THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1863.

THE NATIONAL FAST. BY THE 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 o men, to own their dependence upon the overraling power of God, to confess their sins and transgressions. in humble corrow, yet with assured hope that genuine repentance 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 punishments 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 presumptions sing, 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 Deace and prosperity. We have grown in numbers, wealth, and power as no other nation has ever grown. But we have forgotten God. We have forgotten the gracious hand which preserved us in peace, and multiplied and anriched 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 nubroken success we have become too self sufficient to feel the necessity of redeeming and preserving grace, too proud to pray to th

It behooves us, then, to humble ourselves before the offended Power, to confess our national sins, and to pray for clemency and forgiveness. 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 ordinary secular pursuits, and to unite, at their several places of public worship, and their respective homes, in keeping the day hely to the Lord, and devoted to the humble discharge of the religious duties proper to that solemn

All this being done, in sincerity and truth, let us then 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 peace.

In witness whereof, I have hereuuto set my hand, an 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, By the President:

ILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary 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 God, that we have misused the civil blessings wherewith we have been signally favored, by setting at naught the wisdom of our fathers, betraving the trust of self-government. winking at unfaithfulness and corruption in public ledge its sins, and supplicate the favor of places, and giving ourselves over to selfishness and dis. Jehovah. As a people, we have many regard of our privileges as citizens: THEREFORE, it reasons to fast and pray. We have been lighten us to the honest discharge of our duties as freemen; that He will keep steadfast within us a true devotion to:our country, to the confusion of all traitors and workers of sedition; that He will endue our rulers with | wicked; we forgot the true purpose of our wisdom and firmness, and that He will lead our hosts | mission upon earth, and the true duty of a 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. ing their usual pursuits, closing their places of employ ment, and presenting themselves after their respective manner of worship before the Most High God, that, acknowledging his Supreme Power and the righteousness of the judgments that He has visited upon our land, we | we live and speak, and make merchandise, may implore Him mercifully to withhold His correcthe speedy everthrow of all who resist the lawful au-

thority of our National Government. - In testimony whereof, I have set my hand an L. S. cansed the seal of the city of Philad linhia to be ALEXANDER HENRY.

THE NEWS.

THE important announcement is made that the Army of the Potomac is at length in motion. On other troops were crossing the river. At what point the crossing was being made we do not know; but the Washington correspondent of the New York papers states that Hooker has made a feint of ing at Kelly's Ford up the river, and another at respondent, "whether he will advance at one of these points or elsewhere, no one knows." It was possible that the next retreat of the rebels-in conquence of any formidable movement of Hooker-The rebels, it was reported, were very strong near Fredericksburg, their force increased by new conthe best spirits, and the new movement gives sign

proportions, and from 8,000, at first reported, the and abundant joy. rebel strength has waned to 1,500 or 2,000. This is been greatly exaggerated. The advance of Imboden and Jenkins' gangs of guerillas had been gallantly resisted by the troops of Colonel Mulligan, near Philippi, and Colonel Latham, near Buckhannon. At Rowlesburg it was reported that the rebels had n beaten by a not large force, perhaps Colonel Mulligan's, who was said to have recaptured two field pieces in a brilliant charge. The foregoing seems to prove that the numbers of the rebels could not have been great in any case. A fight also soccurred at Strasburg, between a squadron of the 3d Virginia Cavalry, under Major McGee, and 400 of the rebels. The rebels were defeated, and lost 14 killed and wounded, and 25 prisoners.

FROM the Army of the Cumberland we learn that tient of our advance, he will assume the offensive. The recent movements on the extreme rebel left, at McMinnsville and elsewhere, were to annoy and injure the communications of the enemy with his source of supplies. There is no confirmation of the report that Bragg had been shot by Breckinridge, though there can be no doubt that much ill-feeling existed between the two commanders. It is reported that Bragg has 75,000 men.

Charleston being again attacked. The latest rnmor, by way of New York, is the attack will be the 3d of May, when the spring-tides wi I suffering somewhat from the warmth of the weather. Rebel deserters report that new obstructions have been placed in Charleston harbor, which will not allow the smallest craft to pass through. Whatever we may think of the probability of an attack, this is to be raid: The fleet of Dupont is anxious and ready; the Army of the South burn for action The nation asks the ashes of Charleston as an appeasing sacrifice, and Beauregard stands by his made, but we have not heard the grounds on

The deserters who have come in Gen. Rosecrans lines concur in stating that only the sternest military discipline restrains the rebel troops from Tennessee and Kentucky from leaving the ranks in a body. The mountains of Georgia and the Carolinas between whom and the rebel authorities frequent encounters occur. Deserters stories are doubtful, of the lines, beg to be sent North, as their Southern friends tell them that the South is going to ruin. Five hundred rebel officers, confined at Fort Delaware, are to be sent immediately to City Point for rebels do not anticipate the speedy closing exchange. Among them is Gen. Churchill, to be exchanged for Gen. Willich as soon as the prisoners reach Richmond. Gen. Stoughton's release will be

effected at the same time. Thirty-five of our exchanged officers arrived at City Point Tuesday, from Richmond. The rank and file have all bee Creek, Alabama, on the 18th inst., between a na-

tional force from Corinth, under Gen. Dodge, and ladies of Georgia, having become tired of the prepared the way for secession, and at last guarding the valley of the Tennessee in the vicinity | ized an insurrection to obtain the more gaudy | bloody rebellion. and gallantry are commendable. OUR EUROPEAN NEWS states that the Polish revolutionists have rejected the proffered amnesty

of the Czar. The rebellion was still considerable;

a small battle had been fought, and insurrection was breaking out in other provis THE latest news from Mexico comes from a French war steamer in the Gulf, and represents that, after capturing a number of fortresses the entered the city of Puebla, and were still fighting. At previous Mexican accounts, the the French would have a number of Pueblas to capture before gaining the imperial city. The Mexicans have fought with great bravery. Five hundred French were killed in storming one of their works. Some days ago a rebel mail was captured by a squad of General Milroy's men, near Winchester, Virginia. There was a letter in the mail sent from Richmond, and directed to Colonel Imboden, the leather. General Milroy at once sent, a force to each of the places described, and captured as much

which Foster is fully prepared, and has withdrawn aspect.

the troops from Washington and Plymouth, who are now at Elizabeth City and Winfield. Newbern, well entrenched, is protected by five gunboats, and supported on both sides of the Neuse by forts mount ing heavy guns.
Vicksburg, at date of the 20th, was being besieged by a strong battery on the levee opposite, and a number of public buildings were damaged or detroved. The Duckport canal is reported a success.

canals around Vicksburg. The Confederates are chagrined at the successful run of the blockade by our gunboats, which has caused a number of quarels between the artillerists and editors in Vicksburg over the uncomplimentary reports of the affair. Many constructions are placed upon the departure of the Mexican Minister from Washington. It is said to be in relation to his personal affairs; but the Evening Post intimates that he is not pleased with the policy adopted by the Secretary of State in allowtraband articles to be shipped for the benefi of the French army.

THERE is a rumor from a newspaper in Cincinnati,

to the effect that the rebel General Stonewall Jackson is in Kentucky, and about to attack the Union forces. This is hardly to be credited. The rebel army in Virginia is too closely pressed to spare s general of Jackson's renown to an unimportan field in the West. MR. C. W. FIELD is again agitating the Atlantic relegraph project in New York City. A meeting

was held-resolutions adopted a committee appointed-but nothing of a practical character accomplished so far as we have learned. A VERY brief despatch is all we have in reference to the ill-fated Anglo Saxon, and that merely permits us to hope, without additional reasons to hope.
All efforts are being made to rescue the survivors,
but we are afraid that most of those on board have

WM. W. WENTWORTH and WM. F. HUTCHINSON have been appointed acting assistant surgeons. The former is ordered to the sloop-of-war Preble, and the latter to the Vincennes.

Acting Assistant Surgeon George R. NAUN is ordered to the gunboat Wissahickon.

Admiral Dupont and Major Gen. Hunter.

