the attention of dealers in Paper Hangings.

In our retail department we have paid special attention to tasteful designs suiting Philadelphia taste. Rooms papered by selected men, and warranted to give satisfaction.

JOHN H. LONGSTRETH, ap4-lm*

No. 12 North THIRD Street.

BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS, FROM DARGAINS IN DRY GUODS, FROM

AUCTION—To be opened this morning—
One lot of Figured Grenadine Bareges, 12½ cts.
One lot of Shepherd's Plaids, Mohairs, 25 cts.
One lot of very fine quality do. 31 cts.
One lot of Chene Mohairs, 31 cts.

ED WIN HALL & CO.
No. 26 S SECOND St.
No. 26 S SECOND St.
No. B.—The above goods are from twenty-five to fifty per cent lower than they have been selling.
Spring styles of De Laines reduced to 25 cts. ap3-tf

CHECK SILKS REDUCED TO \$1.25.—

Shepherd's Plaid Silks, \$1.25.

Brown and White Plaids, \$1.25.

Lilac and White Plaids, \$1.25.

Lilac and White Plaids, \$1.25.

Spun Silk Plaids, at \$1.

Foulard Silks, at \$1 and \$1.1%.

EDWIN HALL & CO.

No. 26 S. SECOND St.

No. B.—\$5 dozen Grenadine Vells, at \$1 a piece, beautiful styles.

CPRING CLOAKS. NEW CLOAKS,
NEW CLOTHS,
SPRING SHAWLS,
HOOP SKIRTS.
Cloaks ready made or made to order.
Large stock of Cloths to select from.
Ladies' Cloakings at the right prices.
NEW CASSIMERES.
ROYS' Cassimers. Boys' Cassimeres, The new colors. Gents' Fancy Mixtures 6-4 Coatings.

6-4 Coatings.

Boys' Clothing ready made or made to order.
Large stock Cassimeres to select from.
Fine Black Cloths and Cassimeres.
WILLIAMSVILLES,
WAMSUTTAS,
Wide Sheetings, Flannels, Linens, Towels.
Muslins and Woolens at WHO LESALE.
COOPER & CONARD,
ap4 S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Streets.

MAIZE AND LEATHER COLOR
DESS GOODS.
Mode and Tan Wool De Laines;
Desuble-width De Laines and Mohairs;
Plaid Valencias, all colors;
A great variety of Dress Goods for suits,
Small black and white, and brown and white, Plaid
Silvs: A great variation

Small black and white,

Silks;

Brown Silks, dark shades;

Plaid Olive Foulard Silk, for Friends;

One piece of Olive Summer Silk, wide and good, for

Friends;

Together with Williamsville, Wamsutta, and all the
best makes of Muslins, at

JOHN H, STOKES;

7022 ARCH Street.

BLACK SILKS.

Gros du Rhines.
Lustrings, Marcellnes.
Lustrings, Marcellnes.
Mourning Po de Soles.
Gros Grains.—
Bonnet Taffetas.
Moire Antiques.
Double-faced Brocades,
Rich, neat Figures.
SHARPLESS BROTHERS.
SPRING-DRESS GOODS.
Poll de Chevres, Ristoris.
Adriennes, Worsted Crepes.
Fil de Chevres, Mohairs.
Chintzes, Lawns, Organdies.
Plain Silks, New Fonlards.
Plain Silks, New Fonlards.
SHARPLESS BROTHERS.
SHARPLESS BROTHERS.
fe23 CHESTNUT and EIGHTH Streets.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS. ROBERTSHOEMAKER & CO., Northeast Corner FOURTH and RACE Streets,
- PHILADELPHIA, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC MANUFACTURERS OF WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINTS, PUTTY, &c. AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINO PAINTS.

VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH. PAPER HANGINGS. PHILADELPHIA

PAPER HANGINGS. HOWELL & BOURKE, CORNER OF FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS.

MANUFACTURERS OF PAPER HANGINGS AND WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS, Offer to the Trade a LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORT.
MENT OF GOODS, from the cheapest Brown Stock to N. E. COR. FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS. N. B. -Solid Green, Bine, and Buff WINDOW PA-

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1863.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, Capture of Another Important and Value ble Prize-Some Particulars Concerning Her-Pleasurable Excitement Occasio by her Arrival-The Coming Struggle at Charleston-The Troops being Efficiently Armed-Dismal Weather, etc.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., March 29, 1863.

