THE PRESS, PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.) BY JOHN W. FORNEY. OFFICE, No. 111 SOUTH FOURTH STREET THE DAILY PRESS, EIGHTEEN CENTS PER WEER, payable to the Carrie Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Eight Dollar PAR ANAUM, FOUR DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS. TWO DOL LAKE FOR THREE MONTHS-invariably in advance for th lines constitute a square. THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS, Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Four Do MALISO to Subscribers out of the City at Four Dollars YARNS, BATTING, & WADDING. A. H. FRANCISCUS. No. 433 MARKET. Has in store the largest stock in this City of WADDING BATTING. WADDING WARNS BATTING

Mo, 5 NORTH FIFTH STREET,

WADDING. WADDING YARNS BATTING WARNS, BATTING. WADDING BATTING,

> Carpet Chain, Cotton Yarn, Twines, Wicking, Ropes, &c.

Goods Sold at Lowest Cash Prices.

Cotton Batting, Wadding,

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE.

A. H. FRANCISCUS,

£83 MARKET, and 5 North FIFTH Street, Calls the attention of dealers to his IMMENSE STOCK

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE. WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE, WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE,

BUCKETS, TUBS, CHURNS LOOKING-GLASSES TABLE AND FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS, WINDOW-SHADES, CLOCKS.

FANCY BASKETS, &C. A LARGER STOCK OF THE ABOVE GOODS THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY.

CLOTHES WRINGERS. THE GREAT CLOTHES WRINGER. SELF-ADJUSTING CLOTHES WRINGER' Is warranted to be superior to any other in use. EVERY FAMILY SHOULD POSSESS A

1st. It is a relief to the hardest part of washing day.
2d. It enables the washing to be done in one-third less 3d. It saves clothes from the injury always given by WE BELIEVE IT ADVISABLE TO PROCURE

CLOTHES WRINGER.

PUTNAM SELF-ADJUSTING CLOTHES WRINGER, BEGAUSE.

FIRST. The rolls, being of vulcanized rubber, will sear hot and cold water, and will neither break nor tear off buttons. Dear not and cold water, and will neither break nor tear off button. The frame being of iron, thoroughly galvanized, all danger from rus is removed, and the liability the hrink, swell, split, &c., so unavoidable in wooden machines, is prevented.

Thurn. The spiral springs over the rolls render this machine self-adjoisting, so that small and large articles, mas while self-adjoisting, so that small and large articles, as well as articles uneven in thickness, are certain to receive uniform pressure.

FOURTH. The patent fastening by which the machine as tightened to the tub, we believe to be superior in simplicity and efficiency to any yet offered.

FIFTH. It will fit any tub, round or square, from one-flaff to one-and-a-quarter inches in thickness, without he least alteration.

RETAIL PRICE: Agents wanted in every county.

Reliable and energetic men will be liberally dealt For sale at the

"WOODENWARE ESTABLISHMENT" A. H. FRANCISCUS,
No. 433 MARKET St. and No. 5 North FIFTH St.,
mhl7-2m Wholesale Agent for Pennsylvania.

FURNITURE, &c. TURNITURE.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT, W. & J. ALLEN & BROTHER, -1209 CHESTNUT STREET. CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-

MOORE & CAMPION,

No. 261 South SECOND Street, In connection with their extensive Cabinet business, are now manufacturing a superior article of BILLIARD TABLES, BILLIARD TADLING,
and have new or hand a full supply, finished with the
MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS,
which are pronounced by all who have used them to be
superior to all others.
For the quality and finish of these Tables, the manufecturer refer to their numerous patrons throughout the
Union, who are familiar with the character of their
work.

min-fm

GAS FIXTURES, &c. 517 ARCH STREET.

C. A. VANKIRK & CO., MANUFACTURESS OF CHANDELIERS GAS FIXTURES.

Also, French Bronze Figures and Ornaments, Porcelai and Mica Shades, and a variety of FANCY GOODS, Please call and examine goods.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE. AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF MUNITED STATES TAX STAMPS, Fig. 57 South THIRD Street, first door above Chestnut. A full supply of all kinds of TAX STAMPS constantly on hand, and for sale in quantities to sult. A liberal discount allowed on amounts of \$50 and up-

Orders by Mail promptly attended to. Office Hours from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. JACOB E. RIDGWAY, No. 57 South THIRD Street UNITED STATES INTERNAL RE-VENUE, SECOND COLLECTION DISTRICT OF Pennsylvania, embracing the First, Seventh, Bighth, Ninth, and Tenth wards of the city of Philadelshie.

shis. NOTICE.

The annual assessment in the above-named district of call persons liable to tax on Gold and Silver Plate, Carriages, Billiard Tables, and Pleasure Yachts, and also of all persons required to take out Licenses, having been completed, notice is hereby given that the taxes due under said assessment will be received by the undersigned, daily, Sundays excepted, between the hours of 2 A. M. and 3 P. M. at his office, southwest corner of THIRD and wALNUT Streets, on and after SATURDAY. The lith instant, until and including Saturday, the 9th clay of May, 1863.

PENALTIES.

che lith instant, until and including Saturday, the 9th clay of May, 1863.

All persons who fall to pay the annual taxes on gold and silver plate, carriages, billiard tables, and plearure ryachts, on or before the aforesaid 9th of May, 1863, will incur a penalty of ten per centum additional upon the amount thereof, as provided for in the 19th section of the excise law of July 1, 1862.

All persons who in like manner shall fail to take out their licenses, as required by law, on or before the 9th camonst of said licenses, in accordance with the provisions of the 56th section of the excise law aforesaid.

Money of the United States only received.

JOHN H. DIEHL, Collector, app.-dimy9. S. W. cor. of THIRD and WALNUTS.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

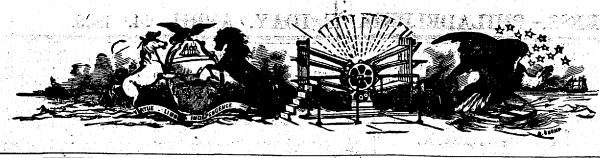
HARDWARE. CLOSING OUT AT

OLD PRICES, The Stock of a WHOLESALE HOUSE, comprising a MARGE ASSORTMENT OF ALL KINDS OF GOODS. 427 MARKET and 416 COMMERCE Streets. SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES. THE "SLOAT" MACHINE, WITH GLASS PRESSER FOOT,
NEW STYLE HEMMER, BRAIDER, and other valuable improvements. req efficient ALSO, THE TAGGART & FARR MACHINES.

mh8-tf

Agency-922 CHESTNUT Street.



VOL. 6.—NO. 225.

DRY GOODS JOBBERS.

COODS FROM AUOTION. LARGE AUCTION SALES. A great variety of NEW FANCY DRESS GOODS,

Bought at a HEAVY REDUCTION IN PRICES, M. L. HALLOWELL & CO., apl4-12t No. 615 CHESTNUT STREET. DAWSON, BRANSON, & CO.,

N.W. CORNER MARKET AND FIFTH STS.. (501 Market Street.)

JOBBERS OF ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN

DRESS FABRICS, SHAWLS, &c. We invite the attention of the RETAIL TRADE to nr well-assorted stock of

FOREIGN DRESS GOODS AND SHAWLS, which we will sell at the very lowest market price. We pay especial attention to the large Auction Sales, and Buyers can find Goods in our Store, at much less than cost of Importation, and as cheap as they can be

T. R. DAWSON. J. G. BOMGARDNER. O. BRANSON apl3-38t M. L. HALLOWELL & CO.,

NO. 615 CHESTNUT STREET, (JAYNE'S MARBLE BUILDING,) Have now in stock, and are daily receiving, a handsom assortment of New Foreign FANCY DRY GOODS

SILKS. DECLINE IN GOLD AND EXCHANGE.

nd which will be sold at a SMALL ADVANCE FOR CASH.

