THE DAILY, PRESS. EIGHTEUN CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrie Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at RIGHT DOLLAR FOR ARRUM. FOUR DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS. TWO DOL LARS FOR THREE MONTHS-invariably in advance for the

Lines constitute a square... THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS, PER APPUM, in advance.

DAWSON, BRANSON, & CO., M. W. CORNER MARKET AND FIFTH STS. (501 Market Street,)

DRY GOODS JOBBERS.

JOBBERS OF ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN DRESS FABRICS, SHAWLS, &c.

We invite the attention of the RETAIL TRADE to 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 M. L. HALLOWELL & CO.,

NO. 615 CHESTNUT STREET, (JAYNE'S MARBLE BUILDING.) Have now in stock, and are daily receiving; a handson

assortment of New Foreign FANCY DRY GOODS AND SILKS;

All purchased since the recent DECLINE IN GOLD AND EXCHANGE. and which will be sold at a

SMALL ADVANCE FOR CASH. SPRING 1863. 1863.

DRY GOODS. HOOD, BONBRIGHT, & CO.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

WO. 435 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA The attention of the TRADE is invited to their large STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS.

Among which are choice brands of Sheet ing and Shirting Muslins Madder Prints, De Laines, Ginghams, Lawns, and MEWEST STYLES DRESS GOODS.

IN GREAT VARIETY. GREAT INDUCEMENTS OFFERED TO CASH BUYERS.

DAVID ROGERS. No. 45 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, Importer and Jobber of MEN AND BOYS' WEAR, LADIES' CLOAKINGS, &c.

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

mh5-2m No. 325 MARKET STREET. SPRING, YARD, GILLMORE, & CO.,

SILKS FANCY DRY GOODS, MOS. 017 CHESTNUT AND 614 JAYNE STS., Have now open, of THEIR OWN IMPORTATION, a LARGE AND HANDSOME STOCK

SPRING GOODS; COMPRISING DEESS GOODS, SHAWLS, BIBBONS. GLOVES, &c.

WHITE GOODS, LINENS, FURNISHING GOODS, EM-BROIDERIES, AND LACES. SPRING.

JOHNES, BERRY, & CO.; (Successors to Abbott, Johnes, & Co.)

Mo. 537 MARKET, and 534 COMMERCE Street PHILADELPHIA. IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF BILK

FANCY DRY GOODS, Maye 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. fel3-tf GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. GEORGE GRANT, NO. 610 CHESTNUT STREET,

A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, of his own importation and manufacture. "PRIZE MEDAL SHIRTS," (FORMERLY OF OLDENBERG'& TAGGERY,)

are the most perfect-fitting Shirts of the age.

Are Orders promptly attended to. mh26-thstuSm

OLD ESTABLISHED SHIRT, STOCK, AND COLLAR EMPORIUM, NO. 146 NORTH FOURTH STREET. CHARLES L. ORUM & CO. manner. These Shirts are cut by meast

THE FINE SHIRT EMPORIUM,

Nos. 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 of Bhirts, Collars, Drawers, &c. TINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY. The subscriber would invite attention to his IMPROVED CUT OF SHIRTS, Which he makes a specialty in his business. Also, con ntantly receiving.

J. W. SCOTT GENTLEMEN'S FULNISHING STORE, No. 814 CHESTNUT STREET, Four doors below the Continental, ja20-tf WILLIAM H. YEATON & CO.. No. 301 South FRONT Streets
Agents for the sale of the
ORIGINAL HEIDSIECK & CO. CHAMPAGNE.
Offer that desirable Wine to the trade. ORIGINAL HEIDSIECK & CO. CHAMPAGNE.
Offer that desirable Wine to the trade.
Also, 1,000 cases fine and medium grades
BORDEAUX CLARETS.
100 cases "Brandenberg Freres" COGNAO BRANDY,
Vintage 1848, bottled in France.
50 cases finest Tuscan Oil, in flasks; 2 dozen in case.
60 bbis finest quality Monongabels Whisky.
60 bbis Jersey Apple Brandy,
60,000 Hayana Cigars, extra fine.
Moet & Chandon Grand Vin Imperial, "Green Seal" Champagne.
Together with a fine assortment of Madeira, Sherry,
Fort. &c. fe24-ly

CHAMPAGNE.—AN INVOICE OF

"Comet" and "Crescent" Champagne Wine, to arrive per ship Carl, and for saleby

JAURETCHE & LAVERGME,

A7 BOS and 204 South FEORT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1863. VOL. 6.—NO. 228.

COMMISSION HOUSES. SEWING MACHINES CROVER AND BAKER'S WELLING, COFFIN, & CO., 220 CHESTNUT STREET. Have for sale by the Package a good assortment of Stapl

BROWN AND BLEACHED MUSLINS. COTTONADES, PRINTED LININGS, SILESIAS, NANKEENS, CORSET JEANS. 6-4 BLACK AND MIXED BROADCLOTHS,

PRINTS, LAWNS,

UNION CASSIMERES, EXTRA, MEDIUM, AND LOW QUALITY SATINETS, NEGRO KERSEYS, PLAID LINSEYS. ARMY GOODS, &C., &C. 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. PHILADELPHIA

"BAG" MANUFACTORY. BURLAP BAGS OF ALL SIZES, FOR CORN, OATS, COFFEE, BONE DUST, &c

SEAMLESS BAGS, Of standard makes, ALL SIZES, for sale cheap, for ne

GEO. GRIGG. Nos. 219 and 221 CHURCH Alley. SHIPLEY, HAZARD, & HUTCHINSON; No. 112 CHESTNUT STREET. COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FOR THE SALE OF 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 49 NORTH THIRD STREET. PHILADELPHIA. JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.

BAGS AND BAGGING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, NO. 113 NORTH FRONT STREET, WOOL BAGS FOR SALE.

CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS. ARCH-ST. CARPET WAREHOUSE. TWO DOORS BELOW NINTH (South Side), FOR SPRING TRADE.

A rich and extensive assortment of
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CARPETINGS,
Of the best makes,
Embracing 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. NO. 509 CHESTNUT STREET,

E M O V A L J. T. DELACROIX, 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 purchaser generally, a LARGE AND DESIRABLE STOCK OF CARPETINGS, of all grades, and best known makes.
OIL CLOTES, 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, GERMANTOWN, PA. M'CALLUM & CO., MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS, AND DEALERS. 509 CHESTNUT STREET,

OARPETINGS; We have now on hand an extensive stock of CARPET.

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

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS, WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINTS, PUTTY, &c. FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH. GEORGE A. MILLER & CO., 506 MARKET STREET,

PHILADELPHIA, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, WINDOW AND HOLLOW GLASS WARE,

Special attention given to the wants of the City Trade. HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

HARDWARE. CLOSING OUT AT OLD PRICES, The Stock of a WHOLESALE HOUSE, comprising a LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ALL KINDS OF GOODS. 427 MARKET and 416 COMMERCE Streets.

WORMAN & ELY, Manufacturers of PATENT CAST-STEEL

TABLE CUTLERY

COMBINATION CAMP KNIVES, FORKS, AND SPOONS, No. 130 PEG STREET,

CARD AND FANCY JOB PRINTING, At RINGWALT & BROWN'S, 111 S. FOURTH St.

Philadelphia

CELEBRATED PREMIUM SEWING MACHINES,

No. 730 CHESTNUT Street. Important Facts for the Public. FIRST.

The machines manufactured by the GROVER & BAKER Sewing Machine Company have taken the FIR IT PREMIUM at the late State Fairs held in New York. New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Vir ginia, Nerth Carolina, Alabama, and California. SECOND. The work executed by the GROVER & BAKER Ma-hines has received the FIRST PREMIUM at every State

Fair in the United States where it has been exhibited. THIRD. Experience proves that there are only two valuable sewing machine stitches—THE GROVER & BAKER STITCH and THE SHUTTLE STITCH, by some called "LOCK STITCH." These stitches have each their peculiar merits and excellencies. For some purposes the one stitch is better acapted, and for some purposes the ther, and a selection should always be made accord

FOURTH. The GROVER & BAKER Sewing Machine Commanufacture, in addition to their celebrated GROVER & BAKER STITCH machines, the most perfect SHUTTLE or "LOCK STITCH" machines in the market, and afford purchasers the opportunity of selecting, after trial and examination of both, the one best suited to their wants. Other companies manufacture but one kind of machin each, and cannot offer this opportunity of selection t

FIFTH. The GROVER & BAKER Sewing Machine Company are the only parties who manufacture and sell machines which both SEW PERFECTLY and EMBROIDER PER-

We do not deem it essential, nor find it necessary, i order to sell our machines, to depreciate the many ex-collent productions of our competitors; but, on the con-trary, we prefer that parties in quest of a truly superior and reliable article, either for family use or manufactuing purposes, should make an examination and compar on of our latest and most approved machines with an and all others in the market; and to facilitate such in quiry, we append the names and places of business of J. M. SINGER & CO., S10 CHESTNUT Street WHEELER & WILSON Manufacturing Company, 04 CHESTNUT Street.
LADD, WEBSTER, & CO., 921 CHESTNUT Street.