Special Correspondence of The Prest. 1

I rejoice to be able to inform you that our blockading fleet off Charleston have captured another valuable prize—the most valuable, it is said, that has yet been taken-eclipsing even the Princess Royal. She is, of course, an English steamer, of reoff Bull's Bay a day or two since, while endeavoring here about eight o'clock this (Sunday) morning in | ner in which they had always attended to their tow of the gunboat Stettin, by whom she was over-hauled. It was raining furiously at the time, as it Since their departure, however, nothing has been has been raining all the afternoon, and the craft upon the bay were almost hidden from view in the boat has foundered, and its occupants been drowned, thick mist that wrapped itself about them as a garment. Nevertheless, some sharp sighted people happened to be out on the pier, and noticed the her dark hull was visible; no masts nor spars of any description were to be seen. Some how it came to be inferred from this sole fact that. she had been engaged by the rebel batteries at Charleston, that she was the United States gunboat Florida to Alabama the transition was quite natural, and so, in the surprising space of half an hour, raining torrents though it was, the astounding news was spread throughout the island that the famous pirate had at length been captured. Of course, the lock was speedily thronged with anxious spectators, dimly straining their eyes seaward in vain attempts to pierce the veil of mist, or deluging their neighbors

who happened to be armed with spy-glasses with a exhausted itself, that is to say, shortly before noon, the mists all rolled away, and the truth became apparent. The prize steamer (her name has not been certained by land folks at this writing) had twice before succeeded in running the blockade, and getting into Charleston with valuable cargoes. About twenty days ago she steamed out of that harbor un etected, but on her return trip was captured, as That she had succeeded twice before in eluding the blockaders, was due less to their lack of vigi

ance than to an ingenious idea carried out in her construction. Her masts, instead of being stationary, could be lowered to the deck, and in foggy weather, notwithstanding the closeness of the blockading vessels, she managed to escape their observation. When it is remembered that the masts of aversel are the parts which are first seen, and come most prominently in view on the ocean, the advantage gained by our last prize, in this respect, will be seen to have been of great importance, but not sufficiently important, however, to avail against her capture. She now lies at anchor in the bay, about three miles from here, directly astern of Adnt's flag-ship, the Wabash. I am informed that she will speedily leave for your city or New York, although I should not be astonished if she should be impressed at once into loyal service. she should be impressed at once into loyal service,

that the services of all such craft will shortly be

Some well-meaning but rather sanguine people here—there are such people everywhere I suppose—have expressed a conviction that they will take dinner in Charleston on Sunday next. Gen. Hunter's expectations do not stretch quite that far. He is confident of eating said dinner at said place, but has not named the happy day. Nearly all the great struggles of the war have occurred on Sunday, and it may be that, on some April Sunday, (I do not think next Sunday,) the greatest struggle in our national re the plan of attack, but this I know-the Irongide of Philadelphia, will be allotted an ample share of the work. It is positively stated by many officers and others, that Admiral Dupont will make her his fing ship. Perhaps the statement originated from the inference that the Wabash, although a splendid by the rebel batteries. It is an unpleasant reflection

that so noble a ship, so mighty according to our old notions of formidableness, has been shorn of her prestige by the hand of science, and is now but Protige by the heat than a washing other of the

beach, or hunting through the woods for "brian wood" to carve smoking pipes from, have remained persistently in tent to-day, and none have been so much sand lying around loose for the rain to spoil' A Regular Nor'easter-Serious Damage by the Storm-The Expedition Delayed-The Artists on Hand-The English Prize-Steamer-Accident to Quartermaster E1well-Talk of a Home-Guard-Are there

with which I wound up yesterday's letter, have not been verified. On the contrary, the storm lasted with unabated violence all through the night, and still prevails to day. Some anxiety is therefore felt for the Fah-kee and Arago, both of which sailed for the North on Saturday. It is inferred that they must have suffered some, from the effect wrought Charleston will probably have to be delayed a week vernment dock yesterday, that they might be at hand when needed. Last night they were tossed about in the storm, broke away from their moorings, and were dashed against the breakwaters, or thrown far