SPRING 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 NEWEST STYLES DRESS GOODS.

MEN'S WEAR IN GREAT VARIETY. 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, Importer and Jobber of

MEN AND BOYS' WEAR, SPRING STOCK

SILK AND FANCY DRESS GOODS. A. W. LITTLE & CO., mh6-2m No. 325 MARKET STREET.

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

AND FANCY DRY GOODS, MOS. 617 CHESTNUT AND 614 JAYNE STS.. Have 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.

SPRING.

JOHNES, BERRY, & CO., 537 MARKET, and 534 COMMERCE Street PHILADELPHIA,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

8 I L K FANCY DRY GOODS, IAVO NOW OPEN & LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK

DRESS GOODS, 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. fel3-tf DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

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

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS, MANUPACTURERS OF WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINTS, PUTTY, &c. AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

Dealers and consumers supplied at nh8-8m VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, POWEN & CO.'S LITHOGRAPHIC Southwest Corner of ELEVENTH and CHESTNUT Sta. NO. 515 MINOR STREET, PHILADELPHIA. LITHOGRAPHY, PLATE PRINTING, and COLORING

EXECUTED IN THE MOST SUPERIOR MANNER.

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1863.

COMMISSION HOUSES. CANTON FLANNELS Heavy and Medium NEGRO KERSEYS, Plain and Twilled. LINSEYS, White Rock, Westerly, &c., &c.

BROWN DRILLS, SHIPLEY, HAZARD, & HUTCHINSON, ap22-12t 112 CHESTNUT STREET. DUCK.

8, 10, AND 12 OUNCE

COTTON AND LINEN DUCK, FOR SALE BY

DE COURSEY, HAMILTON, & EVANS, No. 33 LETITIA Street, and

No. 32 South FRONT Street. TWINE.

COTTON TWINE. SUITABLE FOR SAIL-MAKERS,

For Sale by

DE COURSEY: HAMILTON, & EVANS. No. 32 South FRONT Street. **DHILADELPHIA** "BAG"

MANUFACTORY. BURLAP BAGS OF ALL SIZES, for oorn, oats, coffee, bone dust, &c. ALSO,

SEAMLESS BAGS, Of standard makes, ALL SIZES, for sale cheap, for net GEO. GRIGG, Nos. 219 and 221 CHURCH Alley. CHIPLEY, HAZARD, & HUTCHINSON, No. 112 CHESTNUT STREET.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS. FOR THE SALE OF PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.

OUR SPRING STOCK IS NOW AR-80,000 DOZEN AT LOWER PRICES THAN PRESENT GOST OF IM-PORTATION. THOS. MELLOR & CO.,

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

WOOL BAGS FOR SALE. CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS. RCH-ST. CARPET WAREHOUSE. JOS. BLACKWOOD, 832 ARCH STREET, TWO DOORS BELOW NINTH (South Side), FOR SPRING TRADE, A rich and extensive assortment of ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CARPETINGS,
Of the best makes;
Imbracing all the new styles, which are offered

AT LOW PRICES FOR CASH. TUST RECEIVED,

3,000 ROLLS CANTON MATTINGS, To which we invite the attention of the trade

M'CALLUM & CO.,

R'EMOVAL J. T. DELACROIX, has removed his STOCK OF CARPETINGS, From 47 South FOURTH Street, to his NEW STORE, No. 37 SOUTH SECOND STREET

Where he offers to his old customers, and purchasem generally, a LARGE AND DESIRABLE STOCK OF CARPETINGS, of all grades, and best known makes.
OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, AND WINDOW SHADES,
WHOLES ALE AND RETAIL.
AT THE LOWEST PRICES. J. T. DELACROIX,

No. 37 SOUTH SECOND STREET, above Chestnut. mh9-3m GLEN ECHO MILLS,

M'OALLUM & CO., MANUPACTURERS, IMPORTERS, AND DEALERS, 509 CHESTNUT STREET,

OARPETINGS,

INGS, of our own and other makes, to which we call he attention of each and short-time buyers. - felf-3m

OIL CLOTHS.

OIL CLOTHS AND WINDOW SHADES. CARRIAGE, TABLE, STAIR, AND FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, IN COTTON AND LINEN FABRICS, QUALITY AND STYLE UNSURPASSED.

WINDOW SHADES, t prices much below the present price of stock. THOMAS POTTER.

MANUFACTURER OF OIL CLOTHS AND WINDOW SHADES, 229 ARCH Street, Philadelphia, and CEDAR and 95 LIBERTY Streets, New York.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. THE FINE SHIRT EMPORIUM. Nob. 1 AND 3 NORTH SIXTH STREET. JOHN C. ARRISON,

(FORMERLY J. BURR MOORE.) IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY AND AT MODERATE PRICES. N. B.-Particular attention given to the making o Shirts, Collars, Drawers, &c. FINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY. The subscriber would invite attention to his
IMPROVED CUT OF SHIRTS.
Which he makes a specialty in his business. Also, constantly receiving.
NOVELTIES FOR GETLEMEN'S WEAR.

J. W. SCOTT,
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,
No. 814 CHESTNUT STREET,
Four doors below the Continental TOUCHERS BING BED.
PATENTED JULY 3, 1850.
Universally acknowledged for Neatness, Comfort, and Durability to be the Standard Spring Bed.
The above are manufactured and for sale by HIRAM TUCKER, amb 23, 331, 301, 32 REVERE Block, Boston, Mass.

FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1863.

THE REBELLION. Naval Flag of Truce - Naval Recruits -Order, &c. IMPORTANT NAVAL CIRCULAR. THE CHARACTER OF A NAVAL FLAG OF TRUCE

The Secretary of the Navy has just issued the following definition of the rights and obligations of naval flags of truce : A flag of truce:

A flag for fruce is, in its nature, of a sacred character, and is ever to be so regarded by all persons in the navy of the United States.

To use it to obtain surreptitiously naval knowledge or information against the interests or wishes of the enemy is to abuse it, and to subject the bearer of it to the punishment of a spy.

The senior officer present is alone authorized to deepatch or to admit communication with a flag of truce; but a versue in a norther to delegate the contraction to the contraction of the contraction despatch or to admit communication with a flag of truce; but a vessel in a position to discover the ap-proach of a flag of truce earlier than the rest is, enever one appears, to communicate promptly the A flag of truce is always to be admitted with great A ling of truce is sinys to be admitted with great circumspection, and should never be allowed to ap-proach so as to be a means of acquiring useful in-formation. The firing of agun, with a blank charge, by the flag or senior officer's ship, is generally under-stood as a warning to a flag of truce not to approach Unnecessary frequency in the use of a flag of truce is to be carefully avoided. to be carefully avoided.

A flag of truce on the water should be met at a suitable distance off, or at the point previously agreed upon, by a boat or vessel from the senior officer's ship, in charge of a commissioned and discreet officer, and having a white flag kept plainly displayed forward from the time of leaving until the of setup.

that of return.

And in despatching a flag of truce the same pre-caution as to a suitable officer to be placed in charge, and as to keeping the white flag displayed, is to be bserved.

Whenever the white flag is used, the ensign is also
be exhibited to be exhibited.

No flag of truce can insist on being admitted; and as a rare exception only, should a flag of truce be admitted during an engagement. If then admitted, it is no breach of faith to retain it. Firing is not necessarily to cease at the appearance of a flag of truce in battle, and if any one connected with it be killed no complaint can be made. If, however, the white flag be exhibited evidently as a token of submission, then, of course, firing should cease.

An attacking force should avoid fring on hospitals whenever they are designated by flags or other whenever they are designated by flags or other symbols distinctly understood; but it is an act of bad faith, amounting to infamy; to hoist the hospital flag

over any other building than a hospital mag over any other building than a hospital, unless the attacking force should request, or consent that it might be used in order to spare edifices dedicated to science or literature, or containing works of art.

The foregoing rules regarding flags of truce are published for the information and observance of published for the information and observance of officers and others in the naval service of the United States.

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy. THE REPORTED LOSS OF THE NAVAL SUPPLY STEAMER UNION. The steamer abandoned on the 2d inst., near Cape Fear river, North Carolina, was the army transport vessel Union, which sailed from Hilton Head for Beaufort, North Carolina, and not the naval supply steamer. The naval supply steamer Union sailed from New York on the 8th instant, and arrived at Port Royal on the 11th, whence she proceeded to Key West and New Orleans. The error occurred in the telegraph from Washington. NAVY REORUITS PAID THEIR TRAVEL-LING EXPENSES.

Many persons now residing in the country would be willing to join the United States navy, but for fear of the expense of travelling to a seaport or ren-dezvous. One of the regulations on that subject will relieve them of that fear. It is as follows: TRAVELLING EXPENSES TO ENLISTED PERSONS Persons enlisted at the rendezvous, during a war, nearest their residence, will, on presenting an official certificate from the city or town clerk signifying that they are residents of such city or town, and have expressed a desire to leave there to enter the navy, receive from the paymaster of the receiving vessel a gratuitous allowance of three cents a mile for travelling expenses.

It will thus be seen that persons actually leaving their homes for the purpose of enlisting in the navy will, on being accepted, receive an additional three cents per mile for travelling expenses. will, on being accepted, receive an accents per mile for travelling expenses GEN. BURNSIDE'S FAMOUS ORDER.

The New York Herald publishes the following as Burnside's order, No. 8, so often referred to by the Committee of Inquiry into the Conduct of the War. The Herald does not say how it got it, but intimates that it got it secretly: GENERAL ORDERS—No. 8.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
January 23, 1863.

*

First. General Joseph E. Hooker, major general of volunteers, and brigadier general of the United States army, having been guilty of unjust and unnecessary criticisms of the actions of his superior officers and of the authorities, and having, by the general tone of his conversation, endeavored to create distrust in the minds of officers who have associated with him, and having, by omissions and otherwise, made reports and statements which were calculated to create incorrect impressions, and for habitually speaking in disparaging terms of other officers, is hereby dismissed the service of the United States, as a man unfit to hold an important commission during a crisis like the present, when so much patience, charity, confidence, consideration, and patriotism are due from every soldier in the field.

The order is issued subject to the approval of the President of the United States.

Second. Brigadier General W. T. H. Brooks, commanding First Division Sixth Army Corps, for complaining of the policy of the Government, and for using language tending to demoralize his command, is; subject to the approval of the President of the United States.

Third. Strigadier General John Newton, commanding Third Division, Sixth Army Corps, and Brigadier General John Cochrane, commanding First Brigade, Third Division, Sixth Army Corps, for going to the President of the United States with criticisms upon the plans of his commanding officer, are, subject to the approval of the President dismissed from the military service of the United States. GENERAL ORDERS-No. 8.

dismissed from the military service of the United States.

Fourth. It being evident that the following-named officers can be of no further use to this army, they are hereby relieved from duty, and will report in person without delay to the Adjutant General of the United States army:

Major General W. B. Franklin, commanding Left Grand Division.

Major General W. F. Smith, commanding Sixth Army Corps.

Brigadier General Samuel D. Sturgis, commanding Second Division, Ninth Army Corps.

Brigadier General Edward Ferrero, commanding Second Brigade, Second Division, Ninth Army Corps.

Brigadier General Edward Ferrero, commanding First Brigade, Third Division, Sixth Army Corps.

Brig. Gen. John Cochrane, commanding First Brigade, Third Division, Sixth Army Corps.

Lieut. Col. J. H. Taylor, Acting Adjutant General Right Grand Division.

By command of Major Gen. A. E. BURNSIDE. ral Right Grand Division.

By command of Major Gen. A. E. BURNSIDE.
LEWIS RICHMOND, Assistant Adjutant General.
The Herald says that, while some of the officers who fall under its condemnation have been either relieved from duty, as Gen. Franklin, or have resigned, as Gen. Occhrane, the officer who was singled out in it as the special object of disgrace and punishment is the very officer chosen by the President to take command of the army of which Gen. Burnside was relieved.

The above order contains a number of several contains and several contains a number of several contains and several contains a number of several contains and number of several contains a number of several contains and number of several contains a number of several contains and number of several contains a number of s was remeyed.

The above order contains a number of errors of various kinds, apparent to the general reader. Such errors as Gen. Burnside would not be likely to make in a general order. DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST—IMPORTANT GENERAL ORDER.

GENERALI ORDER.

Several general orders have been issued of late from the Department of the East. Captain W. C. Rawelle and Captain J. C. Anderied, both of the United States Army, have been detailed to the staff of General Wool. The following important order has also been issued to the heads of the several departments in the command: GENERAL ORDER, No. 32.

Headquarters Deparement of the East,
New York City, April 8, 1863.

The chiefs of the respective departments serving in this command, will promptly forward to these headquarters, on the lastday of each month; a list of all the officers connected with their departments subject to their orders. All changes that have occurred during the month will be accurately noted; and when such changes are made in accordance with orders, the number and date of the order, and whence emanating, will be stated. In like manner every staff officer on duty within the limits of this department will report in writing, on the day specified above, to these headquarters, stating the fature of his duties and under what orders he is acting.

By command of Major General WOOL.

C. T. CHRISTENDEN. Major and Aide de Jamp, Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

Hereafter no leaves of absence will be granted by any officer in the Department of the East, without having been first submitted to the commanding general for his approval and orders in the case GENERAL ORDER, No. 32.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST sota—The Indian Incursion over the Va-tonwan River-Letter from Gen. Sibey.

DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA. Recapture of one of General Fremont's Bat-teries—Arrival of General Halleck—The "Juniata" a Failure, &c. THAT CAPTURED BATTERY.

THAT CAPTURED BATTERY.

NORPOLK, April 22.—There is nothing new to report to day from the front, and it is supposed that the heavy rains that fell last night prevent any active movements with either army. The coup d'état of General Getty in capturing the battery of five guns, and the party working the same, is very highly spoken of by every one. The whole thing was accomplished in a very short space of time. Some of the guns were marked "Major General John C. Fremont," and the rebel officers say that the same battery was captured from Fremont in Western Virginia. THE NANSEMOND FLOTILLA.

son: that these yessels get hurt by the enemy's batteries. This certainly, is a very good reason. Thus far the young and dashing officers of the flotilla—Lamson, Cushing, Harris, and others, and Captain J. C. Lee, of the Smith Briggs, and Lieutenant Rowe, of the West End—have done immense and invaluable service with their vessels; but the Admiral seems to think that gunboats are not made to be battered by the enemy's guns, but ought to be put in glass cases to look at. How the orders to with draw in the face of a powerful enemy, who has for tendays been prevented from crossing the river by the concentrated fire of the gunboats, will be received by the young officers may be imagined. Shame and disappointment, if not mortification, but are mild expletives in describing the feelings these officers must endure by such a humility. But Lee is not a Farragut or a Foote, and is a worthy successor of Commodore Goldsborough, whose donothing policy must still be fresh in the mind of the public. Major General Dix, seems to be very much annoyed at the course pursued by the Admiral in relation to the fleet in the Nansemond, and will, we hope, lay the facts before the President. hope, lay the facts before the President.

REBELS ON THE JAMES RIVER. REBELS ON THE JAMES RIVER.

For weeks past the rebels have been fortifying the James river. Fort-Powhatan is being case-mated, and already the third battery has been finished. These facts have been made known to Admiral Lee, and at the beginning one of our gunboats could easily have shelled the rebels from their postion; but the fact of the water approach to Richmond being entrenched similar to the Misslesippi had no more effect upon the commander of the North Atlantic blockading squadron than water on a duck's back, and the consequence is, that in case this route should ever be needed by the Governmentit will cost a thousand or more lives to rement(it will cost a thousand or more lives to re-ARRIVAL OF THE GENERAL-IN-CHIEF.

Attic'clock this afternoon Major General Henry V. Halleck, accompanied by only one member of is personal staff, arrived here from Washington on osn'd'of the steamer Carrie Martin. The object of is visitia, of course, a mystery; but it doubtless as a bearing on the campaign of the Blackwater gion. He is in consultation with Major General bix. THE JUNIATA. The United States gunboat Juniata, Captain John M. B. Chitz, is lying off Norfolk to await contingencies. Should it ever become necessary to open fire on the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth, no mercy All: B. Chiz, is lying off Noriolk to await contingencies. Should it even become necessary to open fire on the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth, no mercy will be shown these hot beds of rebellion. It is, however, a great pity that so noble a vessel should necessarily be used for guard duty; but the builders of her engines are to blame for their incompetency, and, until the great defects now existing in the machinery of this vessel are remedied, she will not be able to do duty at sea. Osptain Clitz is an able and energetic sailor of twenty-seven years' experience, energetic sailor of twenty-seven years' experience, and it is naturally to be supposed that he chafes greatly at the worthlessness of his ship. In every other respect the Juniata is a fine vessel.—N. Y.

DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO.

Seneral Carrington Ordered to the Field— The Circulation of Bad Money and News papers Stopped—General Cox's New Dis-trict, &c. CINCINNATI, April 23.—General Carrington, some time in command of the Department of Indiana, has been ordered to report to Gen. Burnside. Gen. The gunboats James Thompson and Clifton will Buinside has issued an order forbidding the traffic n rebel scrip in his Department. MILITARY ORDER FROM GEN. BURNSIDE. HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, OINCINNATI, Ohio, April 21, 1863. GENERAL ORDERS, No. 47.—The traffic carried on

in Confederate scrip by some persons in this department is recognized as a direct violation of General Orders No. 38, and all parties detected in engaging in it will be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of that order.

By command of Maj. Gen. BURNSIDE.

LEWIS RICHMOND, A. A. Gen. SUPPRESSION OF TREASONABLE NEWS-PAPERS. An order to the following effect has been issued to the postmasters throughout Kentucky:

LEXINGTON, April 22, 1863.

To the Postmisster at Communication. cinnati, Enquirer that may come into your office. You will be held responsible for the saithful ful-How will do near responsible for the latinity fulfillment of this order.

By order of:

— COLLINS, Adjutant.

We have also been informed that the military authorities of Covington and Newport have stationed guards at the ferry landings to prevent carriers and newsboys from landing at the above places with the Enquirer in their possession.

DISTRICT OF OHIO Lieutenant Colonel J. N. McElroy, Acting Assistant Insusator Congress

and in the manner before fixed. J. D. COX,
Brig. Gen. U. S. Vols., Commanding.
Official, S. L. CHRISTIE, Capt. and Aid-de-camp.
Headquarters, No. 101 East Third street. ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

The New Negro Brigade-Rosters of the Different Regiments-The Duckport Canal -Operations in Louisiana—News from Port Young's Point, La., April 12.—A meeting of negroes took place this afternoon for the purpose of hearing remarks in favor of the organization of a negro brigade in this vicinity.

The formation of regiments, three of which are now in piogress, is rapidly going on. Officers are busily engaged in recruiting, and with some degree of successiconsidering the object is not yet thoroughly understood by the negroes in other parts of the State. As soon as it is properly understood, I think there will be more applications than the officers have room for. of the three regiments now raising I send the rosters. Of the first regiment I give the "special order" complete; in the others merely the names of the officers: ORGANIZATION OF THE EIGHTH LOUI-SIANA (COLORED) REGIMENT-SPECIAL ORDER. CRIER.

LAKE PROVIDENCE, La., April 11, 1863.

I. The following officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates are announced as the officers of the 8th Regiment Louisiana Infantry Volunteers, of Africandescent. They will be detailed from their respective regiments to raise the troops, and as rapid-jus as companies, battalions; and the regiments are formed and organized, they will be mustered out of the service and discharged, and be mustered into the new regiments:

the service and discharged, and be mustered into the new regiments:

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.—Colonel, Hiram Scofield; licutenant colonel, Ferd. E. Peebles; major, Charles E. Compton; adjutant, T. Sumner Greene; regimental quartermaster, Christopher N. Wilson; surgeon, N. N. Horton; assistant sur-Wilson; surgeon, N. N. Horton; assistant surgeon,
CAPTAINS OF COMPANIES.—Company A, Lyman
Banks; Company B, Orlando L. Eastman; Company C, William Parkinson; Company D, Francis
M. Pickett; Company E, Frank Bishop; Company
F, George E. Dolphin; Company G, Mark Hathaway; Company H, Walter F. Leveraux; Company
I, Joseph L. Coppie; Company K, D. W. C. Wilson,
II. Requisitions for arms, clothing, and camp and
garrison equipage will be made upon the proper staff
departments at this place and at Memphis. Each
soldier will be furnished with one coat, one pair of
overalls, two shirts, two pair of socks, one cap, one
pair of shoes, one blanket, one knapsack, one can
teen, and one haversack. They will receive the compensation as soldiers provided by the War Department.

major; Russel B. Neal, adjutant; Charles M. Clark, regimental quartermaster.

Contains of Companies.—W. S. Daniels, Company A; James O. Robins, Company B; Henny Rower, Company O; Sainuel H. Vankirk, Company D; John Shaw, Company E; Lyman J. Hissons, Company F; Gordon Heath, Company G; Klisha Deorvitte, Company H; John G. Davis, Company I; Philip Hammond, Company K.

Colonel Klinck, of the 9th, Louisiana, has been entrusted by General Thomas to take the matter in his own hands and earry it out. Any one knowing the character of this officer cannot but admit the matter could not have been entrusted to a more competent person. He has callsted in the cause because by doing so. he feels he is doing the Government a great service, though it be at the sacrifice of many personal comforts. He says he is resolved upon testing the capability of the negro in a bellicose point of view, and demonstrating to the world that the negro can, or casnot, fight.

PROGRESS OF THE NEW CANAL.

lina; and J. W. Williams, a violent secessionist of this parish. A CRIESON SECESSIONIST.

A CRIMSON SECESSIONIST.

Colonel Taylor is a genuine type of the genus rebel—tall, red-faced, red-haired, rec-whiskered, red-talking—red in everything except books. He is on the Minnehaha, and swaggers and struts and ganconades in the manner peculiar to his "section." He talks the usual amount of Anglo-African, concerning the utter impossibility of the subjugation of the South by the North, or the whole combined world, declares the "Confederacy" is certain to establish itself; that nothing can prevent it; that slavery can itself; that nothing can prevent it; that slavery can never be abolished, and that the Cotton States will become an empire such as history has never known: INTELLIGENCE FROM PORT HUDSON. Recently I have been shown letters from Port Hudson, sent to Secessionists in this vicinity, from soldiers and officers garrisoning that place, and captured by our souts and cavalrymen. The letters generally complain of a scarcity of food, and say much discontent exists among the men at Hudson from this cause. The soldiers have but six ounces am informed on the highest authority that Act-Rear Admiral Lee has decided upon withdraw-the gunboats from the Upper Nausemond. Rea-that these vessels get hurt by the 'enemy's bat-

of fresh beef without sait, and tweive ounces of corn meal each per day.