A. B. HOWE, SEVENTH and ARCH St. TAGGART & FARR, 922 CHESTNUT Street. And we have urgently to request that our customers and all others, not fully advised as to the relative me-rits of the GROVER & BAKES machines, will, before urchasing, even from us, make the examinations and omparisons above indicated. And if we have omitted he names of any respectable manufact

n being advised of the fact, cheerfully and gratuitousl dd them to the above list. GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO. 730 CHESTNUT Street. CEWING MACHINES.

THE "SLOAT" MACHINE, WITH GLASS PRESSER FOOT NEW STYLE HEMMER, BRAIDER, THE TAGGART & FARR MACHINES.

RETAIL DRY GOODS. THE PARIS CLOAK AND MAN FILLA STORE, Northeast corner of EIGHTH and LARGE STOCK OF SPRING GOODS, MOST FASHIONABLE MAKE.

and respectfully ask the early attention of ladies wishing to purchase. CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS. IVENS & CO., No. 23 South NINTH Street, have now on hand an extensive assortment of SPRING STYLES, of the finest qualities, at the LOWEST PRICES, Ladies, do not fail to give us a call.

BOYS', MISSES', AND CHILDREN'S, CLOTHING, CLOARS, &c.,
IN ENOLESS VARIETY,
AT LOW PRICES, No. 137 South EIGHTH Street, Three doors above Walnut.

"AT RETAIL." JAMES R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

727 CHESTNUT STREET, OFFER AT MODERATE PRICES IN THEIR RETAIL DEPARTMENT, Black and Fancy Silks,
Black and Colored Alpacas,
Taffeta d'Annessey,
Taffeta d'Annessey,
Terench Lawns and Organdies,
French Chinizes and Percales,
Brilliants and Piques,
Spring Shawls, new colorings, Counterpanes and
Furniture Dimities.
WHITE GOODS,
Jaconets, and Cambrics,
Spring Shawls,
Black Thibet and Merino,
Shawls,
Square and Long Shawls,
Gloves, Hosiery,
And a Sparral assoctment of DRY GOODS in dealyable

And a general assortment of DRY GOODS in desirable styles and qualities. mh6-2m 1024 CHESTNUT STREET. E. M. NEEDLES OFFERS FOR SALE

WHITE GOODS, all descriptions EMBROIDERIES, do do LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, do And respectfully invites an inspection of h

1024 CHESTNUT STREET. MOURNING MILLINERY, MOURNING BONNETS, PARIS AND NEW YORK STYLES,
Always on hand and made to order at the shortest
tice, at the "NEW MOURNING STORE,"

M. & A. MYERS & CO. CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, Matthings, Oil Cloths, and Window Shades.—V. E. ARCHAMBAULT, northeast corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, will open THIS MORNING, from Auction, Ingrain Carpets at 45, 50, 62, 75, 87c, and \$1. Entry and Stair Carpets 25 to 87c. White and red oheck Mating 31 and 37c. Rag, Hemp, and Tarn Carpets 31 to 50c. Floor Oil Cloths 45 to 75c. Window Shades, Gold and Velvet Borders, 75c to \$2. Window Shades, Gold and Velvet Borders, 75c to \$2. Brid and Green Window Holland 31 to 50c. CHEAP DRY GOODS. land 31 to 50c. CHEAP DEV GOODS.

New York City Mills Long Cloth Muslin at 25c. Fine Shirting Muslins 12%, 16. 18. and 20c. New Spring Chintzes 18 and 20c. Spring De Laines 25c. Light Alpacas 31 to 52c. Stella Shawls \$2 to \$10. Cloth Saques \$5 to \$8.

DRESS GOODS AT REDUCED PRIOES GOODS AT REDUCE.

PRIOES from the recent Auction Sales.

Black and White Plaid Alpacas at 3%, worth 50, Choice Colored Alpacas at 50c, worth 82c. Plaid Mozambiques 15 to 50c.

Plain Mozambiques 15 to 50c.

Plain Mozambiques 16 to 50c.

Plaid Poil De Chevres, all colors, at 50c.

New Styles Figured, All-Wool Delaines at 50c. Light Challi Oelaines at 25c.

4 French Chintees at 31 &c.

Jaconet Lawns at 12 &c.

Black and White Organdies at 25c.

H: STEEL & SON, apple Nos. 713 and 715 North TENTH Street.

POWIN HALL & CO., 26 S. SECOND Street, will open This Morning the following lots of ODS at a great reduction from the prices at which

GOODS at a great reduction from the prices at which they have been selling:
Glossy Check Silks, at \$1;
Fancy Silks of various styles;
Superior quality Summer Poplins, \$1.12½;
One lot of Fine Mode Alpacas, 37½;
One lot of Fine Mode Alpacas, 37½;
One lot of Neat figured Challies, 37½;
One lot of Mack and Mode Delaines;
Three lots of Fine Organdies;
With many other additional lots of Goods at VERY REDUCED PRICES. CHARPLESS BROTHERS Offer by the package, at the
Lowest rates of this season,
Pacific 1200 and 1400 Lawns,
Manchester Spring De Laines,
Pacific do, Prints,
Do, do. De Laines.

SHARPLESS BROTHERS. Handle Silke, Black Figures,
Bareges, Challies, Imperatrice,
Poplins, Organdies, Chintzes,
Zephyr and Barege Shawis.
CHESTRUT and EIGHTH Streets. CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VEST-

NGS.
Cassimeres for Boys.
Cassimeres for Young Gents.
Cassimeres for suits.
Cassimeres for everybody.
Cassimeres for everybody.
Cassimeres, mixed and plain.
Cassimeres, striped and plaid.
Cassimeres, Black and Brown,
TOHN H. STOKES',
TOWA ARCH Street.

SPRING CLOAKS. NEW 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 CASSIMERSS.
Boys' Cassimeres, Boys' Cassimeres, The new colors. Gents' Fancy Mixtures, 6-4 Coatings.

Gonta Rancy Mixtures,

Eoys' 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 WHOLESALE.

COOPER & CONARD,

app 5. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Streets. TOKER'S PATENT SPRING BED.
PATENT SPRING BED.
PATENTED JULY 8, 1895.
Universally acknowledged for Neatness, Comfort, and Durability to be the Standard Spring Bed.
The above are manufactured and for sale by
HIRAM TUCKER,
mh25-3m No. 2 REVERE Block, Boston, Mass.

TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1863. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

More Trials—Rumors—General Corcoran an's Cavalry-Destitution of Native Virginians - Sutlers: Their Wares, their Charges, and their Trials - Paymas-ters in the Army - The 118th Pennsylvania (Corn Exchange), Colonel Prevost. CAMP, April 25. I enumerated in my last a very few of the incon-

veniences to which army correspondents are subjected, and, if my memory serves me, I very rashly accused the weather of being, by great odds, the most intolerable inconvenience of all. Allow me to remark here, by way of note, that it is assuredly as tantalizing to know that there is nothing to report as that there is something, but that you cannot get hold of it, either by reason of impassable roads or want of transportation, or an attack of intermit tent, or some other obstacle equally insurmounta-ble. Then, I submit that it is disagreeable to have continually dinned into your ears reports of battles just fought, and victories just won, within twenty miles, and to know that, by publishing these, you may be establishing for yourself a Munchausenish reputation, and, by refusing so to do, laying your self open to the charge of "want of enterprise." little incident will show you better what I mean. To-day, at 4 P. M., a friend hailed me :

"Have you heard the news?" "Corcoran has had a brilliant little thing of it down at Suffolk. Captured two full batteries and ver six hundred prisoners." "Where did you gain your information?" "From Colonel Blank, of the Blank-ty Ninth. He heard it at brigade headquarters, from General T.'s adjutant general, who was at General Hooker's when the telegram was received from the War De partment."