The scene upon the beach this morning-the fragments of the wreck—the floating oars and boathooks, the curious crowds collected to the spot, and would have formed a worthy subject for an artist's locality. Army officers regard this as an indication of the approach of stirring times, and several of them are endeavoring to negotiate for sketches of themselves, mounted on fiery chargers, and lead-

ing the van. How it will end time must deter-The prize-steamer, whose capture formed the sta ple of my yesterday's letter, was taken, I am happy to say, by the Stettin, herself a prize. Her smokestack bears evidence that the Stettin handled her without gloves, being pretty well riddled. She hails whether she will leave for the North to-day, although such was the intention. Her cargo includes majuncture, when his services are so much in request. This afternoon, attempting to ride his horse over a gave way, and horse and rider were precipitated to the ground, in such manner that the Colonel's leg was broken. The horse escaped with some slight

WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS, hap to the surf-boats, it is feared will occasion some Within the last two weeks, I have several times heard it stated that rebel spies were known to be on the island; but as it was likewise stated that the authorities had knowledge of the fact, and were making an effort to catch the interlopers, I did not trouble muself to mention the circumstance in my letters. On the authority of an army officer, it is now asserted that five men yesterday endeavored to

the approaches; after having constructed railroads. and extensive depots; it is not even conceivable that General Hunter would leave the post exposed o danger. If the rebels come, they will not so sily return. Still, the Home-Guard idea is a good ac, and should be carried out. C. E. S. one, and should be carried out.

six o'clock, they again left Fort Pulaski in the boat, with a valuable mail from the regiment, containing some \$3,000 in money, and information which would be of infinitely greater value in the hands of the enemy. Both officers and men were fully armed, and the former were distinguished for the faithful man duties. Their destination was Ossawa Island. heard from them, and it is evident either that the into some of the creeks of the Savannah, and bee anger as she came into port. Nothing but thought to be the true one, and flags of truce have been sent to several rebel posts in that vicinity t scertain if there be any tidings of the missing. I taken prisoners, they would hardly have yielded without resistance; and at any rate the Savannah papers should have made some mention of the sub-

> Admiral Dupont, accompanied by the captains of his fleet, visited General Hunter, at his headqua ters, last evening, upon business, the tenor of which it is unnecessary I should explain. A consultation f over an hour was held, and unanimity prevailed The splendid side-wheel steamer Nantasket, now doing excellent service as a transport, has bee designated by Col. Halpine (Gen. Hunter's adjutant) as a sort of flag-ship for the news correspondent where they are privileged to rendezvous, and where equal facilities will be extended to all. The num ber of the "knights of the quill" continues to develop by anthmetical progression. The future historian, coming to write the fall of Charleston, will have no cause to complain of scanty materials. The troops to day are in better spirits than they have been for months. Most of them, employed upon the beach and upon the dock, in variou pations, laudching boats, unloading stores, freighting ransports, &c., are singing their gayest songs. The surf-boals mentioned in my previous letters as having been badly stove-in, are nearly, if not wholl

skillul officer, subjected the Aries to run by him be-force he fired. He was then sure of her, for he could prevent her from running out to sea again, and Bull's Bay is a shoal place, where he felt pretty secure of his prize. At daylight he saw her aground on Pe-trell Bank; about five miles from Bull's Island en-france.

Trance.

HOW THE CREW AND PASSENGERS WERE CAUGHT.

As soon as he could see her he lowered his gig and cutter and went aboard to take possession. He found the crew lowering boats to make their escape ashore, had everything prepared by them for abandoning he ship. But the blockade runners were not quitk enough, and were all taken prisoners. They had evidently intended to abandon the ship at once. The cabin was strewn with emptied boxes, the contents of which had disappeared—probably thrown by erboard. The hatches were off, and there had been runmaging in the hold. A good deal of her cargo had been destroyed. She had a ship's company of twenty-four men, besides four passengers—spaniards—who professed to own the cargo, and a pilot, Simpson Adkins, well known in New York as formerly on the steamer Marion, in the New York and Charleston trade. This Adkins and the Spaniards are now prisoners on board the steamer Bibb.

