WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1863.

THE NATIONAL FAST.

BY HE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PEOCLAMATION. WHEREAS, The Senate of the United States, devoutly recognizing the supreme authority and just government of Almighty God, in all the affairs of men and of nations. has, by a resolution, requested the President to designate and set apart a day for national prayer and humiliation: And whereas it is the duty of nations, as well as of men, to own their dependence upon the overruling power of God, to confess their sins and transgressions, in humble sorrow, yet with assured hope that genuine epentance will lead to mercy and pardon, and to recognize the sublime truth, announced in the Holy Scriptures and proven by all history, that those nations only are blessed whose God is the Lord:

And, insomuch as we know that, by His divine law nations. like individuals, are subjected to punishment and chastisements in this world, may we not justly fear that the awful calamity of civil war, which now desolates the land, may be but a punishment inflicted upon us for our presumptuous sins, to the needful end of our national reformation as a whole people? We have been the recipients of the choicest bounties of Heaven. We have been preserved, these many years, in peace and prosperity. We have grown in numbers, wealth, and power as no other nation has ever grown. But we have orgoiten God. We have forgotten the gracious hand which preserved us in peace, and multiplied and enniched and strengthened us; and we have vainly imagined, in the deceitfulness of our hearts, that all these blessings were produced by some superior wisdom and virtue of our own. Intoxicated with unbroken success, we have become too self-sufficient to feel the necessity o redeeming and preserving grace, too proud to pray to the God that made us!

It behooves us, then, to humble ourselves before the offended Power, to confess our national sins, and to pray for clemency and torgiveness. Now, therefore, in compliance with the request, and fully concurring in the views of the Senate, I do, by this my proclamation, designate and set apart Thursday. the 10th day of April, 1863, as a day of national humiliation, fasting, and prayer. And I do hereby request all the people to abstain on that day from their orders of the day holy to the Lord, and devoted to the humble

discharge of the religious duties proper to that solema All this being done, in sincerity and truth, let us then rest humbly in the hope, authorized by the Divine teachings, that the united cry of the nation will be heard on high, and answered with blessings, no less than the pardon of our national sins, and restoration of our now divided and suffering country to its former happy condition of unity and reace.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington this thirtieth day of March, in the year of our Lo d one thousand [L. s.] eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States the eighty. ABRAHAM LINCOLN. seventh.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Fecretary of State.

PROCLAMATION BY HIS HONOR THE MAYOR OF PHILADELPHIA. Whereas, The President of the United States, being moved thereto by the Federal Senate. has set apart THURSDAY next, the thirtieth day of April, as a day of National humiliation, fasting and prayer; And Whereas, We have cause, as a people, to take shame to ourselves before all nations and before Almighty Ged, that we have misused the civil blessings wherewith we have of Emancipation. He says: "In my judgbeen signally favored, by setting at naught the wisdom of our fathers, betraying the trust of self-government, winking at unfaithfulness and corruption in public places, and giving ourselves over to selfishness and dis. egard of our privileges as citizens: THEREFORE it becomes us to earnestly beseech Him that He will enarge of our duties as from nen; that He will keep steadfast within us a true devo- | tled after an honorable peace. All ideas tion to our country, to the confusion of all traitors and of peace with the States in active reworkers of sedition; that He will endue our rulers (with wisdom and firmness, and that He will lead our hosts and give them strength in the conflict, that they may prevail over all rebellion; and I do hereby call upon the people of this city to keep such appointed day by forego. | when he said, 'the surest road to peace is ment, and presenting themselves after their respective manner of worship before the Most High God, that, acknowledging his Supreme Power and the righteousness this as their motto, and it will prove bread of the judgments that He has visited upon our land, we may implore Him mercifully to withhold His corrections from us, and to give us welfare and peace through the speedy overthrow of all who resist the lawful authority of our National Government. In testimony whereof, I have set my hand and

L. s. caused the seal of the city of Philadelphia to be affixed, this twenty-seventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-ALEXANDER HENRY. Mayor of Philadelphia.

THE NEWS. WE HAVE the dreadful news this morning that the

Anglo Saxon, a steamer running from Liverpool to Portland, was wrecked on Monday, at noon, in the dreary and dangerous seas of Newfoundland. The steamer carried 460 souls, including passengers and among the number the commander of the ship. This we are inclined to doubt, as but two of the life boats have arrived, while two other boats are known to be upon the ocean, and unusual efforts are being made for their safety. We cannot conceal the during the day that a greater portion of the number on board have been saved. Among the passengers was Hon, John Young, late English Commissi to the Ionian Islands, and his family. FURTHER accounts of the battles fought by Gens Banks and Grover, beyond Berwick City, La., increase the importance of the three-days' contest, in which so much glory has been won by the Army of the Gulf, and so much property and prestige lost to the rebels. Two general officers were lost by the enemy, and a very large number of their men killed, wounded, or captured. All our officers and soldiers fought promptly, skilfully, and triumphantly. Gen. Banks' success is regarded of the highest importance. In connection with the movements of the gunboat fleet on the Mississippi, it is supposed that the expedition of Gen. Banks will render it necessary for the rebel forces occupying the strongholds on that river to fall back upon some new base of supplies, as he will have cut off their communica tions with Texas and Mexico, through which they have so long been receiving food and munition. THE raid of rebel gangs of cavalry, under Imboden, Jenkins, and Harper, into Western Virginia, has caused much natural apprehension and some exaggerated fear in the inhabitants about the Pennsylvania border. The reports are confused and excited, and it is hard to extract an intelligible story. Before Monday the rebels had moved on Beverly, Western Virginia, and it was supposed they had cut off the forces under Colonel Latham, who burned Governnent stores before leaving Beverly. Later they had gained Grafton, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, seized Morgantown, and threatened Union-town, Fayette county, Pa., which was preparing

thing but a variety of rumors, and a consoling statement from Pittsburg, at an early hour this morning, that the "invasion" is merely a raid, the "army a few guerillas, and that the people of the West are FROM the Department of the South we have interesting, but indefinite, news that the army and fleet are again ready for action, and that Charleston is to be reattacked—when, it is difficult to say. The oldiers and sailors are eager for battle, and, in the next attack, both army and navy will participate. With these premises, Charleston should be in our possession within the next two months, as beyond

defence. Colonel Mulligan had been fighting with the rebels during a number of days. We have no-

that time the hot weather will render action less From the Mississippi we have further interesting particulars of the running of the Vicksburg bat-teries. In Burnside's department a Kentucky organization of conspirators has been discovered, and the Cincinnati court-martial has sentenced a rebel spy to execution. News from rebel sources is, as isual, interesting, and in many particulars con-

firms our army intelligence. THE mysterious movements of Gen. Grant puzzle the rebels, and are not understood generally, but great confidence is entertained that, in connection with those of Gen. Banks and Admirals Farragut and Porter, they will insure to us the free navigaion of the Mississippi, and the complete isolation o the rebels.

THE special despatches received at Cincinnati. April 28, give no particulars of the expedition from Franklin, Tenn, and the guerilla attack on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, not forwarded by the Associated Press. The accounts all agree as to the results of the two affairs. In the Department of Virginia, a successful reconnoissance in force from the army at Suffolk took

place under order of Gen. Peck, discovering that the enemy were in large force in that vicinity. More important action in that neighborhood is, from all indications, in no distant prospect. Rumons from the Rappahannock-we have little sent wretched system of managing local express news-seem to indicate a movement. The Times hints that Gen. Hooker is about to advance. An officer who left the Rappahannock a day or two

since reports that an order was given last week to endorse it in every word:

An officer who left the Rappahanock a day or two since reports that an order was given last week to grant no more furloughs. Nothing further had been heard from Gen. Stoneman.

We have official news of the rebel rout at Cape Girardeau. The rebels left 55 dead and more than 200 wounded. It is believed that between NcNeil and Vandever most of them will be captured, and so end the Missouri campaign.

The Raid into the Mountains.

We have startling news from Western Virginia, although we are inclined to think that the reports we print this morning represent the alarm and excitement of the people, and the exaggerations that alarmed people naturally produce, rather than the real condition of affairs. The idea of four thousand cavalry being in an advanced and exposed post like Morgantown, with the mountains behind them, and without proper support, is foolish, and could only spring from the fancy of some frightened fugitive. It is probable that a detachment of the rebels—a battalion, or a regiment, or it may be a company or two of independent guerillas—have ridden into Morgantown to burn, destroy, and obtain food, and rillag—have ridden into Morgantown to burn, destroy, and obtain food, and that by this time they are returning that by this time they are returning. tour in Europe.