Late news from the Department of the

South authorizes the statement, which is manifest contradiction of the stories of the sympathizing newspapers, that there is a hearty, cordial, and determined co-operation between Rear Admiral Dupont and Major General HUNTER, and that if any attack is to be made on Charleston, they will join forces, not simply because they fight under the same flag, but because they agree upon the principle of employing all means for the purpose of crushing out rest humbly in the hope, authorized by the Divine the rebellion. The land and naval forces act with the heart of one man. Admiral DUPONT, who has experienced the value of negroes on the water, like General Hun-TER, who has experienced their value on the land, is resolved to employ this great element in accomplishing the task before him, and securing triumph to his operations in the South. All our news from Port Royal, from the army as well as the navy, indicates the happiest and most con-

> fident feeling among those who command, as well as those who obey. The National Fast. We are invited by the President of the United States to lay aside all worldly cares and thoughts, and give this day to fasting and prayer, and humiliation to Almighty God. In this sacred and solemn duty every true citizen will be glad to join. It is at all times fitting that a nation should acknowunmindful of the continued blessings we have received; we have neglected to profit by them; we became weak, angry, and citizen. Peace became at last like the sloth that makes the strong man weak, or the poison that drains the life from the body and the soul. Tyranny became government.: slavery wore the robes of freedom: the markets, our halls and homes, where

exhibited the effect of this terrible demoralization. It is, perhaps, the remembrance of this that gives our war its sacred what personly thing it is to kneel before God, in our own appointed way. The idea of a year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty nation in the throes of war, comprising all opinions, sects, convictions, prejudices, meeting upon this high and sacred ground, acknowledging the same Supreme Power, devoted to the same just cause, and earnestly laboring for the same great triumph, is one Monday at sunrise, heavy masses of artillery and of the most sublime thoughts the civilization of our country can produce. Let us, then, fast and pray, and do honor to the God of Freedom-for it is the God of

Freedom we invoke this morning, not only for ourselves, but for all that are weary and heavy-laden and struggle to be free-for Poland, and Greece, and Italy-for brave men in all lands. America never knelt would be to the North Ann and Pamunkey rivers. before the Omnipotent throne with a holier petition than that which now fills the heart of every one. We do it with the conviction thirty miles of camps along the railroads between | that God will give us strength and wisdom that place and Richmond. Hooker's command is in to continue to the end—and that even as we are now fasting and praying, we shall THE raid into West Virginia has dwindled in its | soon have cause for praise, thanksgiving,

> Death of an English Unionist. The death of Sir George Cornwall Lewis is reported. Born in Wales, nearly fifty-nine years ago, he was educated at Eton, and graduated with "honors" (like PEEL and GLADSTONE) at Oxford, in 1828 matics. In 1831 he was called to the bar at missioner from January, 1839, to July, 1847, and having been elected M. P. for Herefordshire, he was made Secretary of the Board of Control (Indian Affairs) in November, 1847. He was Under-Secretary of the Home Department 1848-49, and Financial Secretary of the Treasury from July, 1850, to February, 1852. He edited the Edinburgh May, 1855, when he was made Chancellor of the Exchequer, which office he held un-

to Mr. GLADSTONE'S Newcastle oration, and against the Southern Confederacy. WE LEARN from the Southern newspapers that the people of the rebellious States are generally giving their time to the cultivation of the cereals, expecting a long war, and its attendant hardships. In East Tennessee and Virginia large crops of wheat have been planted, while throughout the cotton districts of Alabama the planters are full of deserters and refugees from conscription, are giving their undivided attention to its cultivation. In North Carolina, it is said. but with this report rebel sympathizers in Nashville | the wheat is in a highly flourishing condiagree. Those who refuse the oath, and are sent out | tion, and if the season should continue | favorable, a large harvest will be gathered.

of the war, which their sympathizers in the

North have striven to effect.

WHAT WERE known as bread riots in Richmond, a short time since, are now reappearing throughout the South, in the name | under the influence of which treason con-We have an account of the battle fought on Bear of callco riots. It seems that the patriotic cocted its plans in his council chambers, e left of Bragg's army, demure and homely homespun, have organ-

THE LEDGER newspaper of this city makes some very just observations in relation to the abuses that have grown out of the present method of receiving taxes. We think the suggestions of the Ledger are eminently practicable, and trust that a reform in this matter will soon be made: "There is a great deal of complaint by citizens of the double commissions which they have to pay th

the double commissions which they have to pay the Tax Receiver, if by any accident their taxes are not paid when due. The charges in such cases are five per cent. to the receiver, five per cent. to the collector, then the cost of advertising, the charges for interest, and fees to the register for a sort of constructive registration which has never taken place. The second, third, and fourth of these charges are right enough, but the public cannot see why the receiver and register should receive solarge a per centage to go into their own pockets, when they otherwise receive salaries for the duties they have to perform. If these charges went into the city treasury, where they ought to go, the imposition would not be so oppressive. The fact that the Legislature did not repeal this law after its attention was called to its oppressive. The lact that the Degislate this dis-repeal this law after its attention was called to its-injustice, is a proof how little legislators regard the public interests when private considerations are urgent and pressing. One member made a bold at-tempt to have the law repealed, but the effort very soon subsided, and that is, all the public have heard of it?

THE TRIBUNE thus replies to the absurd and audacious charge of the Democrats of the New York Legislature, that the real policy of the President is to make a humiliating peace, and that the Democracy is per se the only party in the country in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war: "To tell these men that the great danger to b apprehended from Mr. Lincoln's Aumunications that of a too ready assent to unwelcome terms of neace—to solicit votes for the Democratic party, it peace—to solicit votes for the Democratic party, in order to avert such a peace—to tell them that it is the outy of the Democracy to supply the President with men and means for the prosecution of the contest till the rebels shall cry for mercy—is a 'change of base' so sudden and complete that they may well stand aghast. They may, or may not, acquiesse in it as an electioneering trick—a clever party dodge—but if required to accept it in earnest, and make it a

it as an electioneering trick—a clever party dodge— but if required to accept it in earnest, and make it a rule of faith and conduct, they will surely revolt. The Central Railroad regency have often taxed the docility of their followers, but never before by so bold and reckless an experiment as this." LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, April 29, 1863. Strong measures in time of war are as essential in the civil as in the military service. If the first is weak and irresolute. the latter cannot be consistently effective. These are axioms that have never been questioned until the latter-day Democracy, who, after precipitating the Rebellion, sought to help it forward in the path of successful revolution, by resisting the efforts for self-preservation of their own Government. The most prejudiced observer cannot deny that, but for the strong measures of Congress and the Executive, since the outbreak of the war. we should have lost every vantage ground we now hold. And many believe that if these measures had been more thorough and prompt, we should to-day be more powerful, and the conspirators nearer their inevitable downfall. I have yet to hear a loval Democrat or Southerner speak, or to read what such a man has written, in which the complaint is not made prominent that the Administration has not been sufficiently decided. Hon. Henry Winter Davis, of Baltimore, in a recent speech in Ohio, said :

"To abolish slavery now is the natural course of "To abolish slavery now is the natural course of things; the current is that way; it is -harder not to abolish slavery than to abolish it. The policy of the President's proclamation is not a policy to be carped at and criticised, but to be executed. And the man who says he is for the Union, but cannot support who says he is for the Union, but cannot support the President because of the proclamation, is not fit to represent any district of the United States in Congress. [Applause.] The speaker's quarrel with the President was this: Not that he has done too much, but that he has done too little. He ought now to have 100,000 armed negro soldiers in the middle of South Caro-lina, and that class of persons who refuse to fight by the side of negroes because of raid of being equal with them, side of negroes because afraid of being equal with them, do not deserve the name of freemen, for they refuse to fight by the side of such men as Washington led. At the battle of Bladensburg, he was assured by an eyewitness now living, that half the troops that came to the relief of our forces which had been disgracefully repulsed were negroes, and they gallantly sustained themselves in the thickest of the fight." How ineffably trivial are the objections to

what is called the radical policy of the Administration, of the disappointed leaders of the Breckinridge organization, compared with such utterances! Let us see how much better these men could have done, supposing them to have been honestly disposed to stand by the Government. Would they have allowed the rebels to attack the capital without making are stood still after the attack on Sumpter and the massacre of Union troops in Baltimore? Would they have tied his hands by declaring that he had no constitutional authority to move vigorously to the rescue of the Government? Would they have made him wait till Congress could be called? I take it for granted that they would have done none of these things. I assume that they would have acted with the utmost vigor and promptitude; that instead of sending spies and traitors to prison, they would have hung or shot them, and that instead of prating of the Constitution, they would have boldly taken the initiative in every case of peril. When they came to treat of the slavery question I believe they would have gone far beyond any of the remedies slowly and cautiously reached by Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet. They would have bitterly remembered that the rebels-were intent upon breaking up a party as well as Government, both of which had generously and at many sacrifices shielded and fostered them. Bold as the Democrats have generally shown hemselves to have been in time of peace, they would have been many times bolder