The ship was got off by shifting part of her cargo.

per month. Her mate was promised £15 instead of £6.—N. Y. Evening Post. The Battle of Point Pleasant. The Point Pleasant (Va.) Weekly Register of April 4th, a staunch Union and free-State newspaper, gives

the following racy account of the guerilla attack upon that place;

On Monday last, at 10 A. M., this Point was surprised by Tenkins' scurvy, thieving, ragamuffins. Captain Carter, with his company (E), took position in the court-house, and maintained the unequalled contest till near 3 P. M., and all their attacks upon him being repulsed, and reinforcements coming by boat from Gallipolis, the thieves beat a hasty and inglorious retreat: Captain C, when summoned to surrender the town, told them to "go to h—ll," whither twenty (that we know of) unwillingly went. The casualties on our side, considering the duration of the fight, are remarkably small, viz: Lieut. Hawkins severely wounded, one private killed, one mortally wounded, thirteen taken prisoners and paroled, and one citizen slightly wounded. Rebel loss twenty killed, twenty-five wounded, and twenty-seven prisoners—Lieutenant Colonel Samuels, two captains, two lieutenants, and one surgeon; while dead rebels still are being brought in, and scores of wounded were carried "to Dixie," The rebels were commanded by the renegades Jenkins and Fitz Hugh. They burned two cribs of corn and one stable, and stole a small amount of Government clothing and a quantity of goods from two Union stores (B. Gilmore and Leonard & Gates), part of which has already been recovered.

Our town militia were mostly willout arms, or more of the filthy vagabonds would have "bit the duat."

Long have these "gallant, chivalrous friends" of some of our townsmen, desired and threatened to take Point Pleasant, but this is their first attempt at capturing it, and as they received so thorough a thrashing, we doubt not they will hereafter "let us alone."

Hurrah for Captain C. and company E. and those the following racy account of the guerilla attack ipon that place:

We thus, for want of time, briefly chronicle the second battle and second victory of Point Pleasant. Hurrah for the Union, West Virginia, and Point Pleasant!

N. B.—The most dastardly act of all, was the cold-blooded murder (about one-fourth of a mile out of town) of Major Waggoner, for refusing to give up his force. Major Waggoner was eighty-two years of age; and one of our most beloved citizens. He resulted the British at Crapary Island in the way.

letters. On the authority of an army officer, it is now asserted that five men yesterday endeavored to hire a negro at Pope's plantation to row them across to the mainland. If such was the fact, and the officer heard the negro make the declaration, there is no lieuteniant in our navy bearing the name of Pemble; but there is no lieuteniant in our navy bearing the name of Pemble; but there is no lieuteniant in our navy bearing the name of Pemble; but there is no lieuteniant in our navy bearing the name of Pemble; but there is no lieuteniant in our navy bearing the name of Pemble; but there is no lieuteniant in our navy bearing the name of Pemble; but there is no lieuteniant in our navy bearing the name of Pemble; but there is no lieuteniant in our navy bearing the name of Pemble; but there is no lieuteniant in our navy bearing the name of Pemble; but there is no lieuteniant in our navy bearing the name of Pemble; but there is no lieuteniant in our navy bearing the name of Pemble; but there is no lieuteniant in our navy bearing the name of Pemble; but there is no lieuteniant in our navy bearing the name of Pemble; but there is no lieuteniant in our navy bearing the name of Pemble; but there is no lieuteniant in our navy bearing the name of Pemble; but there is no lieuteniant in our navy bearing the name of Pemble; but there is no lieuteniant in our navy bearing the name of Pemble; but there is no lieuteniant in our navy bearing the name of Pemble; but there is no lieuteniant in our navy bearing the name of Pemble in the facts in this case are as follows:

There is no lieuteniant in our navy bearing the name of Pemble; but there is no lieuteniant in our navy bearing the name of Pemble; but there is no lieuteniant in our navy bearing the name of Pemble; but there is no lieuteniant in our navy bearing the name of Pemble and to fill the pemble of the replaced under the name of the lieutenions of their fambeau. This feat of the same was Albert G. Pemble. The capture of the Isaac P. Smith, and of the men belonging to th