An advance thus far is, in itself, a bold undertaking. Profiting by the alarm thus created, they may go still further; but, as an invasion of this State would cause their inevitable destruction, they will probably make as much as possible of their enterprise, and hurry back again to their commands to enjoy the fame of this daring and

desperate ride. Even as we write these lines, a despatch arrives justifying what has been written. We are told by some calm and sensible observer in Pittsburg, that "the force at Morgantown is reported as not over 800 strong, and is supposed to be the same party of guerillas that has been endeavoring to damage the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad." Nothing remains for us, therefore, but to assure our friends that the danger is passed, and to hope that of soldiers in the West will swiftly punish these bold and audacious marauders.

The Wreck of the Anglo-Saxon. In this period of death and woe, when men die by hundreds and thousands and are speedily forgotten, we can hardly be expected to pay much attention to the sinking of a ship or the death of a small number of men. Yet we cannot look upon the sinking of the Anglo-Saxon, as recorded this morning, without a feeling of anguish. This vessel left England on the 16th instant, with 360 passengers and a ship's crew of 84, bound for Portland, Maine. While passing the neighborhood of Cape Ruce, in the midst of a heavy fog and a stormy sea, she foundered, and many were lost. Our despatch

says that more than three-fourths of the souls on board were among the number drowned. We trust, however, that this is not the case: and, indeed, a careful reacing of the despatch convinces us that many others have been or will be saved, as every effort is being made for their rescue. Of course, all present anxiety and until the worst is known we cannot think of making inquiry as to the cause of this sad calamity. The Anglo-Saxon was in a dangerous but familiar part of the coast, and, in encoun-

tering a fog, merely encountered one of the natural incidents of a European voyage. We cannot but think that customary caution would have kept this steamer from the dangerous vicinity of Cape Race and the dreaded coast of Newfoundland; and we are much afraid that in chronicling this terrible disaster, we are but showing another evidence of the carelessness and recklessness of modern navigation.

THE TRAITOR journals in the West are circulating a report that Brigadier General W. A. GORMAN resigned his command to muster in the negro regiments, or take a command in an army in which negroes were employed. Those who knew General Gor-MAN doubted the story. We now find, by a recent letter from that distinguished officer, that he takes the highest ground in support of the Administration, and the Proclamation ment, we ought to capture as contraband of war every effective negro in the insurgent States that we can reach, and hold them as a means of weakening the enemy and closing the war. In fact, every objection to on can best be set bellion are delusive at present. The lamented Douglas, with prophetic judgment, gave us the true idea of this war, the most stupendous preparation for war.' I would urge our Democratic friends, from one end of the North to the other, to adopt

cast upon the waters,' to be found 'after many days.' Let us prove our patriotism by our works; any other course is weakness and madness, as I view it." THE REBELS North and South, having used the high name of General McClellan as an element of sedition and demoralization in the North, and having found that that officer will not permit himself to become their tool in this unholy task, are now denouncing him as bitterly as they praised him before. The Richmond Whig of a late date assails him in the most merciless manner, an evidence of which is the following sentence: "How fortunate for us that he was chosen chief of the Yankee army! With the im-

mense numbers at his command, an officer of truth, courage, enterprise, and daring would have pushed us severely." We may next expect to find the New York Herald and the New York World covering this unfortunate young man with calumny and de-nunciation in burning the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad bridges, near Mannington. Another report is, that a rebel THE LOYAL LEAGUE movement has crossed the continent, and is now flourishing in San Francisco. We are glad to see our friends

in that State so promptly responding to the patriotic efforts of the loyal men of the Atlantic coast. The most gratifying fact of the San Francisco demonstration is the stand taken by Mr. Senator Conness, the newly elected successor of Mr. LATHAM. This distinguished man has taken occasion to indignantly deny the stories in relation to his affiliation with the enemies of his country, and to place himself upon the highest ground in support of the Administration. Those who knew the Senator elect did not need this vindication of his character, but the country will be glad to learn from the lips of the gentleman himself that he will be true to California and true to the Union.

THE DEMOCRATIC members of the New York Legislature have issued an address against the Republican party and the Administration, in which they say that "they invoke all the energies of the free people of the North against a political faction which, having artfully initiated a fratricidal war, proposes now to end it by a parricidal proposes now to end it by a parricidal peace." As Mr. Fernando Wood, and his followers in New York, are about the sharpshooters in the rifle-pits, while his main body only politicians in that State who are in favor of a "parricidal peace," we think this unkind allusion to the leader of the faithful and loving. Democracy an evidence of mu-

tiny and defection. JEFFERSON DAVIS suspended the habeascorpus act in a secret manner some time ago, for the purpose of making efficient war upon the North. Mr. Lincoln openly suspended it at a time of danger, for the purpose of saving the North; and yet the sympathizers look upon Mr. Davis as a "stern statesman," and upon Mr. LINCOLN as a

tyrant. Why the distinction? THE RICHMOND papers are advertising for five thousand negro laborers to work upon the fortifications. This indicates that the rebels expect a very bitter attack on the part of General Hooker, and it shows, in the second place, that while their sympathizers in the North are constantly clamoring against the employment of negroes to defend

the country, the rebels have no hesitation in calling upon them to assail it. THE NEW YORK Tribune, commenting on the infamy of the recent Legislature. of that State, takes occasion to say some very true and bitter things in relation to the prepolitics. The following extract may be applied to the city of Philadelphia, and we endorse it in every word:

son to congratulate minsel on naving gained such important information at so little cost. Col. Buell, of the 169th New York, had his left hand amputated, and Corporal H. Shaffer, L. Renhouser, H. Span-

BORDENTOWN, April 28.—At a meeting of the stock-holders of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, held here to day, the action of the directors in making the road a double-track was unanimously endoused, and also the contract contemplated between the railroad companies forming the line from New York to Washington, by which the public will obtain all the advantages derived from a through double-track, and the other improvements rendered necessary by the present emergencies.

WASHINGTON. WRECK OF AN ENGLISH STEADER cial Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, April 28, 1863. Passing the Vicksburg Batteries. The Navy Department, to day, received letters from Rear Admiral PORTER, dated April 17th, giving a few particulars of the passage of the Vicks ourg batteries the evening previous, but not m rially differing from what has already been pu lished. He adds, that all the vessels were ready for service half an hour after passing the batteries. Ac examination of the Indianola showed that she was much shattered. The rebels got her two 9-inch

guns. One 11-inch gun was burst, and was lying on her deck; and the other fell overboard, and now lies alongside in nine feet of water. Another Committee of Inquiry. It is understood that, upon representations mad the War Department from unquestionable authority, a mixed commission of military officers and civilians has been appointed by the Secretary of War to proceed at once to the West and examine

into the operations of the army police in Tennesse and Kentucky, and to report to the War De-The Canton Company. The Northern Central Railroad Company has

purchased a portion of the real estate of the Canton company in East Baltimore for a dépôt at that point. The Government is negotiating with the ame company for a sufficient plot of ground to erect buildings for an ordnance dépôt. A Main Regiment Returning. The 10th Waine Regiment has arrived here, having

een mustered out of the service. Mails for the Gulf Squadron. The Bermuda U. S. supply steamer will leave Philadelphia, for Port Royal and the Gulf squa-

irons, on the 10th of May. THE RAID INTO WEST VIRGINIA, Rebel Cavalry under Jenkins, Imboden

and Harper take Morgantown—Their Numbers Greatly Exaggerated—The Raid on Beverly—Colonel Latham's Command Cut off-Federal Troops Prepared to Intercept Jenkins. The people of the southwestern part of our State have become unnecessarily excited, perhaps, by false and exaggerated statements, representing that a large force of rebel cavalry was invading Pennecessian. sylvania. Thus far, we only know that the rebels sylvania. Thus far, we only know that the rebels force, under Jenkins, Imboden, and Harper. Their force is doubtless over estimated at 4,000. Federal roops are moving to intercept them. The following e take from the Wheeling Intelligencer of Monday THE RAID ON BEVERLY.

It appears to be pretty well settled that a coniderable rebel force, chiefly cavalry, has made a sudden advance on our force occupying Beverly.
Col. Latham has fallen back to Buckhannon. The latest intelligence that seems to be reliable up to the present hour of writing, is that the rebels have advanced their outside pickets to Philippi, thirty-three miles this side of Beverly, and about sixteen miles from Grafton. The rebel force is reported as consisting of Imboden's, Bill Harper's, and Jeff. Jenkins, gangs, numbering, it is said, between four and five thousand, with half a dozen pieces of artil-lery. We believe there is but little reliability in these statements. No doubt the numbers of the enemy have been greatly exaggerated by alarmed

It is said our commanders are not averse to having them come still further down the Tygart's val-W. A. GORMAN resigned his command ley, as it would place them in a position, from rather than assist Adjutant General Thomas which it would be hardly possible to retrace their steps, as we have forces that flank them on more sides than one. LATER.

A gentleman who came in on last evening's train states that, in reply to a despatch which he sent to Frafton from Moundaville, he was informed that a rebel force had come into Oakland and another at Rowlesburg since the train passed those points; that they had cut the wires at Oakland and were committing depredations on the road, and that fight-ing in the woods was then going on at Rowlesburg. The same gentleman states that nothing definite was known at Grafton of Col. Latham's command, but t was the impression of Col. Wilkinson that it was cut off somewhere between Beverly and Philippi. We also learn that intelligence of a reliable character has been received from other sources, going Colonel Latham's exact situation is not known, Whether between Beyerly and Buckhannon, or between Beverly and Philippi, is not known. It is said he burned the Government stores at Beverly before leaving there, but how this should be known, and nothing he known of his present situation, w

cannot see. It appears certain, at least, that all his

FURTHER PARTICULARS. AN ATTACK ON WHEELING EXPECTED. THREATENED. AND PREPARING DE-FENCE-COL. MULLIGAN ATTACKED-THE REBELS POSSESS GRAFTON, ON THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD, AND MORGANTOWN, VA. HARRISBURG, April 28.—Information received from Pittsburg states that during last night a deputation from Uniontown, Pa., reached that city for the purpose of getting men and arms to resist an expected raid into this State. They state that about 4,000 rebels had possession of Morgantown, Va., and also the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at four different points, and that Colonel Mulligan has been fighting since Sunday last. The rebels were said to be within six miles of Grafton, Va., the junction of the Baltimore and Ohio Road and the Parkersburg Branch. The authorities think that the rebels de sign to capture the detachments of our troops protecting the road at various points, by detail, and if successful, may extend their raid to Wheeling. The Adams' Express messenger reports having brought the specie from the Wheeling banks to Pittsburg for safety.
Further reports state that the rebels captured Morgantown at four o'clock this morning, and threatened to be in Uniontown by noon to-day. It is also stated, positively, that they are engaged

miles from Wheeling, but this is not credited. It is supposed that the rebel force is in three detachments The 15th Militia Regiment assembled at the Pittsburg City Hall this evening, and it is supposed that this force will be sent to Uniontown, THE LATEST. THE "INVASION" A ERE GUERILLA EX-PLOIT - THE DANGER OVER - EXCITE-MENT ABATING. PITTSBURG, April 28-Evening.-The latest intel

force has entered Washington, Pa., only twenty-five

ligence from the scene of the raid seems to reduce its dimensions greatly. The force at Morgantown s reported as not over 800 strong, and is supposed to be the same party of guerillas that has been endeavoring to damage the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad since Sunday. The telegraphic communication is perfect between Wheeling and Grafton, and the railroad east of that point is not much damaged, as far as known. The excitement is abating.

DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA.

Grand Reconnoissance and Skirmish— Charge and Capture of the Rebel Rifle departure for Fortress Monroe, General Peck order-ed a reconnoissance in force on the Edenton and Somerton roads. This was to discover the enemy's

Many thought that, as he had never yet shown had long since moved away.

By this movement General Peck has clearly demonstrated to all unbelievers that there is a strong and determined foe in our front. The warning note of the movement was given by the booming of heavy guns from the several forts, and the crashing of huge shells through the woods in front, yet all was as quiet as the grave along the enemy's lines. On went our men, slowly working their way through the mud, towards the dark wood. Suddenly arose a line of fire, a cloud of smoke, and

the simultaneous discharge of many muskets. It was the enemy's rifle-pits. Our men did not recoil, but advanced steadily. with but slight loss, and by a quick and skilful movement passed over and gained possession of these contemptible little strongholds of the enemy, capturing several sharpshooters who had not time

In the edge of the woods it was now discovered the enemy had erected a long breastwork or fortifica-tion, for there were guns mounted in it, and behind and opened a heavy fire of musketry only on our men, who bore up under it like veterans.

Notwithstanding the bullets whistled by incessantly, by some good fortune the rebels gave their pieces too much elevation, and, therefore, did not lo much execution. Now our field batteries opened

and "pegged away" in a furious manner of the enemy's works, doing no little execution, as the rebel surgeons are doubtless aware this evening. THE LOSS. Our loss amounts to probably thirty, of whom only one or two were killed outright. The wounds are for the most part, slight, and General Peck has rea-son to congratulate himself on having gained such imgler, J. Starr, A. Kricher, Corporal Snipe, R. Fork, A. Creger, H. Null, belonging to the 166th Pennsylvania, which bore a distinguished part in the action, are among the wounded. George West and Isaac McClain, of the Pennsylvania 165th are also wounded.

MORALE OF OUR TROOPS. April 25.—The Herald correspondent writes: The manner in which these brave fellows have borne the constant annoyance of the rebel sharphooters, has never been excelled by any troops in the history of the world. Their tents are comletely riddled by bullets, and the moment a man shows himself in a company street, the enemy con-centrates a fire of ten or fifteen deadly rifles on him. This would demoralize any troops in the world, unless of the highest morale. The enemy reoccupied their rifle pits last night, and this morning are as annoying as ever. Shelling them out is an impossi-

The Camden and Amboy Railroad. THE DOUBLE-TRACK ENDORSED—THE THROUGH LINE TO WASHINGTON.

THE ANGLO-SAXON LOST OFF CAPE RACE.

444 PERSONS SHIPWRECKED. 344 LIVES LOST.

St. Johns, N. F., April 27.—The steamer ingle-Saxon has been wrecked three miles east of Cape Race. Three passengers arrived there this afternoon, and report the vessel as broken up, and a great number of passengers lost.

The Associated Press yacht left for the wreck immediately on the receipt of the news. ST. Johns, April 28 .- The steam-tug Dauntless picked up two boats' crews of the Anglo-Saxon between Cape Ballard and Cape Race, and is returning to this port without landing at Cape Race. The steamer Bloodhound has gone to Cape

Further Particulars.

St. Johns, N. F., April 27, via Port Hood April 28.—The Anglo-Saxon sailed from Liverpool on the 16th inst., with 360 passengers, and a ship's crew of 84, making a total on board of 444. She was wrecked four miles east of Cape Race, at noon to-day (the 27th), luring a dense fog.

Seventy-three persons escaped from the wreck by ropes and spars, and 24 more in No. 2 life-boat, making a total saved of 97. Nos. 4 and 6 boats have not yet arrived, in consequence of the density of the fog, and seven other persons who embarked on a aft are also missing. There is still a heavy

ea and dense fog. The commander is supposed to be among he drowned. The purser, first and second engineers, and doctor, are saved, and one cabin passenger, Lieut. Sampson, of the Royal Artillery.

The Hon. John Young and family are supposed to be in one of the missing boats. The deck broke up about an hour after the ship struck, leaving nothing but the mizzen mast standing. Several persons clung to the fore rigging till the foremast fell, but no assistance could be rendered them. Guns are being fired at Cape Race to attract the ttention of the missing boats.

THE TWO MISSING BOATS PICKED UP-NAMES OF THE RESCUED. St. Johns, April 28.—The steamer Dauntless this morning picked up two boats of the ill-fated Anglo-Saxon, containing 90(?) people. The following is a list of the passengers: The Hon. John Yound, lady, seven children, and servant; Miss Hope, Miss Bertram, Mrs. Capt. Stoddart, Mr. Green, mail officer; Mr. Lowers, Rev. Mr. Eaton, Capt. Cassidy, Mrs. Jackson and child, Mrs. Wright, John Martin, James Catharine Cameron, Mary Ann Thomas & cavalry. Their infantry camp was, at last a Mary Ann Adams, Edward Manus, Thomas Caldwell, Mr. Hart, first officer; Mr. Scott, fourth officer; James Henderson, fourth engineer; Charles Carron, fifth engineer. The others rescued are probably a portion of the

communications are cut off, if nothing worse has The steamer Bloodhound has gone to Cape Race for the people there. The weather is very fine and clear on the coast to-day.

BANGOR (Me.), April 28-11 o'clock .- The tele graph line to the East has failed to work, and consequently we can get nothing more to-night relative to he disaster to the Anglo Saxon.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND. Movements of the Rebel Army—The Death of Bragg Not Confirmed. MURFREESBORO, April 28.—The rebels are re-ported as having made important movements on our front, materially changing the situation, whether in reply; to ours on McMinville, &c., j is not known and that the rebels were weary of waiting for us to advance, and may assume the offensive. It is known that General Bragg has been reinforced by one brigade from Mobile, and a Miasissippi regiment, from Vicksburg, was sent back from Chattanooga, and the force reinforced at Manchester, to strengthen the rebel right. One brigade went back from Shelbyville to Tullahoma. Johnson is reported to have moved his head quarters to Shelbyville. Gen. Cheatham's division is at Guy's Gap, twelve miles from Murfreesboro',

on the Shelbyville and Triune road; and two brigades at Bell Buckle, while a third force is said to e at Doolittle pike For some days past, it has been believed in the ebel camps that, if Gen. Rosecrans did not advance, en. Bragg would attack. One authority says that Bragg has 75,000 men There is no confirmation of the reported death of

Gen. Bragg. ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Further Particulars of Running the Vicksburg Batterles. CINCINNATI, April 28.—A despatch from Memphis o the Commercial gives the particulars of the running of the Vicksburg blockade, on Wednesday night last, by the transports Tigress, Moderator, Empire City, Cheeseman, Anglo-Saxon, and Horizon. They were under command of Colonel Logan, of General Grant's staff, and were laden with stores, and orered to float down until fired on, and then to put on full steam.

The Tigress was the flag boat, and started at 10.15. the Empire City fifteen minutes later, and the others following, each at intervals of fifteen minutes. At 1.40 they were fired on by the Vicksburg batteries, and ten minutes later a house was set on fire on the same side, by the rebels, to produce light. The Tigress received fifteen shots. Her steam pipe was shot off; a shot passed through both her wheelouses, and another entered the engineer's room. She made for the Louisiana ahore and escaped. No The Empire City's tiller was shot off, and her pilot, Alexander Evans, is reported wounded. The Moderator received a shell in her engine-room, which wounded four men. She drifted past the batteries, and was further injured by musketry. The Cheeseman took the Empire City in tow and got through safely. The Anglo-Saxon and Horizon received little damage. All passed the Warrenton batteries at once, except the Cheeseman and Empire City, which ran through after daylight, and were struck several times from the batteries. The crew of the Tigress escaped in yawls to the Louisiana

THE MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON.

NEW YORK, April 28. - The steamer Blacktone, from New Orleans 19th and Key West 23d, arrived last night. The steamer Circassian, at New Orleans, from off Galveston, brought a number of prisoners re-cently captured by our blockaders off Sabine Pass. Among them is Commodore Fowler, who commanded the steamers Morning Light and Velocity. On the 19th instant, an expedition from General Dudley's brigade crossed the point of land opposite Port Hudson, and communicated with Admiral Farragut. The latter's secretary accompanied the expedition. They found the Admiral in good spirits, and believing that the enemy had but four days' sup-plies at Port Hudson. The ram Switzerland was still in company with the Hartford and Albatross. maintaining the blockade of the Red river, and the movement of General Banks towards the same point

Texas and West Louisiana. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO. The Courts Martial.

CINCINNATI, April 28 .- The court martial which was convened in this city on the 23d instant, found guilty Sampson D. Talbot and Thomas Sullivan, of Paris, Ky., charged with harboring and preventing the arrest of certain persons of the rebel army. The former was sentenced to an imprisonment of three months and to be fined \$1,000, the imprisonment to continue until the fine was paid; the latter was sentenced to close confinement for sixty days. The court martial also found guilty of being rebel spy Thomas H. Campbell, who is sentenced to be hung on the 1st of May. The proceedings were approved by General Burnside, who has ordered the entence of the court to be carried into execution ARREST OF CONSPIRATORS.

CINCINNATI, April 28.—Louisville papers of the 27th say that the military authorities have succeeded in ferreting out a secret organization of five hundred strong, the object of which is to promotethe rebellion and encourage desertions from the Union army, together with some startling designs which cannot be divulged at the present time. Some members have been arrested, and others will yet be. The rendezvous of the organization is in military Guerillas are roving through the Green-river country in small squads, stealing horses and provisions, and committing the customary depredations. Pegram and Wheeler are reported in the vicinity of Albany, Tennessee, in large force.

NASHVILLE, April 28.—One hundred prisoners captured at McMinnville, reached here last night. Preparations are being made to send all the citi-zens South who refuse to take the oath. They will eave in a few days. All is quiet at Franklin and Murfreesboro. The river is falling. There is only three feet of water on the shoals.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

The Rebel Attack on Cape Girardeau—Its Utter Failure. CAIRO, April 28.—The rebel designs upon Cape Girardeau have come to an end. They are in full re-treat on the Bloomfield road, with Gen. McNeil in ose pursuit. It was Gen. McNeil's intention to send a force to the enemy's rear, for the purpose of destroying the bridge over the White river, thus cut-ting off their retreat. Should he succeed, most of e rebel force must be captured. Fears are entertained that the Federal force from New Madrid, which numbers but 2,000 men, may be overrun by the rebels, who are 7,000 strong. All of General McNeil's pursuing forces are nounted. In the attack on the rebel camp, on Sunday night,

500 or 600 prisoners were taken, and a number killed and wounded. The rebels have completely stripped the country hrough which they passed, making no difference etween friend or foe. DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTHWEST.

The Rebel Defeat at Cape Girardeau. ST. Louis, April 27 .- We had five killed and four younded in the fight at Cape Girardeau, all of the st Wisconsin and 1st Nebraska Regiments. The rebels left fifty-five dead, and had upwards of two hundred wounded. Their forces were completely routed, and it is believed that between McNeil and Vandever most of them will be captured, and if so, it will end the campaign in Missouri.

LATER AND OFFICIAL. WASHINGTON, April 28.—The following despatch

has been received at the headquarters of the army: Major General H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief: ST. Louis, April 27.

General Vandever came on the enemy's rear near him, taking a large number of prisoners, horses The enemy retreated towards Bloomfield in great

disorder, pursued by our victorious and combine forces, under Generals Vandever and McNeil. S. R. CURTIS, Major General. STATES IN REBELLION.

Washington, April 28.—The Richmond papers rday contain the following reports: A FIGHT AT BIRMINGHAM. OKALONA, April 25.—Our cavalry engaged the enemy yesterday at Birmingham. The fight lasted two hours and a half. The enemy was completely routed, and fifteen were killed, and a large number

Colonel Hatch, of the 25th Iowa cavalry, was

een to fall from his horse, which ran into our lines and was captured. Our loss was one killed and twenty wounded. The destruction of a bridge pre-FROM ALABAMA AND TENNESSEE. CHATTANOGGA, April 25.—Passengers by the train report that Gen. Dodge's Yankee forces have adanced ten miles towards East Tuscumbia. Colonel Rody is fighting and retreating towards reinforce TULLAHOMA, April 24.—Further advices from

NcMinnville represent that the enemy have destroyed several bridges, burned the cotton factory. the depot buildings, one engine and three cars, and tien retreated towards Murfree [SECOND DESPATCH.] TULLAHOMA, April 24.—The word to-day is, everyody to the front. There is no movement there on he part of the enemy. Our troops are in spirits and confident. It is not believed that the Yankees will dere to make an attack.

Advices from Tuscumbia to-day state that three regiments of Yankees were advancing. They will be held in check by Col, Rody with his cavalry. TULLAHOMA, April 25.—The enemy are falling A BLOCKADE RUNNER BURNED. SAVANNAH, April 24th .- The sloop Eagle, laden with cotton and tobacco, outward bound, was eached and fired in Warsaw Sound, on Thursday night, to prevent her capture by the blockader

THE YANKEES IN FAUQUIER COUNTY. The Richmond Enquirer, of the 27th inst., says: The enemy have occupied the county of Fauguie Kirkwood and sister, Mrs. Eliza James, They are said to have 15,000 infantry and 18,000 renton Junction, and their cavalry picket the Rappahannock. It is reported that a small force of the enemy made a dash up to Washington, Rappahan-nock county; but this is not certain. Skirmishing along the river is daily taking place,"
EXPECTED MOVEMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA. The Enquirer, in speaking relative to affairs in

South Carolina, says there are some indications that the Yankees are moving in South Oarolina. It is supposed that their intention is to make a raid in vicinity of the Coosahatchie, probably to attempt to destroy the railroad between Savannah and Charleston. FROM FREDERICKSBURG.

The Fredericksburg correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch writes, under date of April 26: "No news here. The sun and wind to-day have dried up the roads very much. We are quiet but expectant hopeful and confident. My private opinion still is that the Yankees are leaving." THE YANKEES IN MISSISSIPPI.

The Richmond Dispatch of the 27th says: "A telegram received in this city yesterday states that the Federals were advancing on the Jack dian Railroad, and had destroyed the stone bridge on that road."

EAST GULF BLOCKADING SQUADRON. Interesting Operations on the Coast of Flo-rida—A Boat Expedition and Skirmish— Capture of Blockade Runners, WASHINGTON, April 28.-The Navy Department has received despatches from Acting Rear Admiral Bailey, commanding the Eastern Gulf Blockading Squadron, dated Key West, April 21st, from which it appears he directed Lieut. Commanding English to proceed in the gunboat Sagamore, acco by the two armed launches of that vessel, to Cedar Keys, there to arrange the details of a boat expedi-tion, under the immediate command of Lieut. Commander McCauley, for the purpose of scouring the coast between the Suwanne river and the Anclote Keys, where it was believed many small craft were engaged in evading and violating the blockade. A launch and cutter from the Sagamore, and others from Fort Henry, together with an ambulance boat, were added to the force, and the whole proceeded

direct to Bayport, while the Sagamore remained in the offing to prevent the escape of the rebel vessels. The main object of the expedition, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, was handsomely accom-The sloop Helen, of Crystal river, laden with corn, was burnt; the boats then made a movement towards a large scheoner, at anchor inside, loaded with cotton, said to contain 300 bales, but they were arrested by the fire of a two-gun battery on the shore, and of a goodly number of rifiemen conceased in the woods. A brisk engagement of half an hour ensued, and the rebels were driven from their guns and rifie-pits with some loss. Fortunately, the enemy's aim was so wild that their shot went mostly over the heads of our party, and but one man was hurt on our side, and he not seriously. This little action seems to have been conducted with coolness and judgment, and to have been fought with spirit and bravery. Meanwhile, the rebels had set fire to the schooner, and the engagement was continued on our side by shelling the woods, until all possibility of their extinguishing the flames had disappeared; when, as our object had been accomplished, as several of our guns had been disabled, and as the pilot gave warning that the tide would soon leave the boats high and dry, they retired beyond the range of the battery, and waited there until the masts of the schooner fell, and until the vessel herself had entirely disappeared.

The expedition then proceeded to the Chassa-

tery, and waited there until the masts of the schooner fell, and until the vessel herself had entirely disappeared.

The expedition then proceeded to the Chassahowiteka river, and thence to Crystal, the Homosaosa, the Withlacocohe, and the Wakassa; but they were much delayed by head winds and currents, and by the sluggishness of one of the launches, that they necessarily made but slow progress—only seventy-five miles in five days—and, consequently, the news of their coming preceded them, and, of course, nothing was found within their reach along the coast. The same causes prevented their effecting a surprise on extending their operations to the Suwannee river. Acting Master John Sherrill, commanding the bank Roebuck, makes report of an unfortunate affair, in which Acting Master James Folger and the launch's crew of eleven men were engaged, and which resulted in the death of two men—namely, Thomas King and Ralph B. Snow, and the wounding of six. It seems that Sherrill, having heard that a vessel was loading with cotton at St. Andrew's Bay, sent up his launch and crew to reconnoitre. For some reason, Folger, who was in charge of the party, made a landing, when the boat's crew were fired upon by a large guerilla force with fatal effect, and barely escaped with their lives—Folger, himself, paying dearly for his incautiousness, as the report shows the landing was ill-advised.

OUR FLAG OF TRUCE VIOLATED.

There is an official confirmation of the report that our fare of true was violated at Gadsden's Point.

stantly arriving. Piracies of the Alabama. NEW YORK, April 28.—The bark Gen. Cobb, from Palermo, reports that, on the 5th inst., in lat. 37.07, long. 39.15, she was boarded by a boat from the ship by Samu Morning Star, of Boston, from Calcutta for London, which reported that she had been captured, in lat. 2 north, and released after giving bonds to the amount of see coo. of \$60,000.

The brig Ocean Pearl, from Porice, reports that the pirate Alabama arrived off that harbor on the evening of April 7, and sent a schooner-teader into port for powder and coal. She was supplied by the spenish authorities, and sailed the same night.

ASSISTANCE STEAM FIRE ENGINE Company give a grand ball at Sansonistreet Hall this evening, which is gotten up by the Spanish authorities, and sailed the same night.

[Correspondence of The Precs. ] NEW YORK, April 28, 1863 THE NEWS FROM PORT ROYAL to day, to the effect that Dupont and Hunter intend to redeem themselves by a new and speedy attack upon Charleston, gives the greatest satisfaction to the many impetuous loyalists in town who wagered new hats that the late engagement was only a recon-noissance, and that Charleston would be taken before the 10th of May. If this news is true-and it has a thoroughly reliable, not to say official, aspect said engagement must have been, in reality, a recon-notesance only: for had it been the decisive battle that so many feared it was, the iron-clads would not thus early be in sufficient repair to resume hostilities Now that one looks back at the circumstances of the affair, the mere inactivity of Hunter's troops at the time would seem to give positive assurance that the hot skirmish of the iron-clads with Sumpter was not intended to precipitate the decisive battle. From the tone of the Charleston and Richmond papers the morning after the two hours' fight, it was plain that the rebulk graphes of the two hours' fight, it was plain that the rebels supposed the ball to be only just begun; and as the Ironsides and two or three others of the monitors were near enough to several of their bat-teries to be examined from atem to stern with a glass, they must have seen if those vessels were too badly injured to be available in a renewal of the battle. For myself, I take Hunter's inactivity to have been more significant than anything else of mere preliminary movement. General Hunter i

hardly the man to stand by an idle spectator of deliberate and matured attempt to capture Charles ton. Like any other true patriot of the day, he hates that city with a hatred only to be expressed by the most uncompromising acts of war; and your correspondent can assert, upon very good authority, that the General will, if Charleston is captured while he is in command, destroy that city, so that it shall never be a city again, unless expressly ordered not to do so by the Government at Washington. Philadelphians may bet hats upon that to any extent.

A FORTUNATE PASTOR is the Reverend Henry Ward Beecher, who sails f Europe in the City of Washington on the 30th o May, for a four months pleasure trip, at the expense of his generous congregation. The grandees of Plymouth Church decided this at their meeting last evening, and the reverend gentleman has the satisfaction of knowing that they would permit his

voyage only upon the condition that it should be a the expense of his devoted flock.

A DIAMOND WEDDING is so firmly believed to be at hand, that all the up owners are talking about it, and I feel at liberty to divulge a few of the exciting particulars. The lady in the case is a charming young heiress, the ward of well-known citizen of aristocratic respectability, and a "General" added to his civic title. The gentleman is a distinguished Italian nobleman, now on a visit to this country by special leave of the Court of Turin. He is one of Victor Emmanuel's military aids, and is obliged by court etiquette to solicit the consent of his sovereign before he can enter into matrimonial alliance. The royal consent has already been forwarded by letter, I believe; but, at any rate it is a certainty, and the marriage is regarded by polite society as une affaire decidée. I should scarcel be justified in giving you any of the names just yet; but I may say that the titled suitor is not the Count Achille de Veechy, who is another member of Victor Emmanuel's Court. De Veechy is on a mission to procure American deer, moose; and other animals peculiar to this country, for the royal

zoological gardens of Turin, and has been huntin game among the hills of Maine while his brothe ourtier was rendering homage to the New York belle. FAST DAY will be very generally observed by our citizens, and promises to be an intensification of a summer Sun day. The public offices and most of the places of ousiness will be closed, and services held in all the

A ROBBERY OF UNITED STATES FUNDS was perpetrated at West Hoboken a few evenings ago. The house there of a prominent agent just returned from Washington, with \$30,000 in Government funds, was broken into by burglars, and th whole amount taken. The agent asserts that he awoke while the robbery was going on, when the robbers seized him, quickly overpowered him with chloroform, and—made good their escape with the STUYVESANT. NEW YORK, April 28.

CARGO OF THE PETERHOFF. cargo has been placed in the stores it will be unde the control of the prize commissioners. There seem to be but little doubt that enough testimony has bee obtained to condemn the Peterhoff and her cargo. A YOUNG LADY IN MALE ATTIRE ARRESTED. A young girl, seventeen years of age, named Ann McDonald, and born in Canada, who was dressed in melonalo, and form in Canada, who was dressed in male attire, was taken in charge by the police yesterday. She had come from Hornellsville, in this State, with the design of becoming a "cabin boy," and going to sea. She alleged ill-health as the reason of her proceeding. ARRIVAL FROM NEWBERN.

The steamer Northerner, from Newbern, has arrived, with dates to the 25th. She brings sixty discharged soldiers. All was quiet there and at Washington DISTINGUISHED VISIT Secretary Chase, General Wool, Colonels Howe and Delafield, and a number of other well-known gentlemen, proceeded down the bay this forenoon to visit the harbor fortifications.

GOV. STANLEY.

The Hon. Edward Stanley is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, en route, from his Governorship in North-Carolina, to resume the practice of law in San Francisco, California. rnia FIRES. At one o'clock this morning M. L. Marsh's whole sale drug store, in Greenwich street, took fire. Loss \$15,000. A tenement house, 183 Avenue A, was also burned, the inmates barely escaping with their lives

THE CITY. [FOR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS SEE FOURTH PAGE.] INAUGURATION OF THE THIRTEENTH-WARD UNION LEAGUE.—The Union League of the Thirteenth ward celebrated, last night, its inauguration by a public meeting, at Handel and Haydn Hall. The occasion was initiated at eight o'clock, and the address was delivered by Hon. Isaac Hazlehurst, who was introduced by the president, Mr. Robert M. Foust. The subject was "The Constitution and the Union," and the audience was as crowded as the occasion was enthusiastic. The cards of admission were free, and, in addition to the address, Colonel Maurice was announced to read the patriotic poem g"The Sleeping Sentinel" of Janvier.

cards of admission were free, and, in addition to the address, Colonel Maurice was announced to read thepatriotic poem; "The Sleeping Sentine!" of Janvier.

After a few preparatory remarks, the speaker said that there were three distinct epochs in the history of our country. The first extended from the origin of the colony until the year 1744, the second from the year 1744 to the adoption of the Constitution, and the third from the year 1789 to the present time. For the glorious Union and Constitution the invitation of his audience had given him the privilege of speaking. They had been on trial for three-fourths of a century. Not without the imperfections, the errors, wrongs, and woes of humanity, these have conferred, on more than two generations, an amount of good without a parallel. No State has lost a solitary right or a single privilege. The Government must be defended under all circumstances, and at every risk. [Applause.] In every trouble let us raise the banner of liberty, and inscribe upon its folds those words of inspiration: "God, Union, Liberty." Admit the assumed right of secession in each and every State; allow them to enforce that assumed right, and this great continent becomes plunged in civil war, military license, anarchy, and despotism. Are we to surrender ourselves to this? Never, never, never. [Applause.] The lint-pickers of Charleston were plying their vocation before the President had prepared his inaugural. At whatever cost, we must settle this question at once and forever. [Great applause.] Let us meet the blow like men, and not turn away from it, so that it may fall with redoubled force on our posterity. [Applause.] While there is a call, a duty, a place, a work for all, we must be about it. Every fort and foot of ground is to be repossessed. [Applause.] The counsellors, of peace were the authors of this present war. [Applause.] It is a sad task to look at the individual results of the efforts of the fell destroyers of our country's peace. There, at Ball's Bluff, lies some ingenuous an

MONEY FROM THE CORN EXCHANGE MONEY FROM THE CORN EXCHANGE SOLDIERS.—The Rev. Wm. O'Neill, O'haplain of the 118th Regiment (Corn Exchange), arrived yesterday morning, with twenty thousand dollars for the families of that regiment. The money will be distributed by Samuel L. Ward, Esq., at the rooms of the Corn Exchange Hall, corner of Second and Gold streets, to-day, between the hours of four and half-past six P. M.

NEW YORK CITY.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE AND REVIEW .- Weave received the April number of this valuable agazine, which for variety of contents and literary ability, has not been surpassed by any of its predeces-sors. The opening article, on Mining and Metallic Production in the United States, is both interesting and historically valuable, displaying at once careful subject. "Outlines of Social Science" is readable, ough rather too profoundly philosophical for the majority of business men. "Cultivation of Pernvian Bark Trees" alarms us with the information that the quinine supply is rapidly failing, and discusses the best means for rectifying the trouble. The other contributions, and especially that on the Operations of the Treasury Department, are above ne average merit, and the Review, as a whole, displays merit that must reap a large success. LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, crc.—The early particular attention of purchasers is equested to the extensive and valuable assortmen

f British, French, German, and American dry goods thing, etc., embracing the most extensive and de sirable assortment that has been offered in this market this season, embracing about 900 packages and lots, to be peremptorily sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, commencing this morning, at ten o'clock, to be continued all day and the greater part of the evening, without intermission, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOE desirable assortment of boots, shoes, brogans, bal norals, Oxford ties, &c., to be sold by catalogue this norning (having no sale on Thursday), by Philip Ford & Co., auctioneers, at their store, Nos. 525 Market and 522 Commerce streets, commencing at 0 o'clock precisely.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET. PHILADELPHIA, April 23, 1863.

There was nothing new or exciting on the street to ay. The uniformly favorable aspect of the war new ad a depressing influence on Gold, which opened weak t 148%, fell to 148%, rose to 150%, fell off again to 150, nd-closes at 150%. While good news from the seat of car causes a declie in Gold, a corresponding advance the popularity of Government securities is noticed All the old securities are in demand, and firm, while the subscriptions to the five-twenty bonds are increasing every day. Up to three o'clock to-day, over two milions of dollars were converted, with orders still coming ruly "thick and fait as lightnings from the mountain lond." The figure completes our ideas. We can say nothing better to express the quick will of the people ecure an interest in our nation's Welfare.
Business at the Stock Exchange was not so large in volume as yesterday, but prices generally are strong and trade active. Government sixes, 1881, rose to 106%: the seven-thirties were steady. State fives ½. New York City sixes ½. Pennsylvania Railroad first mort-gages rose. ½: second were steady at 108. Reading sixes were firm. Wilmington Railroad sixes sold at 138. Philadelphia and Erie sixes at 108. Alleghamy Valley sevens at par. North Pennsylvania Railroad sixes at 91; the tens at 111. Delaware Railroad mortgages at 104. Susquehanna Canal sixes rose 1/2. Schuylkill Navisation sixes, 1882, were steady at 84. Union Canal sixes Reading was active at 47@47%, closing at the latter. Ca-Acading was active at 47(241%, closing at the latter, Ostawissa at 7h; the preferred at 2326.5%, Camden and Atlantic preferred sold at 16. Minebill at 62. Pennsylvania at 65. Little Schuylkill at 46. North Pennsylvania at 12%. Norristown at 65%. Elmira at 38. Camden and Amboy at 169. Beaver Meadow at 70. 25 was bid for Long Island. West Philadelphia sold at 67. Spruce and Pine at 15%. 27% bid for Girard College. 26 for Arch Street. 32 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth. Canals were active, Susquehanna rose & Union rose to 3, but fell to 2½. Lehigh Navigation was firm; the

Big Mountain Coal sold at 3%. New Creek closed at % Bank shares were inactive; no sales occurring. To market closed somewhat dull, \$68,000 in bonds and 7,800 shares changing hands. Drewel & Co. quote: United States Bonds, 1881.... United States Certificates of Indebtedness-United States 7340 Notes.... uartermasters' Vouchers... rders for Certificates of Inde ad Notes..... Indebtedne Jay Cooke & Co. quote Governmen

crip rose 1%. Wyoming sold at 20. Delaware Divisio

t 41%. Schuylkill Navigation preferred declined

United States Sixes, 1881.... United States 73-10 Notes.... Certificates of Indebtedness, Certificates of Indebtedness, Quartermasters' Youchers.
Demand Notes. The official averages of the banks in the city of New York, for the week ending, Saturday last, April 25, 1863, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous weekly statement of April 18: Decrease of loans. \$1,446,500
Increase of specie. 413, 511
Decrease of circulation 484, 609
Increase of undrawn deposits. 3,754,788
Including the exchanges between the banks through
the Clearing House, and including also the Sub-Treasury and also with the movement of this time last year

April 26, '62. April 25, '63. April 18, '63. April 19, '63. April 18, '63. April 19, '63. April 19, '63. April 18, '63. April 19, '63. April AMERICAN SILVER IN GANADA.—There is so great a glut of American silver in Canada, that in some places it has fallen 20 per cent. below par. The question, 'What to do with our silver?' has greatly puzzled the Canadians, and eventually a motion has been made in the Legislature to make it a legal tender. Heretofore it passed for 4 per ceni, more than British silver; but the influx-has been so great that banks refuse to lend only or take it on deposit; railroad corporations refuse it for fare, and merchants decline to receive it except at the rate of 80 or 90 cents on the dellar. The Coardian invariable has the

cents on the dollar. The Canadian journals hope that bornathing will be done to give it a stable position, and discournas-4x undue importation, yet they deprecate any legislation which would exclude it altogether, as an eyil greater even than the present plathora.

The Chicago Times of Saturday says:

The gold market here opened excited this morning, and, in the anxiety to buy, some of the brokers bought at prices above New York rates. Sales in the morning were made in round lots at 161@1524. Subsequently, the advices from New York quoted a dectine, and the market during the latter part of the day was very quiet. The counter rates buying ranged from 15.@151. closing dull at the outside prices.

Silver, following the upward move in gold, was firmer, and most of the dealers were paying 140. The offerings are light. Demand notes are the same as gold, and are occasionally offered in small amounts. Debt certificates are firm at 981/2@99 buying. The 7-30s are in demand at 1041/2@105.

The stock market was firm to day, and the list shows a strong upward movement, prices advancing on an average of 1 per cent.

Money is abundant at the banks, and rates of intea strong ppward movement, prices advancing on an average of 1 per cent.

Money is abundant at the banks, and rates of interest are reported steady at 10 per cent. In the Eastern markets there is a plethora of capital, and money is seeking borrowers at low rates. The demand here is moderate. noderate. The exchange market is steady at % premium selling ome of the bankers are selling to their customers at %

The New York Evening Post of to-day says The market opened strong. Bank stocks are attracting more attention to day. Government securities are active, and orders from country investors are larger this morning than for some days past.

National securities are strong. Registered ISSI are National securities are strong. Registered 1881 are wanted at 105% @106. Coupuns at 106% @106%, and 1874 conpons at 97%.
The following table exhibits the chief movements of the market, as compared with the latest prices of yesterday evening: terday evening:

U. S. 6s, 1881, reg. ... 10934
U. S. 6s, 1881, cou. ... 1064
U. S. 6s, 1881, cou. ... 1064
U. S. 73-10p. c. T. N. 1663
U. S. 1yer Certif gold. 1012
U. S. 1yer Certif gold. 1012
Tennessee 6s. ... 504
Tennessee 6s. ... 504
Pacific Mail ... 1894
N. Y. Central ... 1894
N. Y. Central ... 1894 

Reported by S. E. SLAYMAKER, Philadelphia Exchange, 100 Schl Nav. pri. 223
100 Schl Nav. pri. 2235
100 Schl Nav. pri. 2335
100 Schl Nav. pri. 2335
100 Union Cni. pri. 435
100 Schl Nav. 55vn. 45
100 Schl Nav. 55 Sch. 35
100 O Opnina R. 2d mi. 105
100 Spruce-st R. . 155. 1545
150 Cataw R. pri. 370
100 Schl Nav. 65 Sc. S4

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MAPRELS.

APRIL 28—Evening.

The Produce markets remain about the same as last quoted, with a moderate business to notice. Flour continues very dull. Wheat is rather better. Rye Flour that some overrated, some too lenient, and some too hash. They have a General-in-Chief now who as advanced. Corn and Oats are dull and rather lower. There is very little demand for Flour either for ship-ment or home use, and the market continues dull. Sales comprise about 3,60 barrels, including 700 berrels fine and good Ohio extra family at \$7.12\cdot 26.50 \rightarrels
The retailers and bakers are buying moderately at from \$5.57\cdot 26.25 \rightarrels
The bld for common to good superfine; \$6.50

@7 for extra; \$7.121/2@7.75 for extra family, and \$8@9.50 lour has advanced, with sales of 100 bbls at \$5.35, 25 hbl. Corn Meal is very scarce; Brandywine is held at

801. Corn Meal is very scarce; Brandywine is held at \$4.60\% bbl.

GF AIN. —The receipts are very light and the market is rather first to day, with sales of 16,000 bushels at 153\% 170c for fair to prime Western and Fenn'a reds, closing at the latter rate for prime, and white at 180\% 190c \% 100c \% Cheese is quiet at 18216 of B; and Eggs at 16217 of dozen.

Cheese is quiet at 18216 of B; and Eggs at 16217 of dozen.

Mittals.—Pig Iron continues very quiet, and the saless of Anthractic only in small lots at \$3435 of ton for Ros. I and 2. Sociot ling is held at \$3394 of ton, cash. There is less doing in Bar and Boiler fron, but prices are unchanged. Lead is firmly held, and 2.00 pigs delena is reported sold on private terms. Copper is dull, and we hear of mo sales.

BARK.—The stock of Queretron here is very light; sales of about 60 lids ist No. 14 at \$55 % 4.0n, which is a decline. Tanners, Bark is firm at \$16217 % ford.

CANDLES.—Frices are without change; imited sales of city-made Admmantine are making at 2.622c, and Western at 99, 62 20 cash; the latter rates for full weight.

COAL.—Theye is more doing, and prices are well in sintaned, with sales or schnylkill white and red ash at \$609 25 % ton, free on board at Richmond.

COFFEE.—The stock continues very light, and sales are small; about \$30 bags sold at from 286 22c for Rio, and \$30 ft for Lagrayra, cash and four months.

COTTON.—The market is firmer; sales comprise about 200 bales middlings at 650666 ft h, closing at the latter rate.

FEATHERS are dull; small sales of Western are re-

200 bales middings at 65@66c \$\(\text{P}\) b. clusing at the latter rate. FEATHERS are dult; small sales of Western are reported at 46@4c \$\text{P}\). Fish.—The recent arrivals of Mackerel have mostly been stored for hetter prices; sales of small toks, from store, at \$12@12.50 for bay, and \$15@16 for shore is: \$260 to for the control of the control yalgs. - 光生MP is unchanged. A sale of Western was made at \$1.50章 ton. cash.

15 OF ton, eash.

HOITS are dull and lower; sales of first sort Eastern and Western at 2:@25c \$\frac{1}{2}\text{ic}\$.

LUMBER.—There is more doing; sales of Yellow Sapouds at \$\frac{1}{2}\text{id}\$22; laths sell at \$\frac{1}{2}\text{ is}\$ (\$\frac{1}{2}\text{ if it is}\$ (\$\frac{1}{2}\text{ if it is}\$) \$\frac{1}{2}\text{ if it is}\$ (\$\frac{1}{2}\text{ if it is}\$) \$\frac{1 sell at \$1 ac@1.00 P M for cargo lots, and \$1.70 for small lots.

MiOLASEES.—The market has been rather quiet, but without change in prices; sales of 400 hids Cabba and Mucovado at 20 dec, on time; about 300 bils New Orleans sold at 350 fb; cash. So flexible, on the cash and the late advance. Sales of common at \$25@25; No. 2 at \$27, and strained at \$50 P, bil in Tar and Pitch there is not enough doing to fix quotations. Spirits Turpentine meets a limited inquiry: but the stock is very light; sales at \$3.40 up to \$3.60 P gallon, cash.

Ciles.—In Fish Olis there is less activity, and prices are rather lower; sales of Crude Whale at \$1, and Winter Sperm at \$2.00 2.10, cash. Linssed Oil sells at \$1.50 @1.60 Lard Oil is quiet, with sales of Winter at \$1, and No. 2 at 3tc. Petroleum continues very firm, and prices are looking up, with sales of 2,000 bibs at 200 lite or crude, and \$3.00 for refined, in bond, and 400 412 P gallon, free, as to quality.

KICE.—The stock is very light, and holders are demanding an advance; sales of Hangoon at 72.00 50 C P is.

SALT.—1,900 sacks Liverpool has arrived and remains unsold.

Sheder.—There is less Cloverseed coming in, and it is SALT.—1, wo sacks inverpool has arrived and remains unsold.

ShEOR.—There is less Cloverseed coming in, and it is steady at \$5.25 for common, up to \$3.75 for strictly prime lots. Timothy is out of season, and sells in a small way at \$1.762. Flaxseed is taken at \$3.506 is bushel, the latter for recleaned seed.

SPIRITS.—There is very little doing in Brandy and Gin, and prices are firm. N. B. Rum sells at 63963c. Whisky is dull and lower, with sales of ohio at 456 is 65c, index at 45c, and drudge at 43041c B gallon.

SUGAR.—There is a firm lecling in the market, and more active inquiry. Sales of 600 hads cuba at 100105cc. the control of the cont time.

TAI LOW is unsettled, and quoted at 11@11%c B b.

WOOL.—The market is dull and unsettled, and the
transactions nere are limited to a few small lots common
and ane at 80@90c B b.

The following are the receipts of flour and grain at this art to-day: New York Markets, April 28. ASHES are quiet at 88.25 for pots, and 9.12% for pearls. BHEADSTUFFS.—The market for State and Western our is duit, and 5 cents lower. The sales are 6.000 bbls at 8826 25 for superfine State; 7.266.90 for extra do: \$8506 25 for superfine Michigan, diama, lowa, Ohio, etc.; \$8.65207.15 for extra do—in diama, lowa, Ohio, etc.; \$8.65207.15 for extra do—in diama, lowa, Ohio, etc.; \$8.65207.15 for extra do—in diama, shipping brands of round-hoop Ohio at \$7.1506. 25 and trade brands do \$7.2068.25. Flour is less active and a shade easier; sales at \$7.15@7.25 for superfine Baltimore, and \$7.40@7.75 for extra do. Canadian Flour is dull and lower; sales of 350 bbls a \$6 85@6.95 for common, and \$7@8.10 for good to choic extra Rye Flour is dull at \$4@5.25 for the range of fine and superfine. Corn Meal is quiet. We quote Jersey at \$4.10; Brandy-wine \$4.60; puncheons \$22.50.

Corn Meal is quiet. We quote Jersey at \$4.10; Brandy-wine \$4.01; puncheons \$22.60.

Wheat is quilt, with sales of 500 bushels amber Jersey at \$1.72@1.73, and a parcel of No. 1 Mitwankee club, to arrive, at or about \$1.50.

Rye is quiet at \$1.03%@1.05.
Barley is dull at \$1.4061.60.
Oats are quiet at \$5.6086c for Jersey and \$5@88c for Canada, Western and Sate.

Corn is dull and one cent lower, with sales of 22.000 bushels at \$2@91% for sound Western mixed, and \$3@88c for unsound do. Boston Markets, April 27.

Flour.—The receipts, since yesterday, have been 2,733 bbls. The market is steady, with a moderate demand. Sales of Western superfine at \$5,2595.50; common extra \$5,7597.25; medium do \$7,2507.75, good and choice do \$4,90.25 \$\bar{v}\_0\$ bbl.

Grain.—The receipts since yesterday have been 6,300 bus Corn. 274 do Osts. Corn is in moderate demand. Sales of Western mixed at \$9,295c; Southern yellow \$100.10 \$\bar{v}\_0\$ bus. Oats are in good demand. Sales of Northern and Canada at \$3,055.75 bus. Rye is selling at \$1.12 \$\bar{v}\_0\$ bus. Shorts and fine feed are selling at \$3,25; Middlings at \$3,250 \$\bar{v}\_0\$ bus. Provisions—Pork is in moderate demand. Sales of prime at \$13,061.50; mess \$15,509.57; clear \$17,061.50 \$\bar{v}\_0\$ bbl, cash. Beef is in steady demand. Sales of Sastern and Western mess and extra mess at \$11,061.50 \$\bar{v}\_0\$ bbl, cash. Beef is in fair demand. Sales in bbls at 103,06 \$\bar{v}\_0\$ bbl, cash. Hams are selling at \$30,00 \$\bar{v}\_0\$ bbl. cash. Hams are selling at \$30,00 \$\bar{v}\_0\$ bbl. cash. Beef bbl. cash. Hams are selling at \$30,00 \$\bar{v}\_0\$ bbl. cash. Hams are selling at \$30,00 \$\bar{v}\_0\$ bbl. cash. Hams are selling at \$30,00 \$\bar{v}\_0\$ bbl. cash. Bare are selling at \$30,00 \$\ba

There is a firmer feeling in Lard, and a better domand, but otherwise there is no change in the market. Gity Lard would sell pretty freely at 94c, but it is held at 95c Country would bring 93 to 93c. The sales were country its exceptable at 93c; 30.000 fits bulk Shoulders, country its exceptable at 93c; 30.000 fits saids at 6c. 1008e. No inquiry for these fork; and prices remain nominal.

Cincinnati Provision Market, April 27.

CITY ITEMS. THE GREAT FAMILY STOVE OF THE AGE. -We have already had occasion to refer to the ad-Mr. J. S. Clark, No. 1008 Market street, as being an ndispensable article in every household, and refer to it now in order to remind our readers, in this city sary spring changes in their domestic arrangements, that on account of the superiority and extraordinary economy of this stove, many persons are adopting it for summer use instead of their stationary ranges. Mr. Clark warrants it to consume but one ton of coal in six months, in active use, and doing the cooking and baking for a large family; and in every instance where it has been tried it has given to the consumer entire and perfect satisfaction. It is at once durable, convenient, and economical, and everybody should give it a trial; and this is the time to do so. For baking and cooking purposes, this above has no superior in the world, and its burning capacity is the next thing to requiring no fuel at all. We advise our readers here and elsewhere to call and examine this great improvement of Mr. Clark's as a matter mer stove we would say, Buy this in preference to The genial sunny weather with which we have been

EFFECTS OF THE WARM WEATHER. favored within the last few days has had, among other effects, that of reducing the consumption of coal. Still, as a very large proportion of coal is consumed for cooking and manufacturing purposes, it becomes an important matter to know where it can be purchased all the year round to the best advantage. We have tried a number of dealers, and must confess that Mr. W. W. Alter, Ninth street, above Poplar, sells the best and purest coal for the pr in this city. Buyers should give his coal a trial. A GREAT CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT. Messrs. C. Somers & Son, when some months ago they decided to combine Clothing with their large business as importers and dealers in Cloth Goods, determined at no distant day to make theirs the Clothing Emporium for first class clothing in Philadelphia. In this they have already succeeded, as a visit to their large establishment, No. 625 Chestnut who may either wish to purchase garments ready-made, or order a fashionable suit from selected ma-terials. Their goods are unrivalled for style and

workmanship, and their prices are unusually mode-

PURE QUALITY OF OLIVE OILS.—Messrs.

Davis & Richards (successors to the late C. H. Mattson), dealers in fine family groceries, have just reare the purest imported, and warranted to be the pure extract of the olive."

The rebels appear to have as much trouble as we in seems to be as ubiquitous as Beauregard used to The Iron market, is without change. Provisions are very inactive, and prices rather lower. Cotton is firmer, but there is very little selling. Wool remains about the same in him, and he is even enlisting the women into his ranks. We may state that his uniform is not mea-There is very little demand for Flour either for ship—sured by the rule of "self-measurement," published