An hour later Captain P., of the Blank-ty-third lrops in for an afternoon smoke. "Lucky thing for Corcoran, wasn't it?" "Yes; report says he captured two batteries, and nearly a full regiment of infantry."
"Captured—your grandmother. He merely escaped annihilation by the skin of his teeth. He's o his way back to Fortress Monroe. Enter Lieutenant Q., of the Blank-ty-fourth : "Bad news from Suffolk: General Corcoran was killed yesterday, and his brigade cut to pieces." "Why, when did you hear this?" says the Cap-"Hear it? It's common talk. Hear it every

where. General B.'s staff were talking of it whe I left; his commissary got it from General Hooker's headquarters, where he happened to be when the And now there is little to be heard in camp except, General Corcoran; General Corcoran's brilliant achievement General Corcoran's brilliant achievement magni-

General Corcoran's narrow escape; General Corcoran's death : General Corcoran's just punishment for the killing of Colonel Kimball. Then there is a rumor that our cavalry, unde Stoneman, have taken Gordonsville; that they have been intercepted by Stuart; that they are on the road back; that they have lost all their provisions; that they are on their way to Richmond; and that they have a thousand prisoners!

and clothing about twelve hundred destitute me omen, and children within the limits of this army Among the adults, there are many, no doubt, who are disloyal at heart; but the great majority are Unionists. This section, you will remember, elected a Union member to the Virginia State Convention in 1861; but the dishonest servant betrayed his constituents, and voted for disunion. The condition of the residents here is deplorable aged, now lie waste. Not a rod of fence can be cross the river. Their horses and cattle are gone they have no money, and all that is left them is to beg or starve. Three months ago I stopped for a drink of water at a house occupied by a woman and five children. They had subsisted for two days on a half dozen "hard tack" left by a straggler. On the same day I heard of another family who were living on the inner bark of the young pine. Happily for the poor women and children, there is now ample rovision made for them.

SUTLERS, THEIR WARES, THEIR CHARGES, AND THEIR TRIALS. These necessary evils, the sutlers, are among us in goodly numbers, and, next to Government contract ors, make more money than any other class of people in the country. Thanks to the watchfulness o General Hooker, they are allowed to sell but-fe articles which are injurious to the human stomach: and each one of the tribe must register his name on the books of the Provost-Marshal General before he is allowed to sell a dime's worth. One sutler to a regiment, one to a division, and two to a corps, is the allowance now, and woe to that unhappy wight

A sutler's tent contains articles whose names ha

who would overrun the measure.

or initials all the letters of King Cadmus, his alphabet: apples, blank books, cheese, dentifrice, extracts, figs, gloves, hair oil, India rubber, and jelly, down to Zylobal samum, wherefrom you may selec of apples you pay one dollar per dozen; of chees fifty cents per pound (not avoirdupois, for this nam is good French, and has an honest sound); of butter, sixty cents per square lump, supposed by veteran warriors to contain sixteen ounces; and of gloves, hair oil, tooth-brushes, pipes, and matches, suc prices as would almost startle a resident of Richmond. It may be that these travelling merchants are justifiable in charging exorbitant prices for their Their chartered boats are overhauled on the Potomac by rapacious mariners on the qui vive for contrabandists. Their choicest conserves are laid open to the atmosphere so deadly to canned peaches. Theirtrunks are suspected of harboring ardent spirits. Their boxes are searched for aqua vilæ. Everything the officials and their attendant scrutinizers. Pe chance a solitary bottle of that mysterious "S. T. 1860, X" panacea for all the stomachic ills that flesh is heir to, makes known its presence by that odor of Santa Cruz which endears it to thirsty patriots. ovsters and his pocket-knives. To him, henceforth, strangers. The law has been broken, and he must On the march he is waylaid by stragglers, who offer bad money at the wagon tail, while other stragglers steal from over the dasher. Sometimes the sutle must stand by and see his vehicle upset, his goods. stolen, and his horses driven off, by men whom he

has, perhaps, fed a dozen times. In camp he must have a guard over his property, and the provost marshal always keeps a careful watch over him. Let the sutler sell a drop of anything stronger tha lemon syrup he is placed in durance vile for a week or so, his whole stock is seized for the benefit ofwhom it may concern, and the offending itinerant i at length sent, under guard, to Washington. He must not return to practise his calling. He must remain in the States, subject to draft. PAYMASTERS-THEIR ARRIVAL.

Several paymasters have made their appearance lately. The Pennsylvania Regiments in the 2d and 3d divisions of the 3d corps have been paid up to March 1st. Those in the 6th corps are all paid to corps, composed entirely of Pennsylvania troops master. Major Holman is now paying the regime in the 1st brigade 1st division 5th corps. In this brigade is the Corn Exchange Regiment.

THE 118TH PENNSYLVANIA—COLONEL.
PREVOST. This regiment is now in fine condition. You will be pleased to learn that the return of convalescents, from Alexandria, and the recovery of nearly all the sick in regimental and general hospitals, has brought the "Corn Exchange" up to a fair standard. There have been but few desertions at any time, and now, I believe there are not ten men, absent who cannot be approximately the cannot be supported by the same than the same and the same and the same than the sa the "Corn Exchange" up to a fair standard. There have been but few desertions at any time, and now, I believe there are not ten men absent who cannot be satisfactorily accounted for. The officers speak highly of the men, who, if their record at Sharpsburg and Fredericksburg is worth anything, well deserve the praise they receive. I have had the pleasure of meeting, among other officers of ithe 118th, Major Herring, the ever-gentlemanly soldier; Captains Sharwood, Hunterson, Crocker, and Donnagan; Lieutenants Kelley, Binney, (now on General Niell's staff), and De Buck, all of whom are in good health and spirits.

Colonel Charles M. Prevost arrived a few days ago, while his regiment was on picket. He was received with great fervor by the officers, who went to meet him, and on the following day was greeted enthusiastically by his men, who had heard of his arrival while on their way from the river. The Colonel is still suffering from the effects of the wound he received at Shepherestown, but speaks hopefully of his ultimate recovery. That he may be soon able to endure the hardships of the field is the earnest desire of all whom I have heard speak of him; for Colonel Prevost is a good man and a brave soldier; to know him is to respect him.

CHANGE IN THE WEATHER.

The rain no longer falls in drops. It descends in immense globes, like mock oranges. It makes the

CHANGE IN THE WEATHER.

The rain no longer falls in drops. It descends in immense globes, like mock oranges. It makes the mules droop their ears, and the trees bend their heads. Distracted contrabands try in vain to keep the rain from Lieutenant E.'s or Captain B.'s soup, now on the way to the weeping meas-tent. Mounted orderlies show only the tips of their noses from a mass of india-rubber poncho, like so many which bull's eyes on a black ground waiting to be shot at. The ball ground is a mimic Mediterranean, and the' Sanitary Commission's tent, on the hill, is another Nosh's Ark. It rains.

A correspondent of the Charleston Courier says that General Bragg's official report of the battle of Stone River "censures General Hardee for general mismanagement, and reflects severely upon General Breckinridge; indeed, that such is its remarkable character that it must necessarily bring about a court of inquiry in the premises." A letter from Bragg's army about this report says:

"General Breckinridge is charged with total incompetency, and blamed with the miscarriage of the battle; General Cheatham with being inebriated on the field in presence of the enemy; General Hardee is censured with slowness and inaction; General McCown and command with disobedience of orders; General Polk's name is not mentioned in the report; Generals Claibourne and Withers are complimented. The highest tribute of praise and honor is paid to General Withers and command, awarding him the credit of having saved the day by the courage, discipline, and soldierly bearing of the officers and men of his division."

This correspondent says: "Oh, Bragg! you will be damned for telling the truth." Stone River.

THE MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON.

The news of our failure before Charleston has ha

pondence of The Press. 1 Mississippi River, near Vicksburg, April 21, 1863

very depressing effect on the Army of the South west, but I think the running of the blockade before Vicksburg on the night of the 15th inst., by Admiral Porter's entire iron-clad fleet, will produce a reaction, that in its results will cause a better feeling to exist, not only in the army and navy, but in the en tire nation. Our army and navy have been depressed for a long time, and for no other reason than that the God of War has declared against us lately. One great victory, and the animation of two years ago will result. It is not the size of the rebel guns, or that the rebels have more courage and strategy than We have, that we don't succeed, but it is because they have no politics save the one idea, Secessio and because they have no bad whisky. Whisky at certain places has been the cause of our failure, but reports have made the War Department believe otherwise. Whisky caused one general at Fort Pemberton to float untrimmed trees and logs down the river to break up a rebel raft, but instead of destroying the raft, it only rendered it more powerful and when informed of this fact, General Whisky re plied: Well, if it don't destroy the raft, it will mak the rebels think we are doing something; for, said he, there is nothing like the moral effect a pretenc The Mississippi river is falling rapidly, and in its fall, I think, will be of great, advantage to us, especially as we have no more canal projects on foot. I have ever entertained the opinion that high water

both gone up to St. Louis for repairs, the former being very badly damaged before Fort Pemberton, and the latter in the Steele bayou expedition. The Chillicothe would have been one of the very best of iron clads, but that the contractors slighted her tur ret and her machinery. It is thought, down here, that with the monitor Admiral Dupont the forts of Port Hudson and here. Vicksburg could be easily taken, and that in so short. month from the date of their departure.

The cotton excitement is about over, down here, after having destroyed two or three military campaigns, the reputation of several generals, and a host of lesser military geniuses. Admiral Porter, in his Steel-Bayou expedition, turned over enough cot-ton to the Government to build a monster iron-clad, and so did Captain J. P. Foster, of the Yazoo-Pass

The gunboats Chillicothe and Cincinnati have

strate the fact.

apedition. At this rate cotton will soon begin to pay for the building of iron clads. 'Mississippi River, near Vicksburg, I wrote you in my last that the fleet of the ever moving and indefatigable Porter had run the blockade of Vicksburg. I now have to inform you that a large number of transports also went at the time the "turtle-backs" went, and that out of th whole number we lost but one small wooden trans port. By this movement the indomitable Genera Grant was enabled to occupy New Carthage, in Louisiana, and below Vicksburg about eight miles I now feel very confident that Port Hudson will soon be taken, and quickly, if Admirals Porter and Far-ragut unite in the undertaking; but, certainly, even vithout this union, and without the help and aid o Admiral Dupont's monitors, should the latter join the Mississippi squadron, it would render the opening and navigation of the Mississippi river an in-

allibility, and afterwards increase the naval forces along the coasts of the Gulf, and those of the Atantic. What direction the army of Gen. Grant would take after our success I cannot surmise, uness I take it for granted that we capture the whole ebel forces engaged in, and before, and around the works of Vicksburg. Should they evacuate they would hardly go to Texas, and I don't well see how hey could join the forces opposed to Rosecrans. The unsuccessful reconnoissance of our iron-clads fortunate and nonsensical affair of the Peterhoff. rageous language, and before they have ever heard . About now two years ago it was my luck to be teaming up the Mississippi river, from Memphis to Datro. Then all was the bustle and animation of war preparations, and you could then see at great bounds the gigantic commerce of the Father of Waters giving away to military parades, and the shrill whistle of the steamboat was then being replaced by the notes of the fife and drum, and the implements of war, instead of beco plough-shares and pruning hooks, were made t lend their efforts to ramparts, and the terrible on slaughts of Jove's dread encounters. Twenty months afterwards the whole distance from Cairo to Memphis presented one vast field of war's desolation,

except where occupied by the various fortifications Now the thing is changed, and steamers ply up and down the river with their former wonted reckless ness and temerity, and wood-yards again begin to present their jagged fronts, instead of those of Mars. hindrance, and will, this fall, garner a full harvest

place of waste, and the Mississippi river, from Cairo to near Vicksburg, is once more herself again. F.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND. [Special Correspondence of The Press.] NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 23. GEN. MITCHELL DRIVES THEM OUT. The following order has just been promulgated, and will be rigidly enforced. You will perceive that all rebels must quit, or become loyal. The National Government has been throwing grass some

time—now come the stones: HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 21, 1863.
The sympathizers with the existing rebellion against the United States Government residing in this city and vicinity, apparently considering the dictates of their political sympathies as of more force than the obligations imposed upon them by their residence and protection within the Federal lines, the general commanding at this post orders as follows: innes, the general commanding at this post orders as follows:

I. All white persons over the age of eighteen years, and residing within the lines of this command, who do not, within ten days from the publication of this order, subscribe to the oath of allegiance or noncombatants parole, and file with Col. John A. Martin, provoat marshal, bonds, with sufficient securities for the faithful observance of such oaths or paroles, will be required to go south of the lines of this army, by routes to be designated by the military authorities. rities.

I.I. Parties who have already subscribed to the proper oaths or paroles and bonds, and who have not been guilty of acts or words of treason subsequent to the taking of such obligations, are exempted from the operation of this order.

III. Forfeiture of the amount of bonds given as above, and of all other property of persons violating obligations taken in accordance with this order, together with such other punishment as may be decreed by a military commission, will follow any violation of the requirements of such oaths or paroles.

roles.

IV. All persons whe are unwilling to subscribe to the obligations herein ordered, will report their names and places of residence within the ten days specified, to Col. John A. Martin, provost marshal. By order of Brig. Gen. ROBT. B. MITCHELL. JOHN PRATT, A. A. G. GENERAL STEDMAN. n command at Triune for the last three months GENERAL NEGLEY Major General Negley has received still another brigade into his division, making it one of the

largest and finest in the army. This gallant Pennand is greatly beloved by the whole army. NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 22. A DECIDED CHANGE. The change of sentiment in the past two months has been most decisive indeed. Many who were disinclined toward the Federal Government a short time ago have voluntarily taken the oath of allegiance, and given heavy bond for its faithful observance. The number of people who took the oath and gave bond last week was seven hundred, in-

cluding one woman. The number who subscribed to the non-combatant's parole was about one-twentieth of the above, mostly women. WHAT WE WANT. Nashville desire just at present. The first is the return of Governor Johnson; secondly, they want to see the Army of the Cumberland victoriously move South; thirdly, they desire the facilities of trade with the North, and transportation for their goods; fourthly, they want a provost-marshal generalship

established here.

Probably this is one of the most important places n the country—in the way of rumors. We are constantly having fights at Murfreesboro, Franklin, Donelson, Clarksville, Gallatin—all imaginary ones, BANISHMENT OF TRAITORS. The following-named citizens of Nashville, having been guilty of overt acts, in violation of military rules, will be immediately sent beyond the lines of this department, and disposed of as hereinafter pro-

vided. Any of these persons who shall hereafter be

found within this department shall be treated as

The following are to be sent to the military prison at Alton, Illinois, to remain during the war, or until released by competent authority: John Rodgers, James C. Haines, J. H. Whiteman, Felix Young, William Scruggs, Larkin Harrington.
The following will be sent north of the Ohio river, to remain during the war, or until permitted to re-turn by competent authority: George W. Darden, W. H. Ewin, George W. Fall, Bruce Buckner, J. W. Horton, C. W. Hammer, Frederick Harris, J. March, General Bragg's Report of the Battle of J. C. Coleman, James A. McClure, Daniel Dupree, E. Driver, John E. Ramaye, William Heenan, Jesse Stephens, J. A. Rose, Thomas Betts, Mark Young, Jacob Young, Henry Apple, Dixon A. Allison, Jas. H. Brentley, William Higgins, John C. Andrews, — Patton, Henry Parr, James Peacock.

The following will be sent through the lines South by way of Vicksburg:

A. Cheatham and family, — Hardy and family, B. Douglas, Thomas D. Fite, J. Forbes, Josiah Femis, John E. Gleaves, William A. Gleaves, G. W. Hendershot, James Kyle, W. J. Marr, J. G. Marr, J. G. Maione, W. M. Murfree, R. C. Hollins, A. W. Johnson, Isaac Nicholson, G. M. Forg, — Luterville, James R. Bruce and wife, W. B. Briggs and wife, Harvey Atkins, J. W. Baker, Dr. Hudson and wife, J. C. Wharton, Mrs. James A. Yeargin, Miss Betty Minox, Mrs. Authony Camp, Mrs. Tindall, Miss Clifton, G. Thomas, Henry Frazer, C. A. Thompson, A. G. Adams, John Arnold, Thomas Henderson, Lemy Armstrong, Felix Demoville, William J. Bryan, Thomas Barnes, Thomas Buchanan, W. F. Briggs, R. S. Bingham, C. J. Cheecey, Thomas Roberts, W. B. Dutch, B. C. T. - Patton, Henry Parr, James Peacock.

DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA.

All Quiet on the Nansemond—List of Killed and Wounded in Recent Skirmishes—In-telligence from North Carolina—Return of Our Troops to Newbern-Serious and Fa tal Affray at Gloucester Point, &c. FORTRESS MONROE, April 23, 1863.—List of killed and wounded at Suffolk and on the Nansemond

river, April 19:

— Clancy, private 99th N. Y., wounded in leg;
Jacob Menz, do do, mouth.

April 20—Moses White, private 167th Pa., wounded in face and neck; Marvin Watrous, sergeant 89th N. Y., killed; Jehiel Smith, private do, killed; Charles Fish, do do, wounded in left thigh; William Ulter, do do, arm; C. M. Yarns, do do, foot; E. B. Tompkins, do do, arm amputated; Chas. Weaver, do do, thigh; Charles Purdy, do do, leg. Also, five rebel prisoners of war wounded, admitted in the hospital at Suffolk, 20th.

April 21st.—Frank D. Jerome, private, 8th Conn., killed; John Sawyer, do. do., wound, chest; John T. Bidwell, Lieut. do. do., hip, flesh; Wm. B. Post, private, arm and leg.

It is estimated that the rebel loss is at least eight to our one in the late attack on Suffolk and Nansemond river. The battery captured from the rebels on the 20th instant has been removed to a place of safety, and can be turned upon the enemy to good advantage, when required.

The steamship S. R. Spaulding, Commander Howes, arrived this P. M., from Newbern, North Carolina.

She reports that all is quiet in that department. Carolina.

She reports that all is quiet in that department, and confirms the previous report that the enemy have all left, and that Gen. Foster has returned again to Newbern, having taken upwards of fifty prisoners.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 25.—The navy despatch boat Philadelphia was sent from here, to-day, for the navy flottila on the Nansemond, with coal, to supply them with, and prevent their leaving the river for the purpose of coaling up.

Rumors have reached us that our pickets were driven in on the Nansemond this forenoon, and there are indications of more skirmishing in that direction. was a disadvantage to us. A few days will demon-

rection.

Major General Dix, with three of his staff, left at three o'clock this afternoon for the Nansemond river. Eighty-five patients arrived this evening on the teamboat City of Hudson, Capt. Martin, from Suffolk, transferred to Dr. Gilbert's Hampton hospitals, sick, some wounded.

Yorktrown, April 25.—There is no news at all here. Yesterday, Geo. W. Johnson, a private of the 4th Delaware Regiment, stabbed a colored man, named James Holland, at Gloucester Point. Johnson is arrested. The negro died immediately.

Washingrow, April 27.—The letter intelligence. WASHINGTON, April 27.—The latest intellige received here is up to noon yesterday, when all was quiet on the Nansemond, above and below. Refugees report that the recent attack on Suffolk was in the character of a grand foraging expedition. It appears that there is the best possible understand-

ing between our land and naval forces in that di-DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTHWEST.

Details of the Battle of Patterson, Missourf —Brilliant Behaviour of the Militia—Re-treat to Pilot Knob—The Losses, &c. ST. LOUIS, April 25.—The Republican of this morn ing has some interesting details of the affair at Patterson. You will remember that I have sent you Colonel Smarts' preliminary report of the affair by telegraph several days since. The Republican says:

"We are put in possession, to day, of further and fuller details of the late action between part of the 10th Cavalry, M. S. M., and the rebels under Marmaduke, at Patterson, in Wayne county. That regiment, under Colonel Smart, of Louisians, Pike county, held the town, and were about 450 strong at the time of the rebel approach, which was by five different roads leading into the town. Colonel Smart, knowing that the approaching force was much superior to his own, determined to evacuate, and accordinely loaded up his train of eleven wagons with the public stores, and moved out towards Pilot Knob. This was accomplished about half an hour before the enemy came in." telegraph several days since. The Republican says

THE FIGHT. Major McConnell was left behind at the moment Major McConnell was left behind at the moment of evacuation, with a rear guard of fifty men, for the purpose of observing the rebels and retarding their advance. The Major proceeded to destroy the town, a small village of lifteen houses, and an inconsiderable quantity of forage, which the departing wagons could not take. Fire was applied to the forage and buildings, and ten men detailed with axes to cut trees across the road. The rear guard then prepared to follow the main body, when the enemy's advance, consisting of the 21st Arkansas, about four hundred strong, under Colonel Giddings, and Colonel O'Kane, the latter of General Marmaduke's staff, entered the place in pursuit. Skirmishing at once commenced. The Major's men were armed, besides their sabres, with five-shooting carbines, and betook themselves to the barricades, composed of the felled trees and fence ralls. When the enemy, through superior numbers, attempted to flank them, the latter retired to other barricades, built by half the force which was kept acting in the rear for that purpose. This form of resistance continued for three hours and a half, and over a distance of about eight miles, to Stony Battery, a narrow canon, two yards wide, extending about a mile through high and rocky hills.

RETREAT TO PILOT KNOB. cuation, with a rear guard of fifty

RETREAT TO PILOT KNOB.

The Federals here made an obstinate stand. Meantime, a separate force of rebels, taking a different road, succeeded in getting to the exit, or upper end of the canon, but were driven away, with a loss of about ten men, by Colonel Smart, who then continued his retreat upon Pilot Knob. A third body of rebels, however, succeeded in getting in Major McConnell's rear. Having no chance to extricate himself, except by cutting a way through one or the other party, he charged the one confronting him. The hazard was too extreme, though, for success, and in the effort his entire command was killed and wounded or taken, probably a few escaping into the brush.

THE REBEL LOSS. The rebel loss was also severe, numbering thirty or forty killed and wounded. Among the former were Captain Sappington, of St. Louis county, and Captain Bledsee, of Butler, formerly a member of the Legislature. Captain Johnson, of Wayne county, was mortally wounded, receiving a sabre cut in the head and a ball-through the stomach. Two lieutenants, who were Texans, were also wounded one

the head and a ball-through the stomach. Two lieutenants, who were Texans, were also wounded, one of them severely.

Colton Greene, formerly of St. Louis, was among the rebels as colonel of a regiment; also Captain Sheridan, who is on Marmaduke's staff; Captain Moore (son of Dr. John S. Moore, of this city.) who has likewise a staff position, and others.

Major Timothy Reeves, and other officers and soldiers, together with secesh citizens living in the vicinity, were intent upon having Major McConnel hing, but they were prevented by Marmaduke and his staff from carrying their design into execution. The cause of their intended violence was some official act of the Major as provost marshal for the district of Southeast Missouri. Marmaduke's friendly interposition proceeded from the fact that he was once a school-mate of the Major. Colonel O'Kane was once in Major McC.'s custody, when the latter was assistant provost marshal in St. Louis.

UNION LOSSES.

UNION LOSSES. Colonel Smart lost but one man in his retreat with he main body to Pilot Knob. Major Woodson kirmished some with the enemy, but lost no men. The Vederal loss was as follows: The Federal loss was as follows: OFFICERS WOUNDED.

Major McConnell in left shoulder; Lieutenant haddock in neck and stomach; Lieutenant Bradey shot in hip. NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES KILLED. The killed numbered eleven; names not yet ob-tained, except Campbell, acting as orderly for Major McConnell.

The wounded men, twenty in number, including Orderly Sergeant Draper, severely; Privates Barret and Rosser, also severely. The casualties referred to were in two companies of the regiment—namely: Captain Herring's, Company E, and Captain Rice's, Company I. PRISONERS. The only men except the wounded who fell into the hands of the enemy was Orderly Sergeant Richards, of Company I. He was paroled with Major McConnell, and returned with him to Pilot Knob. The wounded prisoners were placed in houses by the rebels, in the vicinity of the spot where the action took place.

DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO. The Rebel General Pegram Reinforced-General Asboth Suppressing Treason and Arresting Deserters—News from our Out-CINCINNATI, April 27.—The Gazette has a despatch from Kentucky, stating that Pegram is again in command of the rebels, and largely reinforced. It was expected they would cross the Cumberland, and advance into the State by way of Mill Springs. This, however, needs confirmation.

General Asboth, commanding at Columbus, Ky., has issued a stringer order to the proper translate. has issued a stringent order to the provost marshals to arrest all persons who shall in any manner express sympathy for those in arms against the United States Government. When arrested they shall be entitled to a preliminary examination, and if proved guilty of disloyalty, or expressions of sympathy for traitors, or aiding deserters, shall be forwarded to the military prison at Columbus. Officers and soldiers arresting deserters will be justified in shooting any person who may interfere with them while discharging their duties. discharging their duties.

CAMP WOLFORD, SOMERSET. KY., April 25.—
Matters remain much as they did two weeks ago.
The rebel pickets have been guarding one side of the
river and ours the other.

Wolford's men indulge in frequent reconnoissances, and capture from five to ten rebels dally.
There have been no reinforcements of consequence
received by the rebels; and it is believed to-day that
they have fallen back beyond Monticello.
The impression is that Rosecrans will give them
all the occupation they need, and the forces former
y threatening will reinforce Bragg. Montgomery,
with some 300 cavalry, is marching up and down Big
Creek Gap, and London roads. Captain Slough, of
the 44th Ohio, has had several skirmishes, and invariably defeated them.

In one instance he attacked their whole force with

the 44th Ohio, has had several skirmisnes, and invariably defeated them.

In one instance he attacked their whole force with eighty-three men, and drove them from London to Williamsburg, capturing several, killing one, and wounding seven. The rebels retreated in confusion to Boston, and, after a day or two, returned to Williamsburg, where Capt. Slough is prepared to receive them. Wolford's regiment is being paid, and from being the poorest, they will be the richest in a few days. I am told it will take \$150,000 to pay them.

Scouts this evening announce that about four o'clock, this afternoon, the rebel pickets for fifteen miles up and down the river suddenly moved, and, bidding our pickets a farewell, rode off. Wolford is not certain whether it is a ruse to conceal some evil intent to coax him to attack, or if it really foreshadows a retreat of their forces. In any case he will not be caught napping. will not be caught napping. The Original Copperhead.

The Original Copperhead.

[From Benedict Arnold's Proclamation to the Citizens and Soldiers of the United States, issued Oct. 22, 1789.]

You are promised liberty by the leaders of your affairs, but is there an individual in the enjoyment of it, saving your oppressors? Who among you dare speak or write what he thinks against the tyranny which has robbed you of your property; imprisons your sons, drags you to the field of battle, and is daily deluging your country with your blood?

Your country once was happy, and had the proffered peace been embraced, the last two years of misery had been spent in peace and plenty, and repairing the desolation of a quarrel that would have set the interests of Great Britain and America in a true light, and cemented their friendship.

I wish to lead a chosen band of Americans to the attainment of peace, therty, and safety, the first objects in taking the field.

What is America but a land of widows, orphans and beggars; but what need of arguments to such as feel infinitely more misery than tongue can express? I give my promise of most affectionate welcome to all who are disposed to join me in measures necessary to close the scene of our affliction, which must be increased until we are content with the liberality of the parent country, who still offers us protection and perpetual exemption from all taxes but such as we shall think fit to impose upon ourselves.

BENEDIOT ARNOLD,

THREE CENTS.

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO. Defeat of the Imperial Army before Puebla
—Successful Resistance of the Mexican
Garrison, after Three Days' Fighting—
The French Storming Columns Repulsed
in Several Sallies—Official Despatches from Generals Ortega and Comonfort. MORE REPORTS OF DISASTERS TO THE FRENCH. From the New Orleans Bra. April 19.]
We are indebted to Mr. Kinney, United States vice onsul at Monterey, for the following confirmation of the report that despatches had been received announcing the defeat of the French at Puebla: the French at Fuedia.
United States Consulate at Monterey
April 3, 1863. To the Editors of the Era:
The Government

stra, which contains the official despatches.

As this goes by special express to Matamoros, I have no time to make you any translations.

This news is generally credited, and is undoubtedly rue in the main. This news created great excitement, though in the midst of the ceremonies of Holy Week, o day being food Friday, the enthusiasm of the pe ple new no bounds. The Plaza de Armás was crowded with a shouting multitude, and the ringing of bells, the ring of rockets, the salvosoft artillery, demonstrated be perfect boyof the occasion; ZPuther particulars are xpected in a day or two: Planything occurs to vary the omplexion of this, Lwill adviseryou.

-Yours, obediently.

M. KINNEY, United States Vice Consul.

EPORTS RECEIVED BY THE MEXICAN MINISTEPP REPORTS RECEIVED BY THE MEXICAN MINISTER AT WASHINGTON. From the N.Y. Tribune. 1 From the N.Y. Tribune. 1
WASHINGTON, April 26.—At length we have authentic ecounts of the events that have occurred at Puebla since the French commenced active operations. The dates are

accounts of the events that have occurred at a neona smooth French commenced active operations. The dates are from the city of Mexico to April 1.

On the 20th of March, the French attempted to throw their whole force upon General Comonfort, who was occupying a position on a hill some miles beyond the French advanced post at the bridge over the river Atozac, on the road to Mexico, but Comonfort, getting wind of their intentions, had marched away with his whole force, and the French, bailled, resumed their positions around the city, devoting particular attention to the establishment of fortifications on the side toward the city of Mexico. exico.

For a week there was skirmishing, of the character and ssuits of which the following letter from General Ortega of General Commofort, telegraphed to the city of Mexico, to General Comonfort, telegraphed to the city of Mexico, gives a full account:

MARCH 24.—The enemy has finally decided to attack Puebla, but not with the bayonet, not by marching his serried columns against us, but by doing us the honor of opening a formal siege, and putting in practice all the rules of scientific warfars. It is three days since the cannonade commenced on one side or the other, although with little activity. To-day the fire has been more lively, especially on our side, with a view to preventing the enemy from planting his batteries. Toward evening the enemy commenced to bombard the forts of furbide and Morelos, called also San Janvier and Parral, situated on the side of the city of Mexico. Our mortars replied with such effect as to prevent the enemy from doing anything all that day. The cannonade continued feebly all might. ining at that day. The camonade continued feebly all might.

To-day the shelling has continued on both sides. The camonading has been resumed, with the addition of fire from the sharp-shooters of both, armies, in consequence of my orders that eighty men, armed with rifles, belong ing to the Legion of the North, in garrison: in San Janvier, should use their guns, and that Col. Auza, who commands Fort Morelo, should post riflemen of the Fifth battailion from Zacatecas upon all the rises of ground outside of the forts and near the enemy.

We have lost few in killed and wounded. The enemy has suffered much more than we. He has been dislodged from all the positions which he occupied until to-day by our forces, which have made sorties from the forts.

orts.

The advance posts of Colonel Auza have driven back hose of the enemy, who strove to possess himself of Saniago. The forces of Morella had the same good fortune in driving back the French at San Martin, and those of Guanjanato have treated no better the advance pickete anks of the fort.

To-day a section of the forces of Durango has driven he French from Agua Azel. Some Zonaves have surendered, and three others threw their rifles away, which have been picked up by our soldiers. The invaler acted with extreme prudence, and as those act who have to do with a disciplined army. The enemy has to lay occupied some houses in the St. Matias quarter, but have to do with a disciplined army. The enemy has today occupied some houses in the St. Matias quarter; but
has been obliged to give them up and demolish them.
You can declare to the Central Government, that if we
lose this town in consequence of the vicissitudes of war,
the enemy will have conquered nothing but a nile of
ruins, because the garrison has decided to defend to the
last extremity the forts in the suburns. Tell the Government, moreover, not to regard these words as modomontade, but as the true expression of the sentiments of the
army. As regards confidence and morale, we are in the
hest condition. The stores are open despite of the continued fire on both sides. A flexican aergeant has been
takes prisoner. I have ordered that the traitor's mark
be put on his face, and that then he be reteased. The
nation should be enabled to know her good and bad
citizens. March 25, 8 A. M.—The courier has not yet gone, and 1 add this postscript. At 11 o'clock last evening the enemy had a strong column of attack behind his parallels, and certain signs of an intention to make an assault were remarked in his camps. I made preparations to surprise him, and ordered firing to commence, with a view to see what the hostile camp was about. He replied with a yery active fire, which he has kept up till this moment. The centre and the west of the town begins to suffer from the bombardment. The morale of the army is perfect.

Last hight and to day we have some misfortunes to deplore, but a very small number of them; if we consider the very active fire of the enemy.

Gen. Ortega's letter of the 26th, in which he gave an account of the battle that took place on that day, has already been published.

On the 28th of March another attack was made on the Fort of San Janvier, which was alsofrepublished. The following is General Ortega's official report of this battle:

Santa Clara, March 29 1863.

following is General Ortega's official report of this battle:

SANTA CLARA, March 29 1863.
(Received in Mexico twelve minutes past one o'clock.)
CITIZEN MINISTER: The general in chief of the Army of the East sends under date of the 28th, the following:
To day, at 1½ o'clock in the morning, the enemy assaulted from his most immediate line, the Fort Janvier or Iturbide, and attacked this fort in a vigorous and vehement manuser on its from and flank, his columns reaching to the very base of the fort he attacked. It must be understood that the paragets of the bastion had been destroyed in a great part by the fire of the enemy's cannon and bombardment.

The enemy supported his assault by a very heavy fire of urtillery, having concentrated on this fortress and that of Morelos, defended by Colonel Auza, all the batteries which had been planted.

At 2% o'clock in the morning the columns of the enemy had been repulsed, having been saved only by the darkness of the night and the proximity of his parallels, which, in a skilful and bold manner, he had constructed with extraordinary labor. Soon after, the fire of the cannon of the enemy was silenced by our artillery. The enemy also supported his assault by bombarding the city.

At this time, in the proximity of the fortresses already. non of the enemy was silenced by our artillery. The enemy also supported his assault by bombarding the city.

At this time, in the proximity of the fortresses already mentioned, are heard the groans of the enemy's wounded, but I have ordered that no attention be paid to them until to-morrow, for the reason that the works of the enemy are but about fifty or eighty yards distant. The battalions third, fourth, and fifth, of Zacatecas, which contributed to the defence of San Janvier, on the left side of our line, and those of Morelos, lost 32 men horse de combot, killed and wounded, including in the last cat gory two majors and four other officers, and also fifty killed and wounded of the first battalion of Guanajusto, half a battalion of the Misto of Zacatecas, and a half of the other battalion of the same division of Guanajusto, which forces resisted the attack in a heroic manner.

I don't know the loss in killed and wounded of the division under the command of Gen. Negrete, he himself personally having assisted in the defence of the fort on the left, nor do I know the loss of our artillery, which conducted itself heroically and brilliantly. That of the fortresses of Corman, Moreles, San Janvier, and Santa Arita was in action, and five batteries, which were planted outside of the walls, belonging to the artillery of Vera Cruz, Zacatecas, and laxico. There was no necessity of using the reserves, which are under the connant of Generals Berriozaoad L. Love and Alatorre, nor a great part of that commanded by Gen. Negrete, who were all ready.

In the same way General Mejia was ready with his brigade to assist at the point where he was needed. Our cavalry, commanded by the active and valiant period on the enemy, but not to make any movement unless expressly ordered, which directions were strictly carried out.

pressly ordered, which directions were strictly carried out.
The army of the Government greets, through me, and congratulates the Supreme Magistrate of the nation upon this fresh triumph of our arms, in which the brave Colonel Smith, principal director of the fortress of San Janvier, has won so muchiglory.
ORTEGA.
In transmitting the preceding report, I congratulate the Supreme Government upon this new victory.
On the 29th of March the French made a third attack, and were a third time repulsed. The full particulars of this engagement have not been received, nor has the official report yet arrived.
Finally the French concentrated their whole artillery upon Fort San Janvier, to which they had hitherto devoted their whole attentien. Being made of adobe, it was unable to resist the concentrated fire of shell from rified cannon, and was at length rendered untenable and abandoned.
Gen. A. Orlega, however, succeeded in removing all abandoned, and week registremented untended and abandoned abandoned abandoned abandoned of the stillery and ammunition. The fort was little more than a heap I rains where he Fronch possessed them the artist of the stiller and abandone the stiller and a stiller artist of this betterned assaults were mad a ster dark. Of this betterned assaults were mad a ster dark. Of this betterned abandone with \$,000 men, was a silent spectator. The frence loss in the whole number of bettles and stillers in their some of the whole number of bettles and similar since the work of the work of the stillers and their own; and one letter says that if they lose as many men in assaults of the other forts, before capturing them, as they did in the assaults upon fort san Janvier, they have not enough, their whole force being from 20.000 to 25,000, to take a third of the works by which the city is defended. fended.

On the 1st of April Comonfort telegraphed that he heard heavy cannonading in the direction of the forts of Santa Anita and San Pablo, forts adjoining San Janvier. The result of the flighting of this day is water

San Janvier. The result of the fighting of this day is unknown.

The Mexican anthorities, military and civil, are still confident of being able to repulse the enemy. They speak of the city as impossible to take, its fortifications being very strong, consisting of isolated works, those unassailed commanding the others, which must be taken separately, and the fall of no one involving that of the others. Beside these exterior lines of works there are interior lines of entrenchments and fortifications, buildings, &c., such as convents.

One letter thus sums up the event of the siege: The French, after fifteen days siege and several repulses, have destroyed one fort built of adobe. It is impossible that they shall have men or energy enough to capture the city, as every defensible place will be detended to the last, and the soldiers will see every house fall to ruins before abandoning it. HE REPULSE OF THE FRENCH CONFIRMED—CONTRADIC-TORY NEWS ABOUT THE TAKING OF PUBELA—REPORTED SUBSEQUENT DEPEAT OF COMONFORT—PROPOSAL TO SUR-RENDER PUBBLA, &C. Subsequent defect of comorfort—Phoposal to surRender Puebla, &c.

[From the New Orleans Era, April 19.]

The correspondent of the Havana Prensa, writing
from Vera Cruz on the lat of April, fully confirms the
repulse of the French by Comonfort, in their attack upon
Puebla. He says:

The first thing of importance to communicate of what
is said here about movements is that the French made an
attack upon a position occupied by Comonfort, which
commands Puebla, but were repulsed by the Mexicans.

After all this, the Vera Cruzzono publishes that the
important heights of Guadalupe and Loreto, which command Puebla, had been taken by the French, and that
the Mexicans exploded two mines which they had prepared in the Cerro Guadalupe, which converted the
proud fortress into a heap of ruins, and that during the
action and the explosion General Forey, commander-inchief of the French forces, was wounded. But this news
has not been confirmed.

Ascording to another letter from Mexico, dated the
27th, General Forey had completely cut of the division
of Comonfort.

All I can say to you is that as yet it is not known that

Comonior.
Il I can say to you is that as yet it is not known that
I rench have entered Puebla, notwithstanding they
in its vicinity. and probably will have succeeded in
ing it by the time this letter should have reached its
its thou. stination.
The Prensa says: The premature news of the taking
Puebla to which our correspondent refers is given
to the Eco de Comercio, of the 26th, in the following erms:
A letter received from Soledad announces that Paebla
as been taken. The explosion of two fortified convents.
Like it become necessary to take by assault, and which which it became necessary to take by assault, and which had been mined, cost the French army many men.

It is said General Forey is slightly wounded in one of his arms:

The rancheros announce that as they came along the road from Orizaba and Cordova salutes were being fired, and the greatest demonstrations of joy and jubilations were being made.

The curate Juvelli, of the Soledad, who arrived just as the convoy was leaving, has confirmed the news already received by private letters.

DURANT ST. AMAND.

Commander in Chief at Vera Cruz.

LATER.

We find in the Hayana papers that a French vessel-of-war had arrived from Vers Cruz, which place she left on the 5th, which, the Diario says, confirms the news brought by an English steamer, that General Comonfort had suffered a misfortune. He was on his way to Puebla to assist Ortega, when Gen. Berthler gave him battle. General Ortega had sent a fing of truce to General Forey, offering to capitulate under conditions. The General-in-Chief of the French army refused to accede to any terms of capitulation whatever, demanding the unconditional surrender.

The Ayantamienta of Puebla sent a commissioner to General Forey, to request him not to destroy the city, and a deputation of ladies called upon him for the same purpose. LATER. ourpose.

It is said the French general promised that he would
not discharge a single gun against the place so long as
my other means remained to compel the surrender of the city. General Ortega made a sally at the head of fifteen thou-sand men to cut his way through towards the capital; but he encountered such powerful obstacles that he was compelled to shut himself up again within the walls of Puobla. He met with considerable losses. Provisions were so abundant in Vera Cruz that they are sold to private persons at the lowest kind of prices. Transports are carrying surplus supplies back to France in large quantities.

DESPATCHES FROM THE FIELD. MOTOPINGO, March 31-Midnight.

Received in Mexico April 1. at 2 A. M., 1863.

To his Excellency the Minister of War:

There has been a well-sussianed fire in the direction of San Janvier, which has suddenly ceased. It seems to methat they are no longer, contending for that fort, though I may be mistaken in this. Up to this moment 1 have

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 deviated from as they afford very little more than the cost of the paper.

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

received no tidings from General Ortega, a circumstant which gives me some concern. COMONFORT. SECOND DESPATCH. Movorzingo, April 1, 1868. Received in Mexico at 4,45 A. M. Received in Mexico at 4.55 A. M.

To the Minister of War:

At this moment, which is four o'clock in the morning, there has appeared before me a soldier of Guanajuata, who was taken prisoner at San Javvier, but succeeded in effecting his escape. He assured me that before the French occupied the fort all the artillery and the forces which defended the work were withdrawn, by order of Gen. Orlega, with the exception of three hundred men of the light infantry of Guanajuata and some forty of the Third Cavalry, who were left to make the last resistance. Of this force only one hundred and fifty men were made prisoners; but the enemy has suffered severe loss.

COMONFORT.

To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty, an extra copy of the Paper will be given.

A Voice from Texas. HE CONTRABAND TRADE GOES ON SWIMMINGLY-TRICKS OF THE TRAITORS AND THEIR ACCOM-PLICES—SUFFERINGS OF LOYAL MEN IN TEXAS— THEIR CLAIM FOR AID. The New Orleans Era publishes an earnest letter from an officer of the United States Army, of which from an officer of the United States Army, of which we give a portion below:

"The Confederate Government—that is, if an iron despotism is a government—has her agents there, busily engaged in procuring arms and various war equipments. I saw a lot of arms in Matamoros which were manufactured in Massachusetts (Wesson's make.) The arms in question found their way into the hands of Texan traitors, and were used by them in their cowardly raid upon neutral soil, when Colonel Davis and others were captured by them.