Two Captains and Six Men supposed to be Captured-A Mail in Rebel Hands-The 'Heads" of Department in Consultation

The Press Gang—The Surf Boats Repaired. Port Royal, S. C., March 31, 1863. I regret to have to inform you of an unpleasant and painful affair, the finale of which remains to be seen. On Wednesday last Captains Eddy and Arnold, espectively of companies A and K, 47th New York Regiment, arrived here in an open boat from Fort Pulaski, accompanied by a detachment of five men: They were bearers of official despatches to Major General Hunter. After hiving accomplished their mission they retuined. Of Thursday afternoon, at

Florida, and that she had been badly worsted. From Secretary is felt to learn their fate provided to Alabama the transition was quite na not only in official quarters, but among their comrades; and it is hoped that the next arrival from Pulaski will solve the mystery.

repaired; all the carpenters on the island having en immediately set to work upon them. The captain, through whose negligence they were damaged, has been placed under arrest. PARTICULARS OF THE CAPTURE OF THE STEAMER ARIES. PORT ROTAL, March 31.—The Stettin (herself a prize, caught last July) was lying on guard at the entrance of Bull's Bay, to the north of Charleston. Her lookeds saw the Aries at a quarter past one o'clock on the morning of March 28th. She was

THE CARGO.

The ship was got off by shifting part of her cargo. She is not at all injured. She is a fine propeller, of about seven hundred tons, magnificently fitted in screening part of the carry chiefly nassenger and malts. "Ye intended to carry chiefly nassenof, beautiful engines, and her awne is strong enough to make her easily convertible into a capital gunboat. Captain Devens reports that she has made a speed of thirteen miles an hour since he captured ther. Her cargo consists chiefly of lead, liquors, clothes, coffee, salt, soap, candles, shoes, and dry goods. THE TRICKS OF A BLOCKADE-RUNNER.

goods.
THE TRICKS OF A BLOCKADE-RUNNER.
The following facts concerning the ship, which I have obtained from one of herofficers, are of interest, as showing some of the mancuvres of the systematic blockade-runner. The Aries is owned in Su derland; she was built by James Laing, and he is believed to be also part owner of her. She took in last fall an assorted cargo at Sunderland, for Charleston, and it is a curious fact that she got a Charleston, pilot at the same place. She ran the blockade, and her cargo was sold at a great profit, for Confederate money. With this a return cargo was bought of over eleven hundred bales of cotton, for which the captain paid sixteen cents per pound in Confederate money. The enormous gains of a successful venture of this kind need not be explained; they must equal even those of the most remunerative ventures in the African slave trade.

The Aries lay eight weeks in Charleston. The rebel authorities wanted much to purchase her engines, but the captain refused to sell. She received her cotton slowly. It was while lying "on" the rebel port that her masts were sawed near the deck, and so fitted as to be readily lowered. On them she now carries leg-of-mutton sails. She ran out one evening just at eight o'clock, the tide serving her, and the moon having not yet risen. She ran over to Porto Rico, where she landed her cotton, and took in some five hundred bags of coffee. Thence she pailed to St. Thomas, where she coaled, was hauled on the ways, repaired and cleaned. Thence she proceeded to St. Thomas, where she coaled, was hauled on the ways, repaired and cleaned. Thence she proceeded to an obscure port in Cuba, named Gibawa, where she took in the remainder of her cargo, and the man Adkins, who was her pilot.

From Gibawa she sailed for Charleston, and was caught in Bull's Bay. Her captain, Richards, was a desperate man. He was sick at the time of her capture, but it is believed that he has formed a plan for her recapture. He wanted much to go to New York in the vessel, and he repeatedly a

requiem pace, est dulce mora patrie, Who is Lieut. G. Pemble?

The Yorkville (S. C.) Enquirer says that. "Lieut. G. Pemble, one of the officers captured on board of the United States gunboat Isaac P. Smith, off Stono, and who had been confined with his companions in the jail at Columbia, has renounced the old Union and taken the oath of allegiance to his proper mother—the Southern Confederacy—and was discharged from custody. Quite a scene occurred on the occasion, and varied phrases were exchanged—rather more of the marine than the moral school."