The point is very strongly fortified, especially in front, and defended, according to the correspondence, by about twenty thousand soldiers. The rebels feel entirely confident of their ability to hold Hudson against the Yankees, unless they are cut off or starved out, of which latter event they seem to have considerable apprehension.

NEW CARTHAGE.

This place, which was taken on the 4th instant, and is now held by the troops under General McClernand's command, is situated on the west bank of the Mississippi river, about twenty-five miles below Vicksburg. A correspondent gives the following account of how the place was taken:

It fis flanked on the left by Bayou Videll; on the right bank of this bayou is a levee running from Roundaway bayou to the Mississippi river, but this levee has three large crevasses. We walked on the levee, and would use our skiffs to cross to the other side. When we came to the crevasse, and while waiting for the skiff to take us across, we were saluted by a volley of musketry from the Carthagenians, which had the effect te arouse our ire, for one of the halls came very close to our generals. We returned the fire, for each of us had a musket, and had quite a little fight. As the night had begun to draw her salle curtain around us, we raised the siege and fell back to Smith's plantation.

Next day General Osterhaus, with two companies of infantry and one mounted howitzer, embarked on flat boats and skiffs, moved upon Carthage. When at the proper distance he opened fire with his howitzer upon the town. After shelling, it thirty minutes, he debarked his infantry and took the place at the point of the bayonet, killing one man and running the balance away. So Carthage is in our possession. What the result of this movement will be, the country will soon know.

will be, the country will soon know. A Voice from the Army. TWENTY-EIGHTH P. V.

At a dress parade of the 28th Regiment of Pennylvania Volunteers recently, the officers and soldiers unanimously passed a series of resolutions to sustain the Government of the United States in all its measures to suppress the rebellion. They are ubscribed to by the following gentlemen, representing the regiment: L. F. Chapman, major com-manding, president; W. H. Woodward, captain Company K, secretary; Captain J. B. Copeland, Company F; Captain C. U. Meyer, Company G; Assistant Surgeon Wm. Altman: Lieutenant J. P. Nicholson, Q. M.; Captain J. Fitzpatrick, Company A ; Captain J. D. Arner, Company E ; Lieutenar ph W. Hammer, Company D.; Lieutenant F. B. Bonsall, Company H, committee. ONE-HUNDRED-AND-FORTY-SEVENTH P. V. This regiment has recently passed a series of resolu-tions in favor of sustaining the Government, prose-cuting the war with vigor, and conquering a peace. A-copy of these resolutions has been forwarded to us, signed by John Craig, major and secretary.

ONE-EUNDRED-AND-THIRTY-SECOND P. V. At a meeting of the officers of this regiment, held at beadquarters, near Falmouth, Va., on the 7th instant, a series of excellent resolutions were adopted. They are signed by the following officers: Charles Allbright, coloured load president: Lieut. Coloned Joseph E Shreve and Major F. L. Hitchcock, vice presidents; Caplain J. D. Lacier and Adjurant A. F. Clapp, secretaries ONE-HUNDRED-AND-SEVENTY SIXTH P V.

This regiment is composed of drafted men. and a large majority of the members are Democrats. They send us a series of the strongest Union resolutions, signed by thirty-six officers, only seven of whom are Republicans, Colonel A. A. Lechler says: I hope the action of this regiment will be felt in the North, as these resolutions were adopted unanimously by drafted, life-long Democrats! Here are the names of thirty-six men, who pit oged themselves for their country and flag in the face of the enemy before Charleston:

A. A. Lechler, col.; George Pilkington, lieut. col.; William Schoonover, major; W. F. Sundenberg, surgeon; N. R. Lynch, assistant surgeon; Jas. T. Walton, adjutant; Issac Wooliver, quartermaster; Levi Smayer, captain Co. A; Samuel D. Lehr, captain Co. B; C. W. Warnick, captain Co. C. Tilghman Schleider, captain Co. E; Sos. Richolas, captain Co. F. Lewis P. Hecker, captain Co. G; Samuel S. Keller, captain Co. K; Monroe Miller, 1st lieut. Co. A; Daniel Knauss, 1st lieut. Go. B; William M. Loder, 1st lieut. Co. G; Samuel A; Brown, 1st lieut. Co. D; Peter Graybill, 1st lieut. Co. E; Alonzo B. Shaffer, 1st lieut. Co. F; Samuel A; Brown, 1st lieut. Co. 1; Col. Samuel A; Brown, 1st lieut. Co. 1; Col. Samuel A; Brown, 1st lieut. Co. 1; Col. Si. Col. ONE-RUNDRED-AND-SEVENTY-SIXTH P. V.

ONE-HUNDRED-AND-THIRTY-SECOND P. V. This regiment has passed strong Union and war resolutions, a copy of which Colonel Charles A. Wright has kindly forwarded to us. Colonel W. says: "You will observe that we offer our services after the expiration of the present enlistment, to assist in enforcing the conscription act at home if any resistance should be offered by the traitors and wicked men of the North."

SECOND PENNSYLVANIA ARTILLERY. This staunch Union regiment, numbering nearly eighteen hundred men, send us resolutions in favor of the war, the Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws from Fort Saratoga, near Washington. The copy sent us is signed by the following patriots: FIELD OFFICERS.

Colonel, A. A. Gibson; lieutenant colonel, John H.
Oberteuffer; first major, James L. Anderson; second
major, David Sadler; third major, Thomas Wilhelm. STAFF OFFICERS. STAFF OFFICERS.

Adjutant, Florence W. Grugan; quartermaster, Wm. N. Melcher; surgeon, Elisha Griswold; first assistant, James A. Lowe; second assistant, S. Rosenberger; chaplain, John W. Hassler.

Sergeant major, John Ford, Jr.; quartermaster sergeant Dennis Carroll; commissary sergeant, B. F. Winger; hospital steward, Abraham F. Fairchild. ar; hospital stoward, Abraham F. Fairchild.

REGIMENTAL OFFICERS.

Battery A—Captain, Richard M. Goundie; first lieutenant, H. H. Humphriess, second lieutenant, Robert S. Wharton; second lieutenant, William Barba.

Battery B—Captain, Benj. G. Barney; first lieutenant, John H. Guissinger; first lieutenant, M. H. Marsland; second lieutenant, John Exbon; second lieutenant, S. R. Hallman. land, second lieutenant, John Exbon; second lieutenant, S. E. Halman, Eattery C-Captain, John S. Jarden; first lieutenant, Wm. H. Melcher; first lieutenant, Paul L. Higgins; second lieutenant, Philip Newkinmet.

Battery D-Captain, Nicholas Baggs; first lieutenant, J. Moore Wilson; first lieutenant, B. F. Winger; second lieutenant, D. W. Lewry; second lieutenant, George C. Wilson.

elson.

Sentry E—Captain, Edw. S. Rowand; first lieuteoi, John H. Obertenfier, Jr.; first lieutenant, Floreace.
Grugan; second lieutenant, John Norris,
Jattery F—Captain William McClure; first lieuteot, William G. Dickson; first lieutenant. William G.
liev. Pentose.

Battery II—Captain. Joseph N. Abbey; first lieutenant, E. De C. Land; first lieutenant, Milton Senner.

Battery II—Captain, S. D. Strawbridge; first lieutenant, J. M. Kelsey; first lieutenant, John W. Hamilton; second lieutenant, Wm. S. Fiss.

Battery K—Captain, Amzi S. Fuller; first lieutenant, Pressley Cannon; first lieutenant, John B. Krepps; second lieutenant, Joseph L. Iredull.

Battery L—Captain, Paul T. Jones; first lieutenant, Frank W. Paul; first lieutenant, Edward S. Colwell; second lieutenant, Charles J. Seymour.

Battery M—Captain, Pavid Schooley; first lieutenant, A. P. Barber; first lieutenant, Wm. K. Lafferty; second lieutenant, William Gee; second lieutenant, H. Thien-lardt. SIXTH NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS. SIXTH NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS.
This regiment sends us an exhortation and a pledge for the Union and our Government over the bodies of their ead comrades, whose bones now bleach on the fields of orktown, Williamsburg, Seven Pines, Glendale, Maiern Hill, Bristow, Bull Run, Chantilley, and Fredecksburg. These resolutions are signed by George C. urling, colonel and, president, and Joseph R. West, ret lieutenant, 6th N. J. V., secretary.

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO. Puebla-Rumored Offer of Ortega to Capitulate-Reported Defeat of the Garrison in a Sortie-Provisions Being Reshipped to France, &c.

HAVANA, April 18.—Another French war steamer (the Bertholet) from Vera Cruz, arrived last Sunday or Monday, with dates to the 5th, the day of her sailing. She brings only rumons, though some regard these rumors as important, inasmuch as they confirm the reported destruction of Comonfort's army by General Berthier. This report I doubt—as I am at liberty to do in the absence of positive proofbecause it is said, that Comonfort was attempting to enter Puebla when General Berthier attacked him. Now, this is not at all likely, for, as you may remember, General Comonfort had orders to hold the post of San Martin, and it is not to be supposed he would disobey those orders right in the face of the enemy. Another of the rumors brought by this arrival is that Ortega had sent a flag of truce to General Forey, offering to surrender Puebla under conditions which the latter rejected. This rumor is simply absurd. Sola—The later from Sola—ATTACK UPON A DETACHMENT OF GUR TOWN THE SOLAR absurd.

Another, though less difficult to believe, is that the civil authorities of Puebla sent a committee, and the women of the place likewise sent once to the French general, begging him to spare their town. The general is said to have replied that he did not intend firing a single cannon shot at Puebla, since he had more than means enough to compet the garrison to surrender, without resorting to a bombardment.

To the Editors of The Fromeer:

General Could not have been enterprised to a more from Yera Cruz, with dates to the 11th-six

General Could not have been enterprised to a more competent person. He has callated in the cause to competent person. He has callated in the cause to competent person. He has callated in the cause to competent person. He has callated in the cause to competent person. He has callated in the cause to competent person. He has callated in the cause to the fitted person of a small deschament stationed on the south branch of Watonwan tiver, in the county of that manner, I beg leave to state through your-polumant of the person of the fitted and two wounded, and a bay our polumant of the person of the per

The second of the second of the second of

THREE CENTS

FOREIGN ITEMS. Victor Hugo on Poland.—The Jersey Independent publishes the following letter from Victor Hugo, which was read at a public meeting held in that island in favor of Poland: " Hauteville House, April 5, 1863. "To the Public Meeting in Jersey in favor of Poland:
"Gentlement, I am now suffering from an affection in the threat, which prevents me from accepting your invitation, by which I feel greatly honored.
Believe in my profound regret. Sympathy is presence. I shall, therefore, be in spirit in the midst of you. I associate myself from the bottom of my soul with all your generous feelings. The murder of a nation is impossible. Bright as the star, it becomes selimed; hut it reappears. Hungary universit. Ve. eclipsed; but it reappears. Hungary proves it, Ve aice proves it, Poland proves it. life, but it is in full glory; all its light has returned: Roland, overwhelmed, bleeding, and erect, dazzies the world. Peoples live and despots die; it is the pon two nations, for the missfortune of the one and he shame of the other. The most to be pittled of the two is not Poland, which he slaughters; it is tussia, which he dishonors. I say it with grief, the tussian army, through the fault of Alexander II; effect the Russian figs. May, all the opprobrium all upon this man! A people is degraded when made to be to the fearth of an extended the could be the state of an extended.

honor.

"I do more than wish for those two resurrections.

"I do more than wish for those two resurrections.

—I expect them. Yes, doubt would be impious, and almost an accomplice; yes, Poland will triumph. Its final death would be more or less the death of us all. Poland is a part of Europe's heart. On the day wherein the last pulsation of life-beat in Poland the whole civilized world would feel the chill of the sepulchre. Allow me, then, to utter from afar this cry, which will find an echo in your hearts: Long live Poland! Long live the liberty of men and the independence of nations! Accept on this occasion all my wishes for the happiness of the island of Jersey, which is most dear to me, and also of your excellent population, and receive, friends, my cordial salutations.

"VICTOR HUGO."

The Emperor Alexander and his polish Subjects.—

THE EMPEROR ALEXANDER AND HIS POLISH SUBJECTS.— The Bresiau corre-pondent of the Times says: The de-cat of Lankewicz, was no cooner known at St. Peters-ourg than the Russian Government, in a note addressed o its representative at Puris, expressed a willingness to improve the condition of Poland, and bestow another to its representative at Paris, expressed a willingness to improve the condition of Poland, and bestow another batch of liberal cone-ssions upon the unfortunate conntry. Now that rebellion might be expected to subside, Prince Gortechakoff added, the Czar had no compunction in announcing his benevolent intentions towards a province he had always wished to raise to a higher degree of prosperity and wealth. The communication was immediately transmitted to M. Droup de L'Huys, who recommended a lenient treatment of the recusant dependency. So says the Vienna correspondent of the Cracow Czas, one of the best informed contributors to the leading organ of Poland.

This Emperica Natoleon's Private Secretary.—A Paris correspondent of Poland.

This Emperica Natoleon's Private Secretary.—This, however, is a piece of news of such importance that I hust give it under all reserve. Even if true, it is a fact of that class which is always denied up to the very moment when it become; official. M. Mocquard has scarcely been out of the Emperor's presence for announcer since the coup d'etat. He has been his constant amanuensis, and, in manucases, the composer of his speeche and letters. A change would be a real political event, the cause for which would be a real political event, the cause for which would be a real political event, the cause for which would be a real political event, the cause for which would be a real political event, the cause for which would be a real political event, the cause for which would be a real political event, the cause for which would be a real political event, the cause for which would be a real political event, the cause for which would be a real political event, the cause for which would be a real political event, the cause for which would be a real political event, the cause for which would be a real political event, the cause for which would be a real political event, the cause for which would be a real political event.

sistance to his Maje sty in the composition of his 'History of Julius Carbar.'

Ausalon's Sword. The French journals give the following singular paragraph: a stanage discovery has just been made by Maj 'Pappazolu, of Bucharest—the sword that belonged to Absalom. The blade has on one side the following words traced in Hebrew characters: 'Present frem Gessur to Absalom, son of David, Jeho, Jeho, ''On the same side is engraved the image of the hexagonal seal of David, and on the other some characters the meaning of which has not been yet explained. On the corresponding place to those of the Hebrew characters, and on the opposite side of the blade, are these words engraved in gold: 'Titus acceptive X-Jarusalem'' This Isword had a handle in gold, representing at the upper part a warrior's head, overed with a helmet, and joined ly a chain to a dragon's head which formed the hilt. The old monk, posses-or of this weapon, procured it from a Janissary, into whose hands it fell during the disturbances at Constantinople in 1807. In a moment of distress he sold the handle and the scabbard, which was, he says, 'made of a kind of serpent's skin, and mounted in gold. The ancient crigin of the blade is proved by a manufacturer's mark traced in Semitic characters.

commemoration of the return of the Emperor Napoleon Inom Eibe, has just laken place in the salons of Catelain, in the Palais Royal, M Belmontet, deputy of the Legislative Body, presiding. The assembly was numerous, consisting of soldiers of Marengo and the other great battles of that period. All the different branches of the Grand Army were represented. Opposite the pre-

steen seases of their person. And the chiefent branches of the first was the bawe of the Emperor 1 Napoleon, who on the 20th March brought back to France the principles of 178, and 176 Poland; our sister—1 Napoleon, who on the 20th March brought back to France the principles of 178, and 176 Poland; our sister—1 buttle!!" M. Belmoniet proposed a toast to the memory of the Poles, and the proposed a toast to the memory of the Poles, and the proposed a toast to the memory of the Poles, and the the toast were loudly applanded. A collection was afterwards made in favor of the Poles, and the evening passed over most cordially.—Gatignani.

Spanish Erquerter—Letters from Madrid speak of an incident which has caused some aquation in the higher circles of the Spanish capital: "The Duchess Fercicles of the Spanish capital: "The Duchess Fercicles of the Spanish capital: "The poles of the propose of the Spanish capital: "The Duchess Fercicles of the Spanish capital: "The Outper Spanish capital: "The Outper Spanish capital: "The Outper Spanish capital: "The Outper Spanish capital in the Spanish capital: "The Outper Spanish capital in the Spanish capital in the

and lighted.

BRIGATES.—The Nationalities of Terin states from official documents that the number of brigands taken with arms in their hands and chor, from the month of March, 1861, to the last of March, 1861, for the saides these, there have been 2.43 killed in fighting, and 2,708 made priconers. Only 323 have surrendered voluntarily.

A GREEN'S DIADEM.—The Tomespondancia of Madrid says that the Queen of Spain has ordered one of the Crown jewellers to make her a magnaticent diadem. The diamends and other precious stones, to the value of eight millions of reals, (210,400%), will be furnished by the Crown Jewel Office. The rest of the potrure, necklace, bracelets, &c., will represent twelve million reaks (315,-000%). ODO.).

THE JEWS.—The Jews of the Graud Duchy of Baden, who obtained some months back the enjoyment of their political rights, resolved to give a public mark of their political rights, resolved to give a public mark of their political rights, resolved to give a public mark of their political rights, resolved to give a public mark of their political political resolved by the schoolmasters of all creeds, who are insufficiently paid. As collection made amongst that religious-body for the object in question has produced the sum of 50,000 florins (70,000).

WORKINGMEN'S EXCURSION.—Mr. Cobden has expressed his approval of a project got up at Birmischam for a "workingmen's excursion to Paris," to commence an exchange of visits between bodies of French and English mechanics.

Negroes is the Rebel Army.

To the Editor of The Press:

Sir.: Recent despatches from the Rappahannack inform us that, "the pickets of the enemy, on the opposite side of the Rappahannack, are one-half negrees and ane-half white man. The negrees are armed and uniformed the same as the whites." That it is true, Thave so doubt; and that the Rappahannack is nat, the only place where the enemy has armed, uniformed, and used the negroes as soldiers. I know. Officers and men of the 68th Pennsylvania. Volunteers, new on outpost duty, at Newbern, N. C., will testify that on a neconnoissance some six, weeks since, "armed and uniformed negroes?" were found daing picket duty. The, rebels are in paraest in their, attempt to achieve the purposes of this disbolical rebellion. They have ever used the negrecto build, forts, dig fife pits, and throw up breastworks from being and now, when their ranks are depicted by disease, desertion, and death, no sanciesas soruples deter them from repleasishing their, force from, this ready element. I thank we might well institute the o the Editor of The Press: once them from repressioning their, force from, this ready element. I think we might well insight the rebels in this excellent particular.

I am, siz, yours truly,
RMILADELPHIA, April 19, 1863; AN APOLOGUE FOR THE SEASON.—Seduced by the deceptive sunshine, the hirds began to sing and the reptiles to creep forth, from their hiding places during the first days of the spring. But, just as they were disposing themselves comfortably to enjoy the wernal air, the sky became colder, the air more hipping, and taough the sun still shone brightly, the wind, right from the north blew an icy blast that drove the creatures back to their nests and holes, and chilled them to the marrow.

The twittering bisds at Frichmond said to each other; "It was all a mistake, and there is no warsth for us from the North or anywhere else; the gleam of sunshine was deceifful, and we will sing no moss joyful songs." The Copperheads at the North wringled back to their obscure retreats, gruzabling, "It is not spring at all, and these stern winds of northern latitudes will be the death of us." So the sun continued shining and the wind kept blowing, while the air was pure and clear and the land unstained with the slime of crawling repfiles.—N. Y. Evening Post. AN APOLOGUE FOR THE SEASON -S.

THE WAR PRESS. (PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by Larger Clubs than Twenty will be charged at the same

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instances can these terms be deticated from as they afford very little more than the cost of the paper. Postmasters are requested to get as figures for THE WAR PRESS. To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twoffly, an extra copy of the Paper will be given. The Education of Colored Persons.

To the Editor of The Press:

Sing: As a large number of the colored population at this city are property-holders, and pay taxes there's (no small item when justly computed), which I think entitles them to some affaire of consideration, and although by the late reconstruction of the State Constitution deprived of the right of constitution. They still hope and believe that their constitutions are constitution deprived on the state constitution deprived of the right of constitution. of the State Constitution deprived of the right franchise, they still hope and believe that the claim to scate privileges is not entirely overlood by a majority of the people. With this conviction we should petition that at least a portion of a teachers should be selected from among our or race of people. Before entering further on the suject, we wish it its be distinctly inderstood that, hold in profound veneration those who have race.

The Society of Friends for the maintenance of publis schools for the edited in the maintenance of publis schools for the edited in the latest of the colored children in this city should be remembered by us with feelings of gratitude. Mr. Editor, do you think that it would be presumption for the colored citizens to call a meeting to consider the expediency of sending a petition to those whose duty it would be to take into consideration the propriety of such a change in our colored public schools! I think as regards the justness of our claims, there can be but one opinion with the reflecting mind.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, A: D: Philadelphia, April 20, 1863.

CITY COUNCILS. The Ocean Steamship Bill Again—The Penrose Ferry Bridge—Increase of Sala-ries in the Water Department—Relief of the Families of Volunteers—Storage of Re-troleum, Benzine, etc.—Passenger Rail-ways to Keep their Tracks in order

SELECT BRANCH. Petitions.
From the Franklin Fire Company, asking to be placed of the list of steamers in actual service.
From the members of the police force, asking for an crease of pay.

From the Phoenix and United States Hose Companies. aking to belocated as steam-forcing hose companies.
Mr. Briently presented a communication relative tothe epidemic now prevailing in Manayank.
From the Morris Fire Company, asking to be located. From the Morris Fire Company, asking to be located as a steam engine fire company.
From the Soperincendent of the Police and Fire-Alarm 'Relegraph, in answer to a resolution of inquiry, stating that \$536.66 had been received since the inauguration of the telegraph up to the present time for the sale of copper, all of which was paid into the city treasury, except \$108, which was expended in putting up the new office

From the Guardians of the Poor, inquiring what dis-osal is made of the butter, &c., seized by the clerks of he markets, as none of it is sent to the Almshouse as re-Reports of Committees. The Committee on Giby Procently reported an ordinance making an appropriation of \$150 to defray the expense of altering the west wing of the State House Building, in order to afford increased accummodations to the department of Receiver of Taxes. Agreed to.

The committee on Schools reported in favor of the Board of Controllers expending the sum of \$500 for school purposes in the First and Fifteenth sections. Agreed to.

The Committee on Schools also reported an ordinance making an appropriation of \$550 for the purpose of draining the Chandlerschool-house, kighteenth ward, agreed to. to Africate report was also made, submitting a resolu-tion to transfer an item of \$130 for the expenses of the First School district. Adopted.

The Committee-on Water reported adversely to the passage of an ordinance "that from and after the 1st of May, ext property owners shall pay for the laying of water pipe in front of their property, with 20 per coat, additional." The committee asked "to be discharged from any further consideration of the subject. The con-sideration of the report was postponed until next meeting.
The Committee on Water further reported in favor of laying water pipe on Twentieth, Jessamin, and Washington theets, in the First ward, and a number of streets and avenues in the Twenty-fourth ward. Also, an ordinance appropriating \$1,697.93 to pay certain bills of the Water Department for 1862, which Increase of Salaries in the Water Depart-ment. A report was made in favor of increasing the salaries of the employees in the Water Department; also, an ordinance appropriating the sum required for the increase. The salary of the assistant engineers, witchmen, and firemen is raised to \$500; four purveyors to \$700; four inspectors, \$700 per annum, and one messenger \$600 per annum, making a total increase of \$1,520 for the balance of the year, or \$2,280 for the whole year. The bill was postponed and ordered to be printed. The Committee on Street Cleaning made a lengthy report as to the number of streets cleansed during the past two weeks.

Relief for the Families of Volunteers. Relief for the Families of Volunteers.

The Committee on Defence and Protection, to whom was referred: the bill from Common Conneil anthorizing the Mayor to borrow from time to time such sums of money as may be required by the commission for the relief of the families of volunteers and for the defence of the city, reported the same back to the Chamber. The bill passed finally.

Distillation of Petroleum, Benzine, Etc. Distillation of Petroleum, Benzine, Etc. Mr. Capherwoop. read in place a bill making it unlawful for any persons to use any building, within the limits of the corporate city, for the storage, rectification, or distillation of petroleum, benzine, or the like, under a penalty of \$41.000.* Such buildings must be elocated in the rural districts of the city, and must bear on them a sirn, marked in black letters, denoting the character of the business; neither shall it be lawful to store in any building within the limits of the city more than ten barriels of either of the said articles.

The bill was discussed at some length, and finally referred to the Committee on Law. Ferred to the Committee on Law.

Passenger Railways.

Mr. King offered a resolution instructing the Chief Commissioner of Highways to notify the Race and Vinestreets Passenger Railway to repair the highway on Vine street, between Second and Third. Agreed to.

Mr. WETHERLI. Offered a resolution requesting the Mayor to inform Councils whether the contract of R. A. Smith, with the city, tocleanse the streets has been complied with, and, if not, whether it would not be desirable to annul such contract.

After some discussion, the resolution passed.

Mr. ZANE offered a resolution directing the Chief Commissioner of Highways to notify the officers of the Girardavenue Railroad to make certain repairs on their road.

Agreed to.

Unfinished Business.

A petition was received signed by nearly six hundred of the city police, asking for an increase of salary. Petitions were received from the Franklin, Monroe, and Phemix Fire Companies, asking to be located as steam fire companies. A communication, numerously signed by property owners on Broad street, was read, praying that the rails of the Broad-street Reilroad shall be removed. Other petitions and communications of minor importance were presented.

The ordinance to regulate signs and awain; posts, approved December, 1855, which made it illegal to erect or maintain any wooden sheds on the public highways, was repealed so as to allow the sheds no creeted south of Morris street, north of Girard avenue, and west of the Schuylkill river, to be maintained, was called up, and after considerable discussion passed finally.

The Twenty-Kourth' Ward Contested Elec-

Unfinished Business.

after considerable discussion passed finally.

The Twenty-fourth Ward Contested Election Case.

Mr. Baird, chairman of the Committee on Finance, reported an ordinance appropriating \$674.50 to defray the expenses incurred in the contested election case of the Twenty-fourth ward. (The ordinance gives \$300 to a clerk, and \$100 to a messenger.)

Mr. Leight moved to amend by making the amount to the messenger \$150 instead of \$100.

Mr. Baires opposed the bill, on the ground that it gave too high a compensation for the clerk.

Mr. Lovenny said that the Committee on the Contested-election Case had met fifty-four evenings, and the labors of the clerk had been arduous. The messenger, however, did not perform service exceeding \$100 in value. The Penwse Ferry Bridge.

Mr. Wolfier presented a communication from the City Soliditor, stating that he had placed on record the conveyance of the Pearose Ferry Bridge to the city, and that it would be necessary for Councils to appoint watchmen, and procure insurance.

The ordinance to provide for the care and management of the Bridge was then taken up. It provides, that the bridge shall be placed in charge of the Chief Commissioner of Highways. The commissioner is authorized to appoint four watchmen, who shall receive an annual salary of \$500 each.

Mr. Sunyson moved to amend, that the number of watchmen be two instead of four; one watchman for day, and another for night were amply sufficient.

The amendment was not agreed to, the vote being a strictly party one.

The amendment was not agreed to, the your paint a strictly party one.

Mr. Wolders moved to amend, to appropriate \$500 for insurance. Agreed to, and the bill passed.

The Highways.

The Committee on Highways reported, an ordinance anthorizing the Commissioner, of Highways to open. Nigh a street from Snyderstreet to Euclaroad, which was somed to. Niah street from Snyderstreet to Suckroad, which was agneed to.

The same committee reported an ordinance authorizing the gracing and macadamizing of Chew, street, Twenty-socond ward, which was also agreed to.

A resolution authorizing the Coramissioner of Highways to enter into a contract with Mr. O. W. Dayis for the paying of Locast, Spruce, Ping, and other streets in the Twenty fourth ward, at a cost of \$3,000, was offered by Mr. Wolffer,

Mr. Guinn said that one contractor, had signifed his willingness to do the work for two thousand dollars, and therefore the contract should not be given to Mr. Dayis. Davis.

Mr. Bargen said, that if the streets were, payed new unlidings would be creeted along the secents, and the exaction therefrom would more than pay the expenses the paying.
The resolution passed finally. The Stranging Project

The ordingnee providing for the stablishment of an ocean steapship line was taken un for the purpose of considering the amendments of Select Councils.

the Conjaissioners of the Sunking Fund, which was agreed 3.

Mr. Hangen moved to add the following proviso, which was agreed to the following the following the six yer cent. shall not be relatified or accumulate for a longer period than the years, at the expiration of which time the arrangement with the Pennsylvania Railroad company shall case a paid determine. And provided also, That the Pennsylvania Railroad Company shall stipulate, as a condition of the guarantee by them of the stock of said steamship company, that each proposed member of the direction of said steamship company (except the city director), shall be approved by the said Railroad Company prior to his election.

Mr. Legendin moved in there to amend that the guaranty shall only extend to such stock as the city may, from time to time, own, and without impairing its right to sell any part thereof at any time. Not agreed to year 9, 1985.

A motion to amend, so that the next May dividend of the Pennsylvania Railroad stock shall not be affected by the ordinance, was offered and sightened by Mr. Loughten and the course of his speech, stated that, he believed Mayor Henry would yeto the bill, if it pessed. The Mayor was an honest man, and he would show his disapprobation of this ville measure. The show his disapprobation of this vile measure. The amendment was not agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Letter, the amendment authorizing the Commissioners of the Sivking Fund to invest the dividends of the steamship company, was reconsidered and the amendment stricken out.

Mr. Hongen offered a further amendment that the appropriation of the dividends of the excess above 6 percent, of the city stock, shall apply only to cash dividends, which was lost.

The amendments of Select Council were then concurred in. The Next Meeting of Councils. Mr. Loughlin offered a resolution providing for the meeting of Councils on Wednesday next, inseed of Thursday, which is a national fast day. Agreed to.

Mr. Quinn, chairman of the Committee on Surveys, offered an ordinance appropriating \$1,20, for the construction of a sewer at Testh. and Pople etgests. Agreed to.

A number of bills from Select Council were cancurred in, and Council adjourned.