"Quite a lot of powder and caps passed through Matamoros into the possession of traitors at the same time. Quite a business was being carried on through Matamoros to and from Brownsville, Texas, by traitors. mouth of the Kio Grande in silent grandeur, being shipped to Europe and elsewhere to pay for various articles of prime necessity to traitors.

"A certain class of Yankee traitors were there, urnishing rebels with the staff of life and 's urmsning receis with the staff of life and 'something to wear,' and receiving their cotton in return, and shipping it to New York.

"During the months of February and March, small vessels were running in at Brazos Santiago all the time, supplying traitors with articles of special interest to them. While I was at the mouth of the Pio Canada. house she ran over and landed on the Texas side, and immediately ran up the British flag and discharged a large lot of powder, which was taken possession of by the traitors.

"A schooner from New York, the C. C. Pinkney, flying the American flag, was ostensibly taken possession of by a half dozen rebel soldiers, and beached on the Texas shore, and the cargo taken possession of by the traitors. This transaction, however, was all understood between the rebel authorities and these that had cherve of the saver of said who are all understood between the rebel authorities and those that had charge of the cargo of said schooner. The captain of the schooner was named Gerety; the man who had charge of the cargo was one Walter Greennaugh, 1r., of New York, and they got pay for their goods.

"The present state of things in Texas causes a world of painful and untold and untellable anxiety on the part of those of us who have been forced to leave the State to save our necks, and have left our families behind.

"We can hear from them only through indirect "We can hear from them only through indirect sources, and do not know that they even have bread to eat. We know that the whole interior of that

to eat. We know that the whole interior of that State is nearing the point of starvation; and we have every reason to believe that our families will not be allowed to enjoy the same privileges as our enemies; nor can we know how many insults they may receive from those base villains now in power in Texas.

* * "Ten thousand hearts in Texas would be flooded with joy if our flag would again wave in triumph over that State.

"War to the hilt and death to traitors!

"JESSE STANCEL,

"Lieut. Colonel 1st Texas Cayalry,

"Camp on Shell Road, near Carrollton, La.,

April 6, 1863." Washington. We arrived here a week ago, in the midst of a storm of commingled snow, rain, and sleet. Sallying forth from our stopping place (at Williards'), we made the quaintances, but, to our surprise, found but few. The halls and bar-rooms were crowded, principally doffed but vesterday his swaddling cloths, to the ner easily distinguished by brazen impudence, and upposed to impute to "the coming man." supposed to impute to "the coming man."

Here and there might be seen the greedy aspirant for office, from city or rural district, each with his own particular doubt, and an indescribable air of unrest, fairly and plainly stamped upon his face. Doubt—not created by a fear that the armies of the loyal had anywhere been compelled again to trail their flag in the dust before the dirty "stars and bars" of armed and defiant treason—not that gold, that delicate thermometer whose fluctuations register alike the value, day by day, of an Emperor's crown, and the price of the poor man's bread. Nothing of the kind! Ongress had adjourned, and a new batch of appointments for offices; created during the session had to be made; and, of the late members, a few yet lingered who sought for kinsrich in promise of golden pickings for the whole family.

The nature of our business being such, we necessarily came in contact with the Hon. Secretary for the Department of the Interior and the various heads of bureaus under him—all of whom are from the Northwest, and chiefly, we believe, from the State of Indiana. Their gentlemanly manners, their honest faces, and their assiduous devotion to the duties of their several statious, evidence, in no small degree, that knowledge of men and true appreciation of character so justly claimed as his possession by all the friends of the President. As to the personnel of the Hon. Secretary himself, he is, in height, about five feet ten—of gentlemanly bearing and proportions—with light blue eyes, and that clear, honest, Saxon face, whose fairest type is nowhere in the land to be found more easily than among the inhabitants of those broad prairies from which he comes. Easy of access, affable, obliging, a gentleman—one approaches him with pleasure and parts from him with regret. With the Commissioner of Patents (from the same State), the honest man might leave he character, the miser his purse, and, upon their return, fand them undisturbed. His honesty and intelligence are sufficient barriers against the attempts, almost daily made by unscrupulous adventurers, in the matter of infringements upon existing patents, or new frauds upon the greatest care and kindness, and manifests the pensing, in his usual bland manner, his favors in the way of seeds among the planters, and flowers, &c., for the ladies.

Leaving here, we dropped into the Post Office to pay our respects to that amiable and accomplished gentleman, the First Assistant in the Department. He is from the Bay State, and a good type of the old Webster school. Of the Postmaster General we need say nothing, as it was but recently that he spoke well for himself at the banquet given by the Corn Exchange upon the occasion of the opening of the new post office in our city. Of the honorable Secretary of the War Department we can speak only from hearsay. We are told that he is, in general, courteous and obliging. The Adjutant General we have long known. As to the charge of "disloyalty," which has been more than once preferred against him by a few disappointed Senators and Representatives, and repeated by unscrupulous partisan sheets, that may be dismissed here, once and forever. We should have more regretted his absence from the department had it not been for the able, ready, and polite gentleman, who fills his place, to whom we are indebted for information which enabled us to find the proper bureaus in which our business was satisfactorily transacted. That portion of the War Department which came under our special observation is filled by officers, chiefiy of the regular service, whose skill and accomplishments are commensurate with the positions in which they are retained. The unpretending manners, mildness, and urbanity of character, with a readiness to impart all needful information to the inquiring stranger, which mark the gentleman from our own city, who administers, with rare executive ability, the affairs of the quartermaster's department, must impress favorably all who come in contact with him.

Not having voted for the President, belonging to no political party, and with no expectation of favors to come, we have spoken briefly though impartially of facts which go to assure us that the people are ably and honestly represented by th STATISTICS OF ARMY HOSPITALS.—The

following are the statistics of Army hospitals for the past week:

1227 73 7 3,685

AWARD OF GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS .-

wenty-fourth street and South

Yesterday a large award of Government contracts was made at the office of Army Clothing and Equipage, in this city. These proposals were opened on Friday last, when a large concourse of persons assembled to hear the bids. The bidding was decidedly spirited, and most of the goods offered were at very low rates, and on this account some of those present contended that the contractors could not

ly spirited, and most of the goods offered were at very low rates, and on this account some of those present contended that the contractors could not furnish some of the articles at the prices agreed upon. The army standard is required in nearly all the awards made, and great care should be exercised that the inspectors receive none other than the standard goods agreed upon.

The awards made westerday were only the second of the kind, in this city, since the commencement of the war. The first was made on the sits of August last, and was to equip the additional troops called out by the President at that time. The goods under the present awards are for the troops that will be raised under the Conscript act. The opening of proposals was at three different dépôts on the same day—viz: New York, Cincinnati, and Philadelphia. The quantity of each kind awarded and the prices obtained were as follows:

130,000 pairs bootees, at \$2.08 to \$2.14 per pair; 18,000 pairs bootes, at \$3.40 to \$3.48 per pair; 50,000 haversacks, 53 cents each; 80,000 painted blankets, \$1.54 and \$1.55 cach; 18,000 painted blankets, \$2.08 cents each; 30,000 blankets, 74% to 75 cents per pound; 193,000 white domet shirts, \$1.48 to \$1.52½; 7,000 knit shirts, \$1.25 each; 29,000 pairs stockings, 34% to 35 cents per pair; 67,500 canteens, 24 cents each; 2,500 do., covered and strapped, 38 cents; 200,000 pairs downers, 88 to 90 cents per pair; 61,000 forage caps, 55 to 57 cents each; 18,000 pairs mounted trousers, \$4.37½ per pair; 100 reg, general order books, \$1.88 to \$2.18; 100 reg, letter books, \$1.89 to \$2.18; 100 reg, letter books, \$1.98 to \$2.18; 100 reg, letter books, \$1.98 to \$2.18; 100 reg, letter books, \$1.99 to \$114; 1,300 wall tents and flies, \$62.27½ to \$53.99; 50,000 shelter tents, \$4.10; 35,000 hats, \$1.60.

NAVAL. - Gunner James A. Lillestin, of this city, has been detached from the United States gunboat Tuscarora, and ordered to Portsmouth, N. H.; for ordnance duty at that yard.

Gunner Wm. H. Hamilton has been ordered for duty on board the Tuscarora.