Whether Pemble has been guilty of falsehood, or whether the rebel reporter has been misinformed, we do not know, but the facts in this case are as follows:
There is no licutenant in our navy bearing the name

NEW YORK CITY. * NEW YORK, April 6, 1863 sponderes of The Press.]
THE CONGRESSIONAL REPORT on the war in Wirginia is attracting more attention here than is often given to Congressional lucu brations; and although it serves to show clearly

that our many reverses in the Old Dominion have been altogether due to the inefficiency of major geneals, and the criminal carelessness, incapacity, o asubordination of division commanders. I do not bink that the publication of the curious document is having the most wholesome effect in the world from the perusal of such'a pitizble catalogue of blunders, chronic stupidity, and costly failures, cople of all parties and beliefs rise up with vague lears of fresh disaster to an army which has been o demoralizingly mismanaged as that of the Potomac. The largest army on earth, composed of the blunderingly subjected to disappointment after disappointment, and mistake after mistake, without osing forever much of that moral stamina requisite for discipline and success in battle, and it is this reflection that follows closely upon reading the

and would remain unlawful untreach insurrector should case or be suppressed, and that all goods an chatteln, wares, and merchandise boming from an of said States, with the exceptions aforesaid, but other parts of the United States, without the lisens and permission of the President, through the Secretary New Yorkers, as a general thing, have every condence in the soldierly pluck and disciplinarian skill f the brave Hooker; and certainly the misjudged Pope, the chivalrous Burnside, and the methodical illeck, are legitimately entitled to the vindication they find in the report; yet it is still questionable whether such a humiliating expose of at least one And whereas, experience has shown us that the ex-ceptions made in and by said proclamation embar rass the due enforcement of said act of July 13, 1861 nan's unvarying incompetency can be published ust now without exciting a spirit of public distrust; which the Copperheads may turn to ultimate nacourse authorized by said act with the loyal citizens of said States:

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, de hereby revoke the said exceptions, and declare that the inhabitants of the States of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Losisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, Florida, and Virginia, (except the forty-eight counties of Virginia designated as West Virginia, and except, also, the ports of New Orleans, Key West, Port Royal, and Beaufort, in North Carolina,) are in a state of insurrection against the United States, and that all commercial intercourse, not licensed and conducted as provided in said act, between the said States and the inhabitants thereof, with the exceptions aforesaid, and the citizens of other States and other parts of the United States, is unlawful, and will remain unlawful until such insurrection shall cease or has been suppressed, and notice thereof has been duly given by proclamation; and all cotton, tobacco, and other products, and all other goods and chattele, wares, and merchandise coming from any of said States, with the exceptions aforesaid, into other parts of the United States, or proceeding to any of said States, with the exceptions aforesaid, without the license and permission of the President, through the Secretary of the Treasury, will, together with the vessel or vehicle conveying the same, be forfeited to the United States.

In wilness whereof I have hereunto set my hand tional disadvantage. I advance this idea solely on my own responsibility, and without expecting The Press to endorse it. As for McClellan's countertatement, it is received with general indifference. Little Mac's star has set; the political tricksters of Mozart and Tammany no longer mention him, nor use his name as their point d'appui; and popular intuition had estimated his exact worth as a mili-

tary leader long before the Congressional committee ere ready with their present clincher. of Saturday night and yesterday morning, was the severest tempest we have experienced in this localiy for twenty years, and rose to the height of a perfect tornado at times. From eight o'clock on Saturday evening to daylight, the bay was in a state of motion not often exceeded by the ocean at this ime of year, and a person might cross the Atlantic two or three times without seeing, or feeling, such waves as made sport of the few staunch ferry-boats whose pilots were venturesome enough to keep up their regular trips. Your correspondent crossed to Jersey City at about eleven o'clock, when heavy eas not only made clean sweeps over the whole deck of the boat, but actually swept over the cabins once or twice, filling the latter with water, and compelling the badly-frightened passengers to cling t heir iron-armed seats with hands and feet. To-day,