in time of war, and especially in such a war as this. Convinced, as they must soon have been, that the rebellion was set on foot to establish an independent Power, an oligarchy, based upon slavery and the ruin -first class in classics and second in mathe- of the Union, they would have carried fire and sword into every seceded secthe Middle Temple; was Poor Law Com- tion. One of their very first acts would have been, after realizing that slavery was feeding the fighting men in the rebel service, to liberate the colored men. What, then, is to be thought of the politicians who busy themselves in angry abuse of the President's measures to put down the rebellion. because these measures are too radical? The men who have heretofore acted with Review, in a heavy manner, from 1853 to these politicians, and who are now in the army, are not only not troubled by these socalled radical measures, but accept them til March, 1858. He was appointed Home as doubly effective, because intended Secretary in 1859, and War Secretary in for their own protection and safety, 1861—salary \$25,000—which office he held and for the protection and safety of at his death. He wrote several literary and | the Government. They see that no act of historical works, showing much learning the Administration or of Congress has had had left Port Royal. The health of the troops was and research, but generally dull and ver- any result save to help the good cause in bose. He was a poor speaker, but merits the free States; to strengthen and increase this passing notice as the British minister the comfort of the people there; to fill the who, last autumn, made a speech in reply army with confidence, and to strike the foe in field and at fireside the hardest and most

fatal blows. In proof, need I point to the universal prosperity in the adhering States, and the almost universal gloom in the seceded States? And yet, to read the proceedings of recent disloyal meetings in Lancaster, Berks, Philadelphia, and Chester, in Pennsylvania, one would suppose that Mr. Lincoln was the greatest of tyrants; that Pennsylvania was another Golgotha; the American army a horde of murderers and robbers, and the rebels the sanctified and pious followers of leaders whose only object was the vindication of religion and of law. All the resolutions and speeches at these meetings are framed after one model-that of intense hatred to the war, and, accordingly, to the unity and the restoration of the Republic. There is now no doubt, in view of these manifestations, that ex-President Buchanan steadily adheres to those monstrous heresies,

ulminated into armed, unprovoked and of Florence and Tuscumbia. Gen. Dodge's strategy | calico patterns. At Columbus, we are told, | It was to be supposed that a stern sense some days ago, a number of these ladies at- of this fact would reach and change his tacked the largest store in the town, crying, heart, and that the sufferings and sacrifices "Cut cloth | cut cloth | calliker, or bust, by of his countrymen would constrain him to hokey!" The firmness of the mayor pre- such an expression of repentance and revented this pleasant episode from assuming | morse as would at least redeem his declining more serious shape. In Milledgeville, how- | years from a portion of the dreadful accountever, the gentle sex were more desperate ability that weighs him down. Not so, and more successful. Three hundred, of however. He resides in the midst of a recity was being savagely defended—Comonfort was successfully defending the road to the capital—and store and took possession of what were sity and power and glory of his country are them made an attack on a large dry-goods gion in which the trophies of the generoknown as the fine goods; after which, they signally abundant. But no voice comes were dispersed by the eloquence of a certain from him to rebuke the traitors who live all Judge Harris. We see accounts of similar around him, and who equally reject and igoutbreaks in other parts of the South; and nore the fact that the comforts they enjoy although the Southern newspapers make are the result of the efforts of the present them a matter of jest, and seem to regard Administration and the bravery of our felguerilla, notifying him of the concealment, in two different places in the valley, of a large lot of santry, the striking coincidence in their energy to aid and encourage the adversaries santry, the striking coincidence in their energy to aid and encourage the adversaries occurrence, the general demand for food of the old flag. It is only a few weeks ago, leather as twenty two wagons could carry.

From the Department of North Carolina we learn than all, the unanimity which seems to prethat General Foster had returned from his expedi- vail among the disaffected ladies, indicate a with men who were known as the most actthat General rester has recturned around as expected form ton, bringing seventy-five prisoners; that Hill had deeply-seated feeling in the South, which live, defiant, and avowed sympathizers with gone to Greenfield, and even further north, and was concentrating his forces for a dash, on Newbern, for may assume a sterner and more formidable

proclivities. One of this party, only a few days before, publicly stated that the rebel constitution was better than that of the United States; that we could not conquer the South, and that we must at last accept their constitution and make it our own. If you follow the men whose venomous assaults upon the Government in Pennsylvania seem to increase the more proudly her honor is vindicated, and who declaim most loudly against what they call radical measures, you will find them, in nearly all cases, the same who held offices under his Administration, and who, in slavish submission to the pro-slavery radicals, struck down every Democrat who would not sanction those treacheries which prepared the way for the dislocation of the Democratic party, and consequently for the rebellion itself. In Philadelphia, his ex-minister to China leads the column of traitors. In Berks, his ex-minister to Vienna spreads the poison of disaffection. In Chester, his excollector of the port of Philadelphia stimu lates the enemies of the Government. In York, his ex-attorney general of the United States speaks and writes on the same side. These are the men who denounce the strong and saving measures of the Administration as unconstitutional and radical, forgetting that the only violators of the Constitution before and since the rebellion, were themselves and the traitors with whom they sympathize, and that the

arms, and those in the South who assail it with arms in their hands. Occasional. WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, April 29, 1863.

The Negroes at Port Royal. Late and interesting news has been received from our military and naval forces at Port Royal. The hero clergyman, MANSFIELD FRENCH, of Ohio, is doing wonders among the troops. Traduced as an Abolitionist before he went to Beaufort, his persuasive eloquence and his self-sacrificing patri otism have converted, not simply the white men who are fighting in the ranks of our army, but have uplifted the souls and enlightened the darkened intellects of the negroes, whom he is so anxious to enlist in the public service. In a letter to a friend, just received, he says "it is more than evident that no peace can be had while the slave remains. Give me five hundred of MONTGOMERY's men, to let loose among the rebels, and they will be worse than Samson's foxes with firebrands on their tails were among the corn of the Philistines." The Montgomery here alluded to is the same who distinguished himself in the border fight of Kansas, and who carries the sword of CROMWELL in South Carolina as he did in that

Movement of the Army. It was generally believed on Monday, and in som quarters positively asserted, that the Army of the Potomac had commenced moving, and the National Intelligencer of the next day openly proclaimed it as a fact. In this respect that newspaper had a decided advantage over the wires. But even if the intelligence had been telegraphed through loval sources, it would have been no news to the rebels for a Fredericksburg correspondent of one of the Richmond papers writes that his "impression is confirmed" that our " army is withdrawing from the line of the Rappahannock,' The observation of newspaper men, ever since the war commenced, leads to the conclusion that nearly everything the Army of the Potomac does is prompt-

the knowledge of the countersign before it was communicated to our troops. General Martindale's Order. Brigadier General Martindale, military governor of the District of Columbia, has issued a general order stating that to-morrow will be observed by the officers and men in his command as a day of fasting and humiliation. He says: "A soldier who is moved to the performance of his duty, in battle or else where, by the inspiration of God's presence in his mind, his purposes will be incited by an influe immense power; and a whole nation stimulated and exalted by such influences will be irresistible.

Confiscation. The United States Marshal has seized upon the property and real estate of Dr. Cornelius Boyle property and real estate of Dr. Comments by and amounting, it is supposed, to be thirty and amounting, it is supposed, to be the Court for the Mistike or Columbia, on information filed by the District Attorney, has issued an order for the per sons interested to show cause why the property shall not be condemned and sold, under the act. This is the first case under that law in this District. Dr. Boyle was commander of the Nation al Volunteers, organized here at the commencement of the rebellion, to assist in seizing the public build ings for the benefit of the rebels, and, soon after the inauguration of President Lincoln, left for the South, where he has been cruelly exercising the office of Provost Marshal. From East Tennessee. Letters from East Tennessee say that there are

but few rebel troops in that vicinity, and they could be easily driven out by a force of 5,000 men from our side. Though still tyrannically oppressed, the grea mass of the people remain loyal. The Cumberland Coal Case. The decision in the Cumberland Coal case, involving the title of half the mines owned by that company, and now pending before the Court of Appeals at Annapolis, cannot be rendered before the next June or October term. The case excites much interest here and in Maryland—having twice been decided against the company, and the last time under

the decision of the Court of Appeals. The lots and buildings occupied as the office of the National Intelligencer were sold this afternoon for \$80,100. The competition in the bidding was spirit ed. There were about 12,600 square feet of ground in the lot. This is the largest sale of real estate ever effected in Washington, and the high price obtained is an indication of the confidence of moneyed men in the stability of the value of property. Clerkships.

Thirty or forty new clerks have been appointed in the Adjutant-General's office, and among them seve ral sergeants of fine clerical ability, who had pre viously been engaged in that capacity. Discharged Soldiers. Discharged soldiers mustered out of service, their erm having expired, are daily arriving here from

the Rappahannock. DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA.

From the Nansemond and Williamsburg FORTRESS MONROE, April 28.—The propeller Commerce arrived here to-day from Suffolk, which place she left yesterday. She ran past the rebel batteries on the Nansemond river, three in number, but fortunately she was not disabled, although the fire was very heavy. The boat was riddled by sharpshooters, who lined the banks of the Nansemond for nine miles, and kept up a continuous fire upon the boat while she passed that distance. The steamboat Swan left Suffolk at the same time, and came down the Nansemond in company with the Commerce, but, after passing below the range of the rebel guns, she got aground. Tugs were immediately sent to her relief by the quartermaster, from Fortress Monroe. The Swan had received four solid shot through her light woodwork, but she was It is understood that all the rebel force have disappeared from the front of Williamsburg.

No causalties are reported from Suffolk or the
Nansemond since the 24th, and none occurred on the two subsequent days.

The Raid in West Virginia—The Balti-more and Ohio Railroad. The following has been received by the Baltimore and Wilmington Railroad Company from the president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad: dent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad:

"BALTIMORE, April 28.—The difficulty occurred west of the coal regions. None of your cars were involved. Your supplies will continue regularly. But one train of empty cars was stopped, which we have recovered. One bridge only was destroyed, west of Oakland, which we are reconstructing. We have strong forces at all points, and expect to reopen through to-morrow. No passenger or freight trains have been disturbed upon our entire line.

"J. W. GARRETT, President. Railroad Convention.

BUFFALO, April 29.—The Railroad Convention assembled here to-day. Nineteen companies were represented. The object of the meeting was to consider the subject of paying commissions on passenger traffic and the proposed advance in the fare upon emigrant travel. A committee was appointed, whose recommends. A committee was appointed, whose recommendations were unanimously signeed to.

The following are among the recommendations: That the New York Central, Eric, Pennsylvania Central, and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads, or a majority of them shall establish in New York and Boston a union office, to be under the exclusive control of the lines establishing it, so far as relates to the employment of agents; also, that union offices be established at Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago, and Milwaukee, at the discretion of the lines competing for business; that after June 1st no tickets shall be received or accredited upon any lines represented in this convention, which are not sold in the offices of the railroad companies upon their respective lines, or in offices to be established; and that tickets sold by other lines through commissioners, gents, or otherwise, inviolation of the principles of this agreement, shall not be accredited or received by the roads of parties to this agreement; and all tickets on the roads in the hands of outside agents at freight, hotel, or express offices, or elsewhere, shall be withdrawn before the above date.

Other recommendations were passed, but the foregoing touch the principal objects.

The meeting adjourned this afternoon. The proceedings were very harmonious. ously agreed to. Blockade Runners at Hayana.

Blockade Runners at Havana.

New York, April 29.—The following blockade runners have arrived at Havana. On the 19th, the steamer Kita and sloop N. J. Hodge, both from Mobile, with cotton. On the 20th, the steamer Alice, from Mobile, with a large cargo of cotton. On the 22d, the sloop Gen. Worth, from St Marks, with cotton.

The rebel schooners Three Brothers, Eager, and
Laura Dudley, sailed on the 20th for Matamoros. From South America. New York, April 29 — Venezuelean advices of the 23d state that the rebellion there has been crushed. A quantity of cotton seed has been received from the United States and sent to the different States for planting.
There is nothing new from Porto Rico or St. Do-

these traitors, that he dined in company with men who were known as the most active, defiant, and avowed sympathizers with secession and who were selected to meet the ex-President undoubtedly because of these traitors. The Railroad Convention was in session to day, and Mr. Field addressed the meeting this afternoon.

WRECK OF THE ANGLO-SAKON. 237 Lives Lost.

MONTREAL, April 29 .- A despatch from the mai officer of the steamer Anglo-Saxon says that all the mails have been lost. Two hundred and thirty-seven out of the four hundred and forty-five lives, are supposed to have been lost.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Royal contain a report that the city of Charleston wili be again attacked on the 3d of May, when th spring-tides will recur. All the monitors, except the Weehawken had left Port Royal. The health of the toops was suffering somewhat from the warmth of the weather.

Our troops are embarking on transports, which are conveying them to several points between Port Royal and Charleston. Strong positions have been taken on Folly and Cole's Islands, and also at a point on or near Kiaway Island. North Edisto is cupied in considerable force. Some of these points were not entirely evacuated after the recent assault on Charleston. As the last regiments were embarking with the design of a comete withdrawal, orders were received for reoccupa on, and a disembarkation was at once effected. only radicals in the North are those who act Reinforcements have been sent since then and are

> entrenching. Extensive naval preparations are making for movement—the design of which is not of course divulged. The gunboats and transports of the fleet are collecting. Several of the transports which

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

paired for further operations. Two of the monito

are at Port Royal, while five of them are off Nort

Edisto, and the Ironsides remains near Charlesto

MURFREESBORO, April 29 .- At noon to day small force of rebel cavalry appeared on Manchester pike, and our videttes gave the alarm, saying the enemy was advancing in force. Gen. Negley, with commendable prudence, went out a short distance, but the alarm proved false. Gen. Negley met several citizens who resided near the outposts, and were moving in, who reported that the rebels had declared that they were coming to drive us from Murfreesboro It is generally supposed that the rebel demonstration yesterday was made for the purpose of forcing Rosecrans to concentrate his lines, thus leaving Van Dorn and Wheeler at liberty to act on our flanks with their cavalry; also, to enable them, with the

our flanks are futile. DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTHWEST.

s, camp equipage, and several thousand dollars' guns, camp equipage, and several thousand dollars' worth of stolen plunder, were captured.

Early the next morning General Vandeveer advanced, and saw the main body of the enemy in full retreat. He immediately followed, keeping up a constant artillery fire on their rear.

the ferry through such a tempest of waving flags, hats, and handkerchiefs, such a symphony of cheers, bravas, and general greetings as a would go through much to be made the subject of. This morning, at about ten o'clock, Colonel Bendix's famous Tenth arrived, and the subject of the subj GEN. DODGE'S CAPTURE OF TUSCUMBIA. - ALABAMA. CHICAGO, April 29,-A special despatch from Cairo says: "By the way of Memphis, we have news of the capture of Tuscumbia. It was held by the rebel Col. Chalmers, whose forces have been troublesome lately in the vicinity of the Tennessee river.

On last Thursday General Dodge attacked him engagement ensued. Chalmers stoutly contested the ground, but was compelled to fall General Dodge is in possession of Turcumbia, and

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

of prisoners, with great stores of cotton, ammunition, &c. About 500 rebel prisoners were daily arriving at New Orleans.

comes from private sources, and it there

mbardment of Puebla-Comonfort De fending the Road to the Capital. SAN FRANCISCO, April 28.—The steamship Cor stitution has arrived from Panama, bringing dates from the city of Mexico to the 8th, and Puebla 6th inst., received via Acapulco, at which port she

Since the 31st ult., the French had kept up a con-

nœuvred as to enclose the Mexican army in Puebla, and will ultimately capture all of them or more than Official accounts of the same date take an encouraging view, and say that the besieged forces were fully able to repulse the French. THE FORTIFICATIONS-DESPERATE BRA-VERY OF THE MEXICANS. The principal fortifications still remain intact.

There are sixty four fortified buildings in the city, including three fortresses of great strength.

The Mexican soldiers have shown remarkable

EUROPE.

WHEN CHARLESTON WILL BE RE-ATTACKED. NEW YORK, April 29 — Further advices from Port

Rebel deserters report that new obstructions have been placed in Charleston harbor, which will not allow the smallest craft to pass through. OUR TROOPS MOVING TOWARDS CHARLES-TON-NAVAL PREPARATIONS. NEW YORK, April 29 .- The transport steame Arago, Captain Gadsden, arrived at this port to-day from Port Royal, with news to Sunday, the 26th in

against the Government, as yet without low going forward. The troops on Folly Island are

> took troops to the points named have returned to Port Royal, and are taking on board other regi-The iron-clad fleet has been, we learn, fully re-

Guerillas Annoying Murfreesboro – Gen. Negley on the Alert – Their Movements Frustrated. force north of Duck river, to defeat any attempt we might make similar to the one on McMinoville.

At present, all the efforts of the rebel cavairy or

Surprise of Marmaduke's Advance Guard. ST. Louis, April 29.—The correspondent of the Democrat with General Vandeveer's command says that at about ten o'clock on Sunday night a rebel regiment, under Colonel Newton, the advance guard of Marmaduke's army, which was then retreating from Cape Girardeau, were surprised three miles west of Jackson, while cooking supper and loitering ound their camp fires. Two small howitzers, load ed with musket balls, and hauled by hand within thirty yards of them, were simultaneously dis-charged, killing and wounding a large number. them, and not a man of the entire regiment, it is supposed, escaped; all who were not killed or wounded being taken prisoners. All their horses Shac and Salm Salm, marched up Broadway from

the rebel communication by that route is cut off.

REPORTED ESCAPE OF A STEAMER WITH \$600,000 ON BOARD. We hear from New Orleans that the steamer Fox had escaped from that city with a United States paymaster on board, and had probably made her way into Mobile. The paymaster, it is said, had in his possession the sum of six hundred thousand | I was highly indignant at the outrage, and dollars, designed for our troops in Louisiana.

COMMUNICATION WITH FARRAGUT OPENED BY GEN. BANKS. ED BY GEN. BANKS.

NEW YORK, April 29.—The steamer Empire City has arrived from New Orleans, with dates to the 20th inst., and from Key West to the 24th.

Capt. Baxter reports that the news had been received at New Orleans that Gen. Banks had taken consension of the Opelouses railroad, and opened communication with Admiral Farragut, above Por Hudson Gen Banks had captured a large number

DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO. Stonewall Jackson Reported to be in Ken

CINCINNATI, April 27.—Great activity prevails in the military posts of Kentucky. It was reported that Stonewall Jackson was at Somerset, and that a fight would speedily ensue. The telegraphic despatches make no mention of this report, which

BEPUBLIC OF MEXICO.

stant bombardment of Puebla. Their fire destroyed the convent San Augustin and six blocks of buildings, with no special progress towards occupying the The fight continued on the 6th inst. Gen. Comonfort, with 15,000 soldiers, was defending the road leading towards the city of Mexico,

The foregoing news is of course from Mexican sources, the authorities stating that but a small por-Puebla were yet overcome. LATEST FROM FRENCH SOURCES—PUE-BLA ENTERED BY THE FRENCH.

NEW YORK. April 29.-The steamer Shelldrake from Havana on the 23d inst., arrived at this port at 9 o'clock to-night. Vera Cruz dates of the 13th, received per French war vessel, state that Puebla was completely surrounded on the 23d ult. The attack was commenced on the 27th, and the Penitan tiari was carried by assault on the 31st. Fort St. Xavier was also taken on the 31st. After entering the city the French forced through the first barricades to the Plaza and the Cathedral, both of which were fortifled. The soldiers then entered the houses, and aided by the sappers and miners, passed from one house to another, and on the 3d had thus worked their way to within a hundred metres of Pleasea. Up to that

date the French had lost from 500 to 600 killed and wounded. Laurier, chief of artillery, was killed, and Col. Larnier was badly wounded. and Col. Larnier was badly wounded. It is estimated that the entire force of Ortega in The bridge over the Rio Priste was held by the French, thus preventing Comonfort, with 12,000 reinforcements, from crossing. Another arrival from Vera Cruz, bringing dates to the 16th, states that a mail from Puebla had been received containing advices of the capture of Pleasea and Cathedral; but the city still was commanded by Forts Guadalupe and Loreto; but nothing is said of their opening fire on the French. Puebla was filled with barricades. One-third of Puebla is claimed b the French to be in their possession, as the result of

the French to be in their possession, as the result of the thirteen days' fighting.

LATER—GEN. FOREY'S MANCEUYRE.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 29.—The French papers of this city publish letters from the city of Mexico to the Sth instant, which represent that Gen. Forey is in possession of the environs of Puebla, and is master of the communications and the fortified works commanding the city. He continued to advance slowly but surely, without sacrificing his soldiers.

Intelligent persons think that Forey has so mancurved as to enclose the Mexican army in Puebla,

The STEAMER POCAMONTAS.—The steamer Pocamer Pocame

the fortifications. Escape from a Pirate.

Boston, April 29.—Captain Glover, of the bark Lyeander, from Cienfuegos, reports that on the 10th instant, off Colorado reef, he saw a vessel on fire. Being atraid of pirates, he stood away.

On the 12th instant, when in latitude 23.18, longitude 84.46, he reports, "I was chased by a small schooner privateer, which ordered me to heave to and send a boat on board of him. I refused, called up all hands, and ordered the small arms to be got ready. The privateer then saw the orew rush aff with muskets, and concluded to let us pass. He then stood away in chase of a schooner under our lee."

bravery. The French loss was over five hundred in killed and wounded in an attempt to attack one of

Destructive Fire at Jersey City. NEW YORK, April 29.—The large engine house of the Eric Railroad Company to Jersey City, some 200 feet in length, together with three locomotives, was destroyed by fire this evening. The loss amounted to about \$50,000. Death of a British Statesman-The New

Public Entertainments.

WALNUT-STREET THEATRE.-There are many

"most sweet lady," both on and off the stage.

who will not deny that Miss Charlotte Thompson is

he has, indeed, the advantage of being young are

good-looking, and, though by no means perfect in for feature, or "faultily faultless" in acting,

she manages to be a very general favorite, and to usually please the public. The new part in which she has appeared this week has been "Little Barefoot,"

which without much hesitation might be pronounced

a stupid thing from beginning to end. Yet, with

Miss Thompson skimming through the part of Little Barefoot, with pink silk feet, the piece nightly

draws good audiences. To sketch the plot is more

than is necessary. The mere reading of the names of the acts, as designated on the bills, would proba-bly give nearly as clear an idea of the play as the

perusal of it would. The attempts at wit are wretched. The "gags" are too bare-faced and

stupid to deserve the applause they got, and the puns are not worth laughing at. The swol-

len face of Amric gives rather an unroman-tic turn to one of the principal scenes, and

would, indeed, give rather a silly side to any picture, and her very pink feet and nether limbs ill

contrast with her contralto complexion. Taking the play altogether, however, it is a mixture of good

ul artiste possesses them, remains to be seen.

Henriette Behrens, and the Bretto Brothers will assist this very talented and successful performer.

Mr. Charles Schmitz will also contribute. The pro-

ramme is brilliant and varied. The concert will

THE SWISS BELL RINGERS.—These unique and

really remarkable performers have been drawing good houses. Their executions awake the interest

all, and evoke the enthusiasm of everybody

whose ears are alive to melody. The skill necessary to such perfection has secured, in continuously large

udiences, a legitimate result.

We learn that a complimentary benefit has been

endered to Mr. Charles S. Porter, the veteran actor,

tho has been connected with the American stage

for the last forty years, and that it will take place at the Walnut-street Theatre on the 6th of next

Mav. Mr. Porter, as a true gentleman and ac-

complished artist, is justly entitled to a testimonial

WOOLEN MILL ON FIRE-ACCIDENT.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

of this character, and we hope that it will be com

e very largely attended.

Pirate Virginia-The Czar's Amnesty Re-jected by the Poles-The Insurrection Still Formidable-An Engagement Near NEW YORK. April 29.—The steamship New York, from outhampton on the 15th instant, arrived here this Southampton on the 15th instant, arrived here this mersing, bringing four days' later news from Europe. Sir George Cornwall Lewis, British Secretary of War, d.ed in Hereford-hire, on the 13th instant.

THE NEW REBEL PIRATS.

THE NEW REBEL PIRATE.

There is some interesting news by this arrival concerning the new rebel pirate Virginia, formerly the Japan, which recently escaped from Groenock. The English steamer Alar, which was before reported as laving landed at Plymouth severteen men of the Virginia's crew who had been injured by an explosion on beard that vessel, appears to have been employed by the rebel agents to help, the pirate. The alar cleared from Newhaven (England) ostensibly for St. Malo, but, instead of proceeding to that port, went to Folkestone and there shipped a quantity of "provisions," &c. and a number of seamen. The Alar was instructed to stear towards a certain part of the coast of France, and after some delay the Virkinia bore in sight, when the "provisions," which were guns, arms, and ammunition, were transhiped. The Virginia has gone westward. She is said to be of great strength, and carable of a high rate of speed, and carries ten guns in addition to two of Whitworth's sixty-eight pounders on pivots. This is a more formidable armsment than that of the Alabama. COUNTERFEIT "GREENBACKS."
Several engravers in Fhemield, England, have been trested for the manufacture of spurious United States research pages. POLAND-THE AMNESTY REJECTED. News received at Cracow from Russian Poland state that the Czar's amnesty has had an immense effect it redoubling the intensity of the insurrection. Every on wishes to set out, even without arms, to join the move

A manifesto of the Central Revolutionary Committee o A manifest of the Central Revolutionary Committee of Warraw bas been published, formally rejecting the ambesty offered by the Emergency of April 12th:

The exact terms of the amosty are thus set forth in a despatch from 6t Petersburg, of April 12th:

"To-day being the Russias Esser Sanday, an Imperial massifesto has been published, granting a full and entire amnesty to all Poles in the Kingdom who shall lay down their arms and return to their allegiance on the 13 h May. The same terms for hier allegiance on the 13 h May. The same terms for allegiance of the insurements in the Western Polish stricts. The only expected in the surgents in the Western Polish stricts. The only expected are with regard to ordinary crimes and to such offences as lave been committed by the army. The manifesto further annonness that the institutions granted to the Poles shall be maintained, and, after practical experience, shall be developed according to the necessities of the age and the country. EGYPT.

A despatch from Alexandria, of April 11th, says: The Sultan has conferred the rank of high officer of one of the Turkish orders upon ten chiefs of the Jewish. Greek Armenian, Coptic, and Catholic persuasions. His Ma-jesty has observed in a letter that he made no distinc-tions upon the score of relicious belief. Commercial Intelligence. Commercial Intelligence.

Liverpoof. April 11.—Cotton firmer, with a partial advance of %d. Most qualities uncuanged fales of the two days 25,100 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 11,000.

Manchesier market still quiet, but advancing.
Beratstups.—Flour dull and 6d lower. Wheat steady; sales of red Western at 9s 24@9s 7d; white Western and Southern 10s 4011s 5d. Corn firm; mixed 28s 3d.

Provisions.—Beef tending downward. Pork easier. Bacon active, at irregular prices. Butter very dull Lard tending downward; sales at 36@37s. Tallow quiet butsteady.

Produce.—Sugar firm but quiet. Coffee steady Rice firmer, but unchanged. Ashes steady. Linseed Oil quiet at 43: @43s 6d. Rosin dull and tending downward. Spirits Turpentine, no sales. Petroleum steady. Arrival of the Steamer Edinburgh.

Arrival of the Steamer Edinburgh.

New York, April 29—The steamship Edinburgh arrived at this port to-night, from Liverpool on the 15th, and Queen stown on the 16th.

The steamship Etna arrived out on the 15th.
Additional correspondence between Earl Russell and Mr. Adams, relative to the running of the blockade, is published. The letters are dated a year back.

Rebel scrip is quoted at 1601½ The cent premium.

The head constable of Liverpool, under instructions from the Government, is employing detectives to obtain information relative to suspictous vessels, and to watch the movements of leading rebels. This information is contained in the Lordon Times.

The Sultan of Turkey is on a visit to Cairo.

A Cracow deepatch, dated the 15th inst., states that several fresh bands of Polith insurgents had been seen in the district of Sandowier. the district of Sandowier.

n an engagement near Suwalski the Russians lost 200 led and seven cannon

THE LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

WOOLEN MILL ON FIRE—ACCIDENT.—
Just before eleven o'clock last night, the woolen mill of Meadoweroft & Co., on Carroll street, below Cumberland, was discovered to be on fire. The Picker-room was destroyed. The main building was saved. George Druid, a young man, was run over by the United States Hose Carriage, while proceeding to the fire. He was badly injured. We learn the above from a despatch by the Police Telegraph from the station in the Nineteenth ward. April 16.—The sales of Cotton to day are estimated at 10,000 bales, including 5,000 bales to speculators and for export. The market is firm but unchanged.

Bread-fuffs continue quiet but steady. Provisions re steady. London,—Consols are quoted at 92%@93. American tocks—Erie Railroad 46@47, Illinois Central 44%@43% Ригьарверига, April 2), 1363.
Gold was very quiet and steady to-day. The unper cent. discount. The money market i there is no change in the Bank rate. MARINE.

Arrived, ship Saranac from Philadelphia and Liver nool, ship Venus from Philadelphia for Liverpool, a ----NEW YORK CITY.

speaking of dogs reminds me to say that
A CURE OF HYDROPHOBIA,

that suburb was bitten in the hand about a week

ago by a rabid dog, and shortly afterwards developed the usual symptoms of violent hydrophobia. Four

eminent physicians did what they could for him

but without avail, and he had been given up, to die

a terrible death, when his case became known to

Dr. Bauer. The latter, upon going to see the poor man, ordered him to be laid flat upon his stomach on

the bed, and wrapped ice and wet cloths upon the

back of his neck and along his spine. From the

well-known antipathy of hydrophobic victims to

exhibiting every sign of enduring terrible tortures

He was kept tied down, however, and the cloths and ice kept upon his back and neck for three days,

during which time the spasms gradually subsided, the pulse and breathing became regular, and when

was virtually a well man. This remarkable cure

THE FAST DAY
is to be observed by a general suspension of all

kinds of business and unusual solemnities in all the

churches. As a matter of course, private dinners

will be larger than usual, as it is not the custom of

this remarkable generation to fast upon empty sto-

machs. By a strange perversity of comprehension

Departure of the Steamer Arabia.

Boston, April 29.—The royal mail steamer Arabia sailed to-day with \$13,000 in specie. To morrow will be generally observed. Business will be suspended.

THE Noon day Prayer Meeting will be a special

one for to day, commencing at 1914 o'clock. It is

held in the Commonwealth Building, 611 Chestnut

u. ually large upon this occasion.

street. It is hoped that the attendance will be un-

Her advices have been anticipated.

STUYVESANT.

New York, April 29, 1863.

the strange appliances were removed, the patien

has created quite an excitement in the medical pr

pleasant weather secured the pavements from the in-cessant tread of operators, and consequently business was dull. The good news from New Orleans counter-balanced the late rebel raid into Northwest Virginia, and war matters, therefore, pro and con, had no effect.
Government securities are firm. Money continues very
easy at 4@5 on call, 5@6 on good security. The banks
and hankers close their offices to-morrow.

The subscriptions to the five-twenties at the Governorrespondence of The Press.]
NEW YORK, April 29, 1863. ent agency footed up to-day two million dollars at 4 P M. The demand comes from all quarters of the Union except the Cotton States. The subjects of Mr. I avis THE RETURNING REGIMENTS have no reason to complain of any lack of enthusiasm in their reception home, if one may judge from can't get it; hence the apparent indifference to it in his Stocks, were active and prices steady. Government the public demonstrations attending the seven-thirties advanced 14. New one year certificates of the three which have thus far arrived in this city sold at 99% State fives were steady at 101%. New City sixes rose %; the old were firm. Reading sixes, 1870 rose 1; 1886 were firm at 104%. Pennsylvania Railroad mortgages advanced A. Allegheny Valley Railroad eevens sold at par. North Pennsylvania sixes were steady at \$1; the tens at 111. Emira sevens at 11. Union. Canal sixes sold at 28, a decline of 1; Schuylkill Navithe ferry through such a tempest of waving gation sixes, 1882, sold at 84%, an advance of %. Susquehanna Canal sixes were steady at 99.

Reading shares improved 1/2. Norristown was steady at 581/2. Philadelphia and Eric fell off 1/2. Catawissa and we had another grand excitement along the sold at 71/2; the preserred rose 1/3. Camden and Amb.y route of march. Our "gallant Seventh," as we used to call the "crack" regiment or the city sold at 169. Pennsylvania at 66%. Camden and Atlantic inilitia, has often been loudly applauded by the Broadwayites, for its splendid "order arms;" but never did I hear such hearty cheers as rewarded the unique regimental "salute" of red; 25 for Long Island; 12 for North Pennsylvania; 46 for Little schuylkill. Race and Vine sold at 11; bids fo the Passenger railways generally were same as yesterday.
Susquehanna Capal was in demand at 10; Delaware Bendix's bronzed Zouaves, opposite the Astor House this morning. Ninety of these noble fer Division at 44%. Lehigh Navigation scrip rose I, selling at 49; Schuylkill Navigation preferred was steady at 22%. Wroming sold at 20; Union at 2%—the preferred ows and seven of their officers would come no Big Mountain Coal advanced %. New Creek sold Upon reaching that city they resolved to turn back largely at 1: Penn Mining at 1%. Bank of Kentucky sold at 94. The market closed steady, \$81,000 in bonds to camp, and re-enlist for the remainder of the war at once. This they did, and are now, probably, on the march with Hooker towards the Peninsula.

Drexel & Co. quote:

Drietal States Bonds, 1891.

Drietal States Certificates of Indebtedness. 1613 (2016);

Drietal States Certificates of Indebtedness. 1613 (2016);

Drietal States 73-10 Notes. 1053 (2016);

Drattermasters' Vonchers. 3 (2014);

Driets for Certificates of Indebtedness. 3 (2014);

July 2016 (2016);

July 2016 (2016); However soon the news of the great battle with Lee may come, we may be sure that such glorious dogs of war as these will have prominent mention. The returned troops all look every inch the soldier; and can be mistaken for nothing else, though they carry no muskets, and some of them are dressed like Arabs. emand Notes.....ew Certificates of Indebtedness. When I first heard that the boys were to be sent Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government ollows:
Inited States Sixes, 1881....
Jnited States 73-10 Notes...
Jertificates of Indebtedness.
Certificates of Indebtedness, newQuartermasters' Vouchers... grew still more indignant upon learning that Mr. Greeley had ungraciously refused to reprehend it in his Tribune; but I now think that cuartermasters' lemand Notes... it is eminently sensible and far-sighted in the Jay Gooke & Co., general subscription agents, report sales of five-twenties yesterday at \$2.151,700, distributed as follows: New York, \$859,000; Boston and New England, \$500,000; Philadelphia and interior of Pennsylvania, \$405,900; Baltimore and Washington, \$100,000; Michigan, Illinois, and Indiana, \$80,000. Total, \$2,151,700, Government to do just as it is doing in the matter. These returned veterans have all been mustered out of the service; and, immediately on their arrival nere, a great majority of them indulge in roaming ollification with their convivial friends. If they had their muskets with them, they would as-Large orders are anticipated for May 1st, as on that day the interest on these bonds is paid, and investments can be made without any calculation of interest.

The editor of Peterson's Counterfeit Detector sends us the following description of a new and dangerous countered to the counterfeit Detector sends us the following description of a new and dangerous countered to the counterfeit Detector sends us the following description of a new and dangerous countered to the counterfeit of the counterfeit uredly lose half of them in the thoughtless spirit of the hour. As to fheir feelings on the subject, it is safe to say that they are heartily glad to be free from cumpersome weapons for a while, and much prefer to have their hands and shoulders at liberty for the hearty erfeit "Three" dollar note, on the Charter Oak Bank. Hariford; Corn.:

3s. counterfeit—vig. upper left corner a large oak tree,
5 below; two 3s and three on right. shakes and embraces they receive from friends and relatives of both sexes as they march along the streets. Most of them will unquestionably re-enlist after enjoying a week or fortnight of joility with their friends. I have conversed with some forty or fifty of them-for I cannot help saying something for the week ending April 25, 1863: kind, or offering a cigar, to every returned brave I see—and I have not yet found one who evinced any of that extraordinary affection for McClellan which

FROM MAUCH CHUNK For the Week
FROM MAUCH CHUNK TONS, Gwts. T
Summit Mines 9,515 17
R. Dehigh Mines 1,246 07
E. Lehigh Mines 333 15
EAST MAUCH CHUNK.
Spring Mountain 61 17
Coleraine Mines 649 19
German Penna Mines Total. Tons. Cwt. 21,639 05 3,048 12 649 01 our copperheaded friends would have us believe is raging so irrepressibly in the Virginia army. They all, on the other hand, express confidence in Hooker, and say that he will either take Richmond before Goleraine Mines
German Penna, Mines
N. Spring Mountain Mines
N. Spring Mountain Mines
D. Miumma's and others' P. and D.
Hazleton Mines
Council Ridge
Jeddo Mines
Fulton Mines the fourth of July, or die in the attempt. One Zouave, whom I met on the Jersey ferry-boat, remarked, that we would not see so many of the mustered-out troops re-enlisting already, if they did not believe that "Fighting Joe" meant business of the .16,927 03 following is the statement of coal transported liveliest kind.

THE DOG-SHOW

at Barnum's Museum is in full bloom, and if bark is over the Hazleton Railroad for the week ending April 25, 1863: good for colds there need be no bronchial affections at that festive institution for some time to come, Hazleton Mines... The dog-show does not smell as agreeably as it might, and some of the exhibited specimens appear

Week.
Tons: Cwt.
... 4,682 lc
... 2,332 l6
... 1,437 l6
... 4,417 l2
... 2,713 l8
... 491 02
... 1,729 07
1,812 69 Cranberry
Diamond
East Sugar Loaf
Council Ridge
Mount Pleasant
Ebervale
Harleigh to have a depraved taste for human fingers and welldeveloped legs; but it is not uninteresting to see so many midnight serenaders together, and some of the fancy terriers are sufficiently homely to throw a 1,584 04 sporting man into ecstasies of admiration. And Total 20,161 13 234,814 14 254,476 07 orresponding period last year, 12,531 18 127,499 03 140,031 01 in its worst stage, has been effected by Dr. Louis Bauer, the health officer of Brooklyn. A citizen of .. 7,629 15 106,815 11 114,445 06 The following is a report of the amount of coal trans-ported over the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad for the week ending Saturday, April 25, 1863,

Tons. Cwt. 87,755 05 232,455 05 26, 65 08 320,210 1 Total.... 301,149 07 19,061 03 The following are the receipts of the Delaware Di . \$3,413 27 . 6,566 38 \$10,279 6 \$2,402 43 5 467 76 \$7,870 19 \$2,409 4 ession, and you will probably hear more about it.

.. 23,693 06 427,142 08 450,535 14 The following table exhibits the chief movements of the market, as compared with the latest prices of yesterday evening:

The following table exhibits the chief movements of the market, as compared with the latest prices of yesterday evening: THE STEAMER POCAHONTAS.—The steamer Poca-hontas has arrived, from New Orleans on the 18th. terday evening:

U. S. 6s, 1831, reg. 105½
U. S. 6s, 1831, cou. 106½
U. S. 73-10 p. c. T. N. 107
II S. 1 year Gertif gold. 101½
U. S. 17. Cest. currn'ey 99½
American gold. 199½
American gold. 199½
Fondessee - 69½
Missouri 6s. 62½
Pacific Mail. 189½
N. Y. Central. 116½
Erie preferied. 101½
Hudson Eiver. 116½
Hudson Eiver. 116½
Harten. 75 hontas has arrived, from New Orleans on the 18th. Her advices have been anticipated.

A VIRGINIAN NOT AN ALIEN ENEMY.—In the case of Kirk vs. Hoover, before Chief Justice Bosworth, counsel for defendant moved to dismiss the complaint, on the ground that plaintiff was an alien enemy; that Kirk was disloyal, and had gone to reside in Richmond.

The Chief Justice denied the motion to dismiss the complaint. He said that the plaintiff is not an alien enemy within the common meaning of those words. The Federal Government does not recognize the idea that Virginia is not one of the States composing the United States, and its citizens of the Union. A citizen of Virginia is entitled to all the privileges and immunities of this State which a citizen of any other State can claim. If, under any act of Congress, this claim, if prosecuted to judgment, can be confiscated, that furnishes no reason why the action should be dismissed. The fact that a plaintiff—is an alien enemy, when it exists, should be pleaded, and not be attempted to be availed of on motion. Motion denied, with seven dollars costs, to abide event.

MOVEMENTS OF SECRETARY CHASE.—Secretary ich Southern ich. So. guar linois Central scrip. MOVEMENTS OF SECRETARY CHASE.—Secretary Chase went to Boston to-pight.

Total for week \$2,101,997 \$3,942,554 \$4,622,012
Jan. 1 to April 18.... 55,165,249 53,229,532 67,983,309

Total to date \$60,207,556 \$55,572,096 \$62,634,321 eminent Tailors under the Continental.

Phila. Stock Exchange Sales, April 29.

with bad. The acting leads one to the same conclution. Yet, on a fine night, the theatre is not only fair, but full. Miss Thompson is known to be an actress of | 10000 Susq Cnl 6s... 128 | 1500 Recest R... 11 | 1500 New Creek... 1 | 1500 New Creek... 1 | 1600 Reshift R... 11 | 1600 Rew Creek... 1 | 1600 Reshift R... 11 | 1600 Rew Creek... 1 | 1600 Reshift R... 1 | 1600 Reshi public worth, and a lady of private merit. She has eserved well at the hands of the public, for she has worked hard to please them, and it is to be regretted he does not choose characters which would give reater scope to her power than that of "Little arefoot." She can do better than this, and ought to try to. To be pretty and to be young are not alone elements of permanent success. Whether this grace-GOTTSCHALR'S CONCERT.-Mr. L. M. Gottschalk the plano-forte "virtuoso," announces his second and last concert for this evening. The virtuosoship of Mr. Gottschalk seems to have lately been asumed, and is unmistakably due to the modesty AFTER BOARDS. 2000 U S 7-30 Treas notes blank which induces him, or his agent, to announce the forthcoming concert as being not only second and last, but "grand." Miss Louisa Vivier, Mrs.

APTER BOARDS.

CLOSING PRICES—STEADY.

Bid Asked.

Bid Asked. | Do prid | Do | Do bds | Do b

Philadelphia Markets. There is very little demand for Flour for export or home use. Sales comprise about 400 bbls good extra at \$7. 100 bbls North western extra family at the same price, \$00 bbls common Ohio do. at \$7.25, and 1,000 bbls Jenny Lind do. on terms kept private. The retailers and balkers are having in a corall ware at \$5.00 feet. bakert are buying in a small way at \$5 5% 6.5 for superfine, \$5 5.6 for extra, \$70.7 for extra family, and \$80.9 50 % bbl for fancy lots. Rye Flour is scarce, with small sales at \$5 % bbl. Corn Meal is also scarce. Brandywine is held at \$4.37, and Pennsylvania at \$4.25 %

bibl.

GRAIN.—The arrivals and sales of Wheat are light; small sales of red are moking at 165@1700 \$\frac{2}{2}\$ bush for fair to prime, and white at from \$18\@1900 \$\frac{2}{2}\$ bush for fair to prime, and white at from \$18\@1900 \$\frac{2}{2}\$ bush as to quality. Eye is wanted at 1000 \$\frac{2}{2}\$ bush for Pennsylvania. Corn is dull and prices have declined; sales of 12.000 bush are reported at \$900 \$\frac{2}{2}\$ bush for prime yellow, afteat. Oats—There is less doing and prices are lower, with sales of 3,000 bush heavy Pennsylvania, mostly at \$1000\$ bush heavy Pennsylvania, mostly at \$1000\$ bush heavy \$1000\$ bush in \$10000\$ bush in \$10 BARK.—Ist No 1 Quercitron is selling in small lots at \$55 fiton.
COTTON.—The market is rather firmer, with sales of middlings in a small way at 676 \$\mathbb{T}\$ ho.cash.
GROCERIEN.—There is a firmer feeling in Sugars, and prices have advanced \$6 \mathbb{T}\$ is sales of \$30 hhds Cuba at 10\$\mathbb{A}\$(it of \$\mathbb{T}\$), \$30 hds New Orleans Sugar by auction at 11\$\mathbb{X}\$(c, and 200 bbls New Orleans Molasses at 37\mathbb{A}\$(75 \mathbb{T}\$) and \$10 \mathbb{T}\$ is sales of \$30 hds fit of \$\mathbb{T}\$ is sales of \$30 hds \$10 \mathbb{T}\$ is sales of \$30 hds \$10 \m allon.
PROVISIONS.—The market continues very dull; small ales of Mess Pork are making at \$15.50 \(\text{P}\) bbl. Lard is ind at 10\(\text{M}\) c \(\text{B}\) ind at 10\(\text{M}\) c \(\text{B}\) ind bbl. We done at \$5 256 \(\text{5.50}\) \(\text{P}\) bu; Timothy at \$1.7562 \(\text{P}\) bu, and Flaxsed at \$25.60 \(\text{P}\) bu.

New York Markets, April 29 ASHES are steady at \$8.25 for pots, and \$9@9.121/2 for BREADSTOFFS. The market for State and Western DEFAUSTURES. The inside to State and Western Flour is duit, and a shade firmer.

The sales are 6,000 bbls at \$606.20 for superfine State; \$6.7006.85 for extra do; \$6007.10 for superfine Michigan, Indiana, Iowa, Ohio, &c.; \$6.8007.10 for extra do, including shipping brands of round-hoop Ohio at \$7.1007.20 and trade brands do; \$7.2008.

We quote:

Superfine State.

\$6.000.6.25

Extra State.

\$6.7000.6.85

xtra state namon to good Western xtra towa, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, &c... xtra round hoep Ohio (shipping). xtra round hoop Ohio (trade). \$9.70 for extra do.

Canadian Flour is dull and lower, with sa'es of 350 bbls at \$6 80@6.95 for common, and \$7@8.10 for good to hoice extra. Rye Flour is quiet at \$4@6.25 for the range of fine and

Rye Flour is quiet at \$4@6.25 for the rangs of fine and superfine.
Corn Meal is steady. We quote Jersey at \$4.15@4.20, Brandy wine \$4.61, nuncheous \$22.50.
Wheat is quiet at \$1.35@1.59 for spring, and \$1.63@1.70 for winter red Western.
Bye is dull at \$1.04@1.05.
Barley is quiet at \$1.45@1.60.
Oat are selling at \$4.056c for Jersey, and \$6@85c for Canada, Western, and State.
Corn is less active, and in favor of the buyer. The sales are 25.100 bushels at \$5@50c for sound Western mixed, and \$4.05@50c for unsound do.
Hax.—The demand is fair, and prices are unchanged;
We quote shipping at \$5@50c, and retail lots at \$0@90c.
HOPS.—The market is generally dull, the demand being confined to the wants of consumers. Small sales are making at 10@24c. Chicago Breadstuffs Market, April 27.
FLOUR.—Received, 3,854 bhis; shipped, 700 bbls. - Market more active. Sales: 200 bbls "Lockport Hydraulie"
Spring Extra. for delivery next week; as 55 60; 100 bbls
"Dillinger's Best," and 100 bbls "Cresco's," on p. 1, 300
bbls far Spring Extra at \$5,424; 100 bbls spring Superfine at \$4. "Dillinger's Best, "land 100 bbls 'Ceresco's," on p. 1, 300 bbls far Spring Extra at \$5, 42%; 100 bbls Spring Superfine at \$4.

Corn Meal. —12 tons Coarse in bulk on track at \$10.

Bran. —10 tons Bran in bulk at \$15,50 on track;
Wheal. —12 tons Bran in bulk at \$15,50 on track;
Wheal. —10 tons Bran in bulk at \$15,50 on track;
Wheal. —10 tons Bran in bulk at \$15,50 on track;
Wheal. —10 tons Bran in bulk at \$15,50 on track;
Wheal. —10 tons Bran in bulk at \$15,50 on track;
Wheal. —10 tons Bran in bulk at \$15,50 on track;
\$1 low Superficient at \$1,700 bus, \$1,700 bus, \$1,100 bus,

CITY ITEMS.

SUPERB SPECIMENS OF PHOTOGRAPHY .-Messrs. Broadbent & Co.'s extensive Photographic een visited by hundreds of citizens and strangers lately to examine their magnificent new pictures in the various styles of the art, which may be said to be confined exclusively to themselves. The sizes of these pictures vary from the carte de visite to life-size; and for artistic merit, beauty of finish, and life-like naturalness of expression, they are unsurpassed in he world.

SHAKER APPLE BUTTER.—The proprietors of the popular old Grocery establishment of the late C. H. Mattson, Arch and Tenth streets, have ist received a fresh supply of Shaker Apple Butter, delicious article, made from the fin nd universally prized by all who have tried it. LACE CURTAINS, LACE CURTAINS. Lace Curtains, Lace Curtains. Lace Curtains, Lace Curtains, Lace Curtains, Lace Curtains.

Lace Curtains, Lace Curtains. Nottingham Lace Curtains. Nottingham Lace Curtains. Nottingham Lace Curtains Filt Cornices, Gilt Cornices, Gilt Cornices. Gilt Cornices, Gilt Cornices, Gilt Cornices. Gilt Cornices, Gilt C Gift Cornices, Gui Cornices, Gitt Cornices.

Tassels, Loops, Bands, Pins, Hooks, &c.
Tassels, Loops, Bands, Pins, Hooks, &c.
Tassels, Loops, Bands, Pins, Hooks, &c.
Tassels, Loops, Bands, Pins, Hooks, &c. Kelty & Co., No. 630 Chestnut street. Kelty & Co., No. 630 Chestnut street. Kelty & Co., No. 630 Chestnut street. Kelty & Co., No. 630 Chestnut street.

A MAN OF REFINEMENT would rather cave a room when dining with a gentleman or lader rots were placed. The same instinctive susceptibility would induce him, were he a believer in "la -carriere ctait ouverte aux talens," to procure his summer clothing from the magnificent and fashio establishment of Granville Stokes, No. 609 Chest nut street. PUBLIC SPEAKERS, MILITARY MEN, AND SINGERS, and all suffering from Irritation of the Throat and Hoarseness, will be agreeably surprised at inding week last 15,650 10 263,345 11 283,996 01 "Brown's Bronchial Troches." Their demulcent in-.. S.042 16 158,796 17 166,839 13 gredients allay pulmonary irritation; and after pub-

> Indians Reading Secesh a Lecture.— A party of Indian chiefs, who were travelling to secesh prisoners, who were in Federal hands. An old chief, who was the principal orator of the party, observing that the prisoners were shockingly attired, remarked: "If you had stayed with your white Father, you would not appear in such miserable ragged clothes. I advise you to go back to him, get some good garments, and stay with him." The aged Indian had evidently heard of the fame of the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson. Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth, Philsdelphia, and he could therefore appreciate what Secesh had missed by trying to get out of the Union FLOGGING IN THE REBEL ARMY.-From the Southern newspapers we gather the information that "flogging" has become very prevalent in the rebel army. What part of the army is not stated probably that part near New Orleans, where Gener Banks has been operating, or in other places of West; certainly not in the East has there been much flogging," in or out of the rebel army. The b tle of Antietam afforded an opportunity for son "flogging," but the young Napoleon was, phape, waiting for reinforcements, and there we nothing like that done. So the rebel officers in V

ping" and "basting" at Charles Stokes & Co.'s.

ginia, finding their soldiers can't be whipped their snemy, have concluded to do it themsels Some of our generals should take lessons in "whi