however, the air is cloudless and full of sunligh and the Easter holidays come in clear AN ADVENTUROUS PARTY of naval officers, inventors of iron-clads, and citi zens, set sail from this port in a steamer, on Saturday, with the intent of witnessing the fight a Charleston, and if they have passed safely through the storm they must be pretty near the scene of action by this time. They appeared to have definite nformation that Dupont was to make his attack by sea to-morrow; and their course is another circumstance going to prove that this is certainly the week appointed for the great assault. The papers to-day already captured, but this is hardly likely to be true. It is enough to hope that the infamous cradle of Session will be captured in time for it Loyal Leagues on Saturday next—the anniversary event, that meeting will be something without equal

was celebrated in all the churches with special ceremony, and the Episcopal and Catholic were brilliant with floral and other decorations. At St. Patrick's Cathedral the venerable Archbishop Hughes was present at high mass, and pronounced the benediction. Some of the altars were entirely covered with the choicest flowers, exquisitely arranged. At the Church of the Holy Redeemer a superb representation of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem was exhibited in the basement, guarded by a full company of chasseurs, and magnificently illuminated. On Saturday night a grand procession of the Redempcrowned with a halo and surrounded by scintillatin

was brilliant, and worthy a foreign cathedral. POLITICS are in a ferment to-day, of course even as Tweete-The result in Rhode Island threw a damper over the hopes of our Copperhead friends, and it can be seen hearing to-night that the Wooden nutmeg State has Wood. In an appropriate daily paper I find an advertisement commencing thus: eding pinchbeck in the market, and beams with head cut out of an old copper cent and mounted as

of a beautiful daughter of the divorced wife of a refuge in a convent, it is said, in order to avoid a marriage with a suitor of her mother's sele White," disappeared from that establishment, leaving her trunk behind her, and has not since been heard of. Who she is, or where she has gone to, nobody knows, but the proprietor of the hotel seems inclined to think that she wandered away in a fit of tion respecting her whereabouts.

A DEMENTED GENIUS who exults in a prodigious crop of red whiskers and a rather seedy costume, is haunting the leading ducing some patriotic editor to advocate his original new plan for ending the war, and raising the republic to an entirely new pinnacle of bliss from heaven, and believes that he can reconcile Mr. an office not quite so high as his present one, but

enough to suit all tastes and idiosyncrasies. At the Days of Pompeii " will be produced this evening, for version of "East Lynne," at Niblo's, and Miss Western hers at Winter Garden. Wallack produces a new adaptation from the French, styled "My Royal on Tuesday evening. Laura Keene announces "The pantomime. Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams are at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. Ninth Pennsylvania Reserves.

THE WAR PRESS.

(PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

.. 9.05 .. 17.00 Larger Clubs than Twenty will be charged at the ame rate, \$1.50 per copy. The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from, as the ford very little more than the cost of the pape

Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for The War Press.

To the getter-up of the Club of tan or twenty, an arracopy of the Paper will be given.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.
Whereas, in pursuance of the act of Congress, approved July 13, 1861, I did, by proclamation, dated August 16, 1861, declare that the inhabitants of the States of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkanass, Mississippi, and Floride (except the inhabitants of that part of Virginia lying west of the Alleghany Mountains, each of such other parts of that State, and the other States herealtefore named, as might maintain a loyel adhesion to the Union and the Constitution, or might be from time to time occupied and controlled by forces of the United States engaged in the dispersion of said insurgents) were in a state of insurrection against the United States, and that all commercial intercourse between on. The attention of all officers of the Government, Jumon carriers, shippers, consigned; owners, may, as, agents, drifers; and other person connected with; is transportation of merogandise, or trading therein, is articularly directed to the acts of July 13, 1851, and 43 20. 1852, above referred to, and March 12, 163, and as regulations for executing the same.

SEC. 22. Transportation of supplies belowing to or paracted for by the Thiled States, designed for the dilitary or naval feets thereof, and moring under illiary or naval orders; is excepted from the effect of these regulations; but this exception does not extend to tlers' goods or others testing to raile at mintary gists of camps: tary of the Treasary, or proceeding to any of zeld States, with the exceptions aforesaid, by land or water, together with the vessel or vehicle conveying the same to or from said States, with the exceptions

manner, for incenses of clearances under the regulations hereto'ore established.

Sec. 26. These regulations shall supersede those of August 28, 1828, and all others conflicting herewith, affecting commercial intercourse with insurrectionary States, and no permuts will be hereafter granted by any officer of the Treasury Department, except in pursuance hereof, and of the local rules and restrictions aforesaid, and by viitue of authority hereafter given by the Secretary of the Treasury. ORDERS OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR. WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, March 31, 1863.
GENERAL ORDERS NO. 88.—For the purpose of

GEMERAL ORDERS NO. 38.—For the purpose of more effectually preventing all commercial inter-course with insurrectionary States, except such as shall be authorized in pursuance of law, and of securing consistent, uniform, and efficient action in conducting such intercourse as shall be so authorized, and for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of an act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for the collection of abandoned property, and for the prevention of frauds in insurrectionary

REGULATIONS.

Section 1. No goods, wares, or merchandise, whatever may be the estensible destination thereof, shall be transported to any place now under the control of the insurgents; nor to any place on the north-side of the Potomac and south of the Washington and Annapolis Railroad; nor to any place on the seatern shore of the Chesapeake; nor to any place on the south side of the Unior river below Wheeling, except Louisvillet nor to any place on the west side of the blississippi river below the month of the Des Moines, except & Louis, without a permit of a duly authorized officer of the Treasury Department. of the said regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, as can be given without manifest injury to the public service.

II.

It is further ordered that every officer or private, or person employed in or with the regular or volunteer forces of the United States, who may receive or have under his control any property which shall have been abandoned by the owner or owners or captured in any district declared to be in insurrection against the United States, including all property seized under military ortary use of the United States forces a straward for military ortary use of the United States forces a straward for military or all such property to the agent appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to receive the same, who shall give duplicate receipts therefor.

And every such officer or private, or person employed in or with the regular or volunteer forces of the United States, shall also promptly turn over to such agent, in like manner, all receipts, bills of lading, and other papers, documents, and vouchers showing title to such property, or the right to the possession, control, or decident of the rection thereof; and he shall make such order, endorsement, or writing as he has power to make to enable such agent to take possession of such property or the proceeds thereof. Arms, munitions of war, forage, horses, mules, wagons, heef cattle, and supplies which are necessary in military operations, shall be turned over to the proper officers of the ordinance, or of the quartermaster, or of the commissary departments, respectively, for the use of the army. All other property abadoned, or captured, or seized, as aforssaid, shall be delivered to the agent appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The officer receiving or turning over such property shall give the usual and necessary invoices, receipts, or vouchers therefor, and shall make regular returns thereof, as prescribed by the army regulations. The receipts of the agent of the Treasury Department shall be vouchers for his property delivered to them, and wh

ceeds. And officers of the army of the United States will at all times render to the agents appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury all such aid as may be necessary to enable them to take plossession of and transport all such property, so far as can be done without manifest injury to the public service. All commanders of military departments, districts, and posts, will, upon receipt of this order, revoke all existing orders within their respective commands conflicting or inconsistent herewith, or which permit or prohibit, or in any manner interfere with any trade or transportation conducted under the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury; and their attention is particularly directed to said regulations, prescribed March 31, 1853, and they will respectively make such orders as will insure strict observance of this order throughout their respective commands.

when the color of the color of

marines, commanders of squadrons, vessels, or sta-tions, are similar to those prescribed by the Secre-tary of War for army officers, soldiers, commanders of military departments, districts, and posts. The respective orders differ only in the use of technical The following preamble and resolutions were adopted by the New Jersey Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at its recent session, by a

country ote of 102 to 1:

Whereas, The armed rebellion against the authority of the Government of this land still continues, participation in which was declared by this body, 21, 18 last session, to involve crime against the country and sin against 6od; and
Whereas, A faithful discharge of our duties; religiously binding in these circumstances, requires a proper recognition of principles in which this duty is involved: Therefore,
Resolved, That, as the powers that be are ordained of 6od, and the Discipline of our Church recognizes the United States of America as a sovereign and independent nation, our supreme, allegiance is due to the National Government of, said states, as assumed in the declaration of, the Constitution, ratified and established by said-United States which shall be made, in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land, and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State, to the contrary not withstanding. count-vote of 102 to 1: