The Press.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1863.

☞ In the month of last December we were compelled, along with our contemporaries, to advance our rates of subscription. What at that time threatened to be a dangerous crisis in our paper supply has abated; and although paper is still sixty per cent. higher than it was a year ago, we have determined, on and after Monday next, to reduce the price of THE PRESS as follows:

Daily Paper, $7 per annum, payable invariably in advance; or, 15 cents per week, payable to the carrier.

Tri-Weekly, (for country circulation,) $4 per annum, payable in advance.

In making this change, we have no other desire than to print the best if not the cheapest paper in Philadelphia. The patronage and confidence of our friends make this a pleasing duty; and as soon as paper reaches its former price we shall make a further reduction.

The Army of the Potomac.

What we have to say in reference to the position of affairs on the Rappahannock is more particularly told in other columns of this journal. General HOOKER has persuaded the rebels to leave their entrenchments, and is now engaged in giving them battle. It is too soon to speak of the result of this fight, but thus far he has exhibited the finest traits of a commander. It is certain he has outgeneraled LEE, and if JEFFERSON DAVIS is as swift as is his custom in dealing out justice, the NAPOLEON of the Confederacy has been superseded by another, and contents himself with the wine and flowers of Richmond. If LEE has not shown good generalship he has shown bravery and energy. His attack upon HOOKER on Sunday was a splendid piece of valor, and only equalled by the firmness and courage with which it was driven back. We place Chancellorville among the great victories of the war. The attack upon Fredericksburg has this charming consideration, that the scene of rebel glory has become the scene of rebel defeat. The victory of General SEDGWICK before the heights of Fredericksburg is one of the boldest achievements of the war. We have read few things more thrilling than the account of the storming of the heights of St. Marye. It has a sacred feeling to us also when we see that the blood of Pennsylvanians baptized the victory, and that our gallant townsman, Colonel SPEAR, was among the brave men slain. We do not know how it is possible for LEE to escape from the position into which he has been driven. HOOKER has turned his right, and compelled him to change his operations. He has stormed the heights of St. Marye and holds Fredericksburg; and his army now threatens to fold these two wings together and stifle the rebellion. If STONEMAN has done his work, the communications of LEE with Yorktown have been interrupted, and Richmond is a city without the protection of its own soldiers. We have only now to pray that the arms of our soldiers may be strengthened. The plan of General HOOKER seems to be perfect, as far as the plans of men can be, and the cause of the Union is in the hands of those now following his standard. Everything points to a great victory; and we trust that when next we greet the readers of THE PRESS, this will be the happiest burden of our news.

Case of the Alexandra.

Among the items of European news which we published yesterday was the following, which we now publish in full:

"The gunboat Alexandra was seized at Liverpool on the strong suspicion of being intended for the rebels, and exchequered by the Government on the 20th. Her owners and builders were expected to be brought before a magistrate in a few days charged with designing to infringe the foreign-enlistment act."

This, of course, was done at the instance of the Foreign Office; in other words, by Earl RUSSELL. It appears meant as a sop to Cerberus,—an incident carefully thrown in to present the make-believe of fair play. When the parties who own, or who were building, this gunboat are convicted and punished for violating the foreign-enlistment act, we shall believe that Lord RUSSELL is in earnest and means well,—but we shall believe this *not until then*. Lord RUSSELL, as we take it, considers us a very shallow-minded race, whom he can readily humbug. He has shown that this is his opinion, by the way in which he has conducted himself respectfully to the Alabama pirate,—such as the Alabama and the Virginia.

Mr. ADAMS, our able Minister in London, and Mr. DUDLEY, our vigilant Consul at Liverpool, placed before Earl RUSSELL, as Foreign Secretary of England, certain proofs, on the oath of credible witnesses, that "No. 290," built at Liverpool, was about proceeding to sea, there officered and manned by British subjects, under a rebel buccanier-captain, to act as pirate against United States commerce. Afraid that Lord RUSSELL, who is as slippery as an eel, would try and wriggle out of this matter, the United States officials, who brought it before him, placed in his hands, together with the sworn proofs in question, the legal opinion of an eminent member of the English bar, that these documents clearly indicated a determination to violate the *neutrality* which had been ostentatiously proclaimed in Queen VICTORIA's name, by infringing the foreign-enlistment act. This legal opinion emanated from no tyro,—no obscure lawyer, but from Mr. R. P. COLLIER, Queen's Counsel, M. P. for Plymouth, Judge Advocate of Queen VICTORIA's fleet, and Counsel to Queen VICTORIA's Admiralty, since 1850. Therefore, he was doubly "a law officer of the Crown." Not so, in the opinion of Lord RUSSELL. Treating Mr. COLLIER's opinion as if it were waste paper, he referred the case to the Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, and the Queen's Advocate, who, after as much delay as was decently practicable, announced that "No. 290" ought to be prevented from going to sea—which, indeed, was what Mr. COLLIER had said ten days before. It happened (accidentally on purpose?) that "No. 290," at this very time, hurried out of the Mersey into the Irish Sea, some twelve or fourteen hours before there arrived, in Liverpool, an order to seize and detain her. It may never be accurately known how this *contretemps* occurred, but it is not unreasonable to suspect that somebody had telegraphed to Mr. LAIRD, the ship-builder, that "No. 290" would be in danger next day, and had better go to sea at once.

Let it be noted here, that the three great "Law Officers of the Crown," corroborating the earlier opinion delivered by Mr. COLLIER, had advised the British Government that it was legal to seize and detain "No. 290," as a vessel known to be intended to act piratically against the mercantile marine of the United States. Yet, a few weeks ago, in the British House of Commons, when a discussion arose upon the mock neutrality of England, Sir ROUNDELL PALMER, Queen VICTORIA's Solicitor-General, flippantly contended that "the British Government really had no legal right to touch the 'No. 290.'" Yet, also, this gentleman was one of the legal trio who had laid down the law for Lord RUSSELL, and advised him to send down instructions (only a day late) to the Liverpool custom-house to seize that war-vessel and prevent her going to sea.

Another point occurs: the seizure, the detention of the Alexandra, also at Liverpool, and the steps taken to make her owners and builders accountable, before the magistrates, for infringing the foreign-enlistment act, are bold and decided deeds which Lord RUSSELL would never have done without strong assurance of their full legality. Of course, such assurance would be the advice of his three friends, "the Law Officers of the Crown," one of whom is the very Sir ROUNDELL PALMER, who blew hot and cold, so curiously, in the case of "No. 290." Can any one believe that the having a voice potential in the matter, the seizure and detention of the Alexandra will turn out to be any thing but a sham?

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, May 5, 1863.

You will permit me, amid the noise of these many battles, to say a word or two in reference to our relations with the foreign Powers. Mr. Adams' unfortunate permit to an English firm, guaranteeing from search an English shipment to the Mexican town of Matamoros, has given England the pretext for another excitement in reference to America, and the grave questions arising out of the case of the Peterhoff are likely to be forgotten or neglected in this new complication. What I have to say is more particularly in reference to the case of the Peterhoff. You will remember the hearing of that vessel before the prize court in New York, and the order of the court directing the mails to be delivered to the custody of the District Attorney. This was followed by the demand of Lord Lyons for the delivery of the mails to his keeping. There were good men who seemed to think that such a demand, on the part of the English minister, intimated war as an alternative, just as the demand for Mason and Slidell seemed to intimate war. Lord Lyons has disclaimed any such intentions, and the fear, therefore, passes away. But the fact that our public men find themselves discussing this question so frequently—the anxiety with which we all regard England—the trepidation that seems to follow every Parliamentary debate—the forlorn satisfaction with which we eulogize and enumerate the small number of Englishmen who dare to be the friends of America—with many other signs and rumors, and statements, that float through the channels of the newspaper press, and affect the people everywhere—indicate that the feelings of America and England are no longer cheerful and frank. This Republic has a bill of particulars against England, and the case of the Peterhoff goes to swell that bill. We file it away now, because other obligations are more pressing. We place Chancellorville among the great victories of the war. The attack upon Fredericksburg has this charming consideration, that the scene of rebel glory has become the scene of rebel defeat. The victory of General SEDGWICK before the heights of Fredericksburg is one of the boldest achievements of the war. We have read few things more thrilling than the account of the storming of the heights of St. Marye. It has a sacred feeling to us also when we see that the blood of Pennsylvanians baptized the victory, and that our gallant townsman, Colonel SPEAR, was among the brave men slain. We do not know how it is possible for LEE to escape from the position into which he has been driven. HOOKER has turned his right, and compelled him to change his operations. He has stormed the heights of St. Marye and holds Fredericksburg; and his army now threatens to fold these two wings together and stifle the rebellion. If STONEMAN has done his work, the communications of LEE with Yorktown have been interrupted, and Richmond is a city without the protection of its own soldiers. We have only now to pray that the arms of our soldiers may be strengthened. The plan of General HOOKER seems to be perfect, as far as the plans of men can be, and the cause of the Union is in the hands of those now following his standard. Everything points to a great victory; and we trust that when next we greet the readers of THE PRESS, this will be the happiest burden of our news.

OCCASIONAL.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, May 6, 1863.

Secretary Stanton Confident.

Secretary STANTON, this morning, was heard to express his belief that all went well with our forces and that they would win a victory.

General Hooker's Strategy.

It is conceded on all hands that Gen. HOOKER's strategy is the deepest yet displayed by any of our generals. No one can divine his objects, and it is even said that, with the exception of his immediate staff and corps commanders, no one is conversant with them. His plan in occupying the rebel force on his right so well, until Gen. SEDGWICK captured Fredericksburg with comparatively small loss, is universally praised. LEE was completely taken by surprise, expecting that movement was only a feint to withdraw his attention from HOOKER's right. So it was; but the move was so formidable, and threatening, as it did, the communication to Richmond—the seizure of which was the main object of BURNSIDE at the first battle of Fredericksburg—that LEE detached a considerable force to retake the heights. This command was entrusted to General LONGSTREET, who moved his forces on General SEDGWICK, but all his repeated efforts were foiled.

The rebels charged with impetuosity, cheering and shouting as they rushed along, but our men presented a firm and steady front, and repulsed every attempt. GIBBONS' division, which was on the centre, met the brunt of the conflict, and nobly withstood the rebel fire.

The guns which we had captured on the day previous—Sunday—were turned on the rebels, and in company with our own artillery played havoc in their ranks.

At the latest dates we have (last evening) our forces at Fredericksburg still held their ground, but important movements had taken place which it is not necessary here to divulge, but which will be no less fruitful to our cause than disastrous to the rebels.

The Unimportance of Fredericksburg.

Even if Fredericksburg were recaptured by the rebels, the general opinion is that it would not be any way disastrous to our cause. Our soldiers could easily return to this side of the Rappahannock, and as our guns planted on Falmouth Heights command the whole town, the place would soon be made too hot for the enemy. But, argue some, if our forces retire to this side, LONGSTREET will present a strong picket-force to deceive us whilst he goes with the main body of his command to help LEE in his attempts on HOOKER's right wing. The only answer to this is that everything like this has been provided for, and, if the rebels do attempt it, they will get something they did not bargain for.

The number of prisoners taken yesterday was considerable, and the only difficulty is how to find enough transportation for them.

All the prisoners expressed their surprise at the celerity of our movements, and said they had not seen anything like them on any occasion since the war broke out.

HOOKER's many movements had bewildered them, and they scarcely knew where to look for an attack.

The Rumors about Longstreet's Forces.

The rebel sympathizers to-day are gloating over a rumor that LONGSTREET's forces had deserted the front of General PECK and had reached LEE's main army, and that it was these same troops which made the attack on SEDGWICK at Fredericksburg. This is unqualifiedly false. LONGSTREET himself is with General LEE, but his forces, or at least a majority of them, are scattered from Richmond to Suffolk. They have not reached LEE, and unless the rebel commander-in-chief cuts his way out, they never will.

The opinion was very prevalent in the rebel army some weeks ago that HOOKER's troops were demoralized; and that this belief was entertained in rebel official quarters is proven by the fact that a portion of LONGSTREET's corps were sent to attack Suffolk, and a portion of D. H. HILL's to attack Newbern, N. C. Your correspondent "WAL" per Aquia Creek, mentioned this fact in his letter a few days ago, and it is unnecessary to repeat it.

LONGSTREET, himself, was in consultation with his commander-in-chief when HOOKER made his advance, and, of course, he stayed with the main body of the rebels, and is now helping them to fight their battles.

The News from Chancellorville.

The news from Chancellorville, the headquarters of Gen. HOOKER, is very meagre. The telegraph is closed to outsiders, and no mail-boat has arrived yet to-day. It has probably stopped running by orders from headquarters. But parties who left Chancellorville last night report "Fighting Joe" all right.

Arrival of Prisoners.

Two thousand five hundred prisoners arrived yesterday, and eight hundred and seventy-nine this morning. Upwards of three thousand are on their way hither.

The Wounded.

Very few wounded have arrived here. A boat load of two hundred and sixty reached the wharf last night, but since then we have had no arrivals. These were wounded at Fredericksburg.

It is such a long distance to Chancellorville, and the road is such a zigzag way, that it will take at least day yet before any considerable number of wounded from there will reach this city.

The Excitement.

The excitement here is intense, and rumors are plenty as can be.

Rebel Prisoners.

The son of ex-Senator A. G. BROWN, of Mississippi, is among the rebel prisoners. More than three thousand have now arrived here since Saturday.

DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA.

A Reconnoissance from Suffolk—Charge on the Rebel Batteries—Death of Col. Ringgold—A Capture by General Getty.

SUFFOLK, VA., May 4.—At nine o'clock yesterday morning, General Peck sent a force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery across the Nansemond river, at Suffolk, to make a reconnoissance. They advanced cautiously up the old Petersburg turnpike, and, when two miles out, encountered the enemy's picket lines, which were thoroughly manned.

The 89th New York and 13th New Hampshire Regiments made a spirited and successful charge upon the rebel works, and carried them. The rebels fled in disorder, leaving their dead and some wounded on the field. During this time the Lancaster battery and our army gunboat Smith Brigs, Captain Lee, were playing upon the enemy, doing good execution in each case, and compelling the rebels to retire.

In the afternoon our troops came upon a rebel masked battery, situated two and a half miles north of Suffolk, and, at four o'clock, Davis' Massachusetts battery and gunboat Smith Brigs commenced shelling them out. After thirty minutes the rebels returned the fire, which was kept up on both sides till sunset, when the enemy's battery was silenced.

Col. Ringgold, of the 103d New York, was shot while heading his regiment in front, and died during the night.

The chaplain of the 25th New Jersey was wounded.

Dr. Smith, of the 103d New York, was shot severely by an insane officer yesterday.

While the above skirmishing was in progress, Gen. Getty crossed the Nansemond, four miles below Suffolk, and encountered the enemy, and it was rumored and believed among officers that he had succeeded in capturing a rebel battery of eight guns and a large number of prisoners. This needs confirmation.

Scouts were sent out from Suffolk yesterday on the Somerton and Entonton roads, but discovered nothing of the enemy, and, after passing out about six miles, returned.

The enemy's pine pits on the South Quay road and in our front were vacated yesterday afternoon, and the troops left in great haste, taking their baggage with them, evidently having more important business elsewhere.

ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

General Grant's Designs on Vicksburg—Movement Up the Big Black River.

Recent correspondence from Memphis to the Missouri *Democrat*, contains the following:

Our latest advices are only forty-eight hours from Grant's army, and it was not believed there that the enemy is evacuating Vicksburg. Perhaps he ought to, by all rules of strategic propriety; but, you know, he has abandoned doing what he ought, and now only evacuates when he is obliged to.

It is believed that Grant has already thrown a portion of his army into Grand Gulf; and proposes moving up on the east bank of Big Black river, to the Vicksburg and Jackson railroad. By doing this he will certainly compel the enemy to come out of his Vicksburg fortifications, and fight him upon equal ground, or to give up the position. Of course the moment Grant strikes, and holds the Jackson railroad at any point, Vicksburg becomes untenable, and the forest problem is solved.

The danger seems to be in delay. A week or a month gives the enemy in which to fortify the new route may completely change the situation. "Ask me for anything but time," was one of Napoleon's greatest utterances. I believe nobody has ever attempted to ruin Grant by calling him a Napoleon; but he has certainly manifested a good deal of plain, prompt common sense, and will hardly be wanting now. He has been sanguine from the outset, of capturing Vicksburg and opening the Mississippi, but insisted that he would not fling his army upon the fortification which proved so fatal to Sherman. May he find the Big Black "a more excellent way."

REPULSE AT GRAND GULF—COL. GRIERSON'S RAID.

CHICAGO, May 5.—A special despatch from Cairo says, the report that the Federal troops occupied Grand Gulf is premature, the rebels having planted their batteries on a hill and repulsed our troops.

The Jackson (Mississippi) *Appeal*, of the 28th ult., in giving an account of the raid of the United States troops under Colonel Grierson, says the raiders tearing up the railroad, he destroyed two bridges, each 150 feet long, and seven culverts. He also burned twenty-eight freight cars, blew up two locomotives, and burned the railroad depôt and two commissary buildings, at Newton. Five miles of telegraph line were destroyed and two trains captured.

FROM VICKSBURG—GEN. SHERMAN AGAIN ATTACKS THE BATTERIES ON THE YAZOO—HEAVY CANNONADING ON THURSDAY—GEN. GRANT ATTACKS GRAND GULF.

CHICAGO, May 5.—A special Cairo despatch states that the steamer Lady Franklin had arrived from Vicksburg, with dates to Thursday night. On that morning Gen. Sherman, with a fleet of transports, accompanied by gunboats, passed up the Yazoo river, and made an attack on the rebel batteries. In the afternoon several transports followed with troops. It was reported that Gen. Sherman landed precisely in the same place he landed when he made the forced march. Cannonading and musketry was distinctly heard at Young's Point on Thursday till long after nightfall.

A gentleman who left New Carthage on Wednesday last, states that Gen. Grant's army had been landed on the Mississippi side, eight miles above Grand Gulf, and our gunboats had been shelling the place for several days.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

FURTHER INTELLIGENCE.

THE BATTLE ON MONDAY.

The Storming and Capture of Fredericksburg.

The "Hero" of Ball's Bluff a Prisoner.

Railroad Retreat of the Rebels Cut Off.

GENERAL TRIUMPH OF OUR ARMY.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The city is intensely excited, to-day by the reports from the army of the Potomac. The news is regarded, thus far, as favorable and encouraging, but at the same time there is naturally much solicitude as to further and future developments.

The arrival of about 1,100 prisoners since Saturday, certainly shows that our army has not been idle in making captures; but it is reported that others will soon arrive.

A gentleman connected with army operations, who arrived here early this morning, says there was skirmishing all day Saturday on the left, and on Sunday our batteries crossed over to Fredericksburg, on pontoons, at the right of the Lacy House, or at a point where some of our forces passed over previous to the former battle.

There was some opposition from the rebels, but it was soon ended, and a few were killed. The movement was completed about 5 o'clock in the morning.

The rebel entrenchments were not long after this shelled from the vicinity of Fredericksburg and in front. Meanwhile, our troops on the left made a flank movement, and gaining the enemy's rear, gallantly and impetuously attacked them, driving the rebels from their positions, and causing them swiftly to retreat at least two miles further back.

The result was the capture of eleven 12-pounders, and a large number of killed, wounded, and prisoners. The enemy succeeded in moving off their other guns, which had been kept on wheels.

The gentleman from whom the above information is obtained witnessed the fighting from an eminence near Fredericksburg, and while the contest was raging crossed over, and not long thereafter visited the deserted fortifications.

The absence of cavalry was a misfortune. Had there been a force of that arm of the service, the enemy must have been badly cut up in his flight.

The enemy were slain in heaps behind the stone wall which so well answered the purpose of defence at the former battle of Fredericksburg.

The informant says that while our troops were driving the enemy firing was heard far back in the rear.

Our men were in splendid spirits, and all of them have the utmost confidence in Gen. Hooker.

Other Particulars.

The Washington *Republican* of last evening gives the following particulars of the battle on the Rappahannock:

In consequence of the reported slashing operations of General Stoneman, on the roads leading to Richmond, General Lee could not ingeniously fly, but was compelled to come out from behind his defences, and fight Hooker outside of them, and at Chancellorville, ten miles southwest of Fredericksburg. The battle lasted most of the day on Saturday, and continued with great fierceness until two o'clock on Sunday morning, when hostilities ceased for two hours.

At 4 o'clock the ball opened again, and lasted until 10 o'clock on Monday forenoon, when the enemy's fire became silent, and the wildest cheering commenced on our extreme right, and ran along the whole line. When our informant left, it was reported and believed that the enemy's ammunition was exhausted, or that they had been attacked by Hooker's left wing, General Sedgwick, which crossed below Fredericksburg.

An officer who left the left the field at Chancellorville the general result was a complete success to our arms; that a large number of prisoners had been captured. He heard that the rebel fire soon as the firing stopped, and recrossed the river at Banks' ford, and proceeded to Falmouth, opposite which, at Fredericksburg, a desperate battle was raging.

Another gentleman who was with our forces in Fredericksburg says that Gen. Sedgwick had reached the key position on the heights, and was shelling and dashing t ol. Shayler by his cool daring and personal example rallied the staggering column and led it into the rebel works at the point of the bayonet, with a wild yell that was heard above the shock of arms. One gun on the heights was taken and turned against the advancing forces. An order was given to take it, and in three minutes afterwards, says our informant, the rebel gunners and their infantry support were in full retreat, and the rebel flag was lowered, and captured by our men, sending death into their ranks.

As soon as the principal work (the key) was carried, the whole line rushed forward, and in a short time the whole rebel force in and about Fredericksburg made a precipitate retreat out upon what is known as the plank-road, towards Chancellorville, in the direction of Lee's main army.

The capture of the city of Fredericksburg and the works surrounding it was complete. The killed and wounded on our side in Fredericksburg were comparatively small; but the rebel rifle pits were said to be literally filled with the wounded rebels.

The slaughter at Chancellorville is estimated to be large on both sides. Among the killed on our side is Gen. Berry, of Maine. Gen. Howard was wounded in the arm while endeavoring to rally the Germans, who wavered on Saturday before the heavy masses of the enemy thrown against them.

We captured many large guns, ammunition, stores, and, up to yesterday, about 2,000 prisoners.

The last report from Gen. Stoneman was that he had cut the Richmond and telegraph communication with Richmond, and captured Gordonsville, but cannot vouch for this.

LATER.

The following latest intelligence from General Hooker's army, says the New York *Evening Post*, is just received from Washington:

The battle of Sunday was renewed on Monday morning. The enemy appeared to have forces equal in numbers to our own, and his successive attacks were made with a desperate spirit.

The destruction of the railroad bridges over the Massaponax and Matopony creeks, south of Fredericksburg, is certainly less accomplished, and *he has got to Richmond ahead of from the enemy.* Nothing trustworthy has been heard from that portion of General Stoneman's command sent to destroy the bridges. Rebel accounts place him at Chancellorville, but the indications, as well as unauthenticated rumors, point unmistakably to the probable fact that he has met little or no opposition in this movement.

Eight hundred prisoners, including one entire regiment, the 25th New Jersey, were brought to Washington this morning, and marched down Pennsylvania avenue to the old Capitol. Their appearance was the subject of universal and favorable remark. They were well and comfortably clad, and not one looked as though he had not had enough to eat.

Two officers, Major General Lewis, of South Carolina, and a brigadier general (whose name was not learned) were prominent in the number, both being mounted. The officers, like the men, were in light gray uniforms, with three gold stars on the coat-collar of the major general and two on that of the brigadier. They were permitted to walk about the streets accompanied by an unarmed corporal, and made several purchases in the stores on the avenue. Immense crowds thronged the streets to witness the unusual spectacle. Among the crowds was the rebel general commanding at Leesburg during the Ball's Bluff battle.

There is a rumor current that General Stoneman has captured Gordonsville.

TEXAS.

Brownsville papers, of the 10th inst., received at New Orleans, April 24, have the following:

MILITARY MATTERS.

Gen. Magruder, when last heard from, was still in San Antonio.

A grand review parade of the troops in garrison took place on Wednesday evening, in presence of Gen. Bee, accompanied by the English officers from the British mess, and a large number of ladies. The presence of the troops was fine, reflecting credit not only upon themselves but upon the officers in command.

TREATY BETWEEN CONFEDERATES AND MEXICANS.

A letter in the Houston *Telegraph*, dated Brownsville, February 28, says that a treaty has been entered into between Gen. Bee and J. A. Quintero, of the Confederate States, and Gov. Lopez, of Tamaulipas, by great which the Texans will be allowing thieves, murderers, &c., to be pursued into Mexico and brought back to be dealt with according to their crimes.

The Attack on Charleston to be Renewed.

NEW YORK, May 5.—The steamer New England, from Hilton Head, has arrived, with dates to the 2d inst. Her officers report that the monitors were off the bar at Charleston on the 26 and the monitors on the 4th.

Affairs at Hilton Head were unimportant.

Destructive Fire at Lockport.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., May 5.—A destructive fire took place this morning, which swept the entire block on Main street, in which were located the extensive hardware store of B. H. & G. S. Mack, the grocery store of John Alexander, and the Democratic *Advertiser* and the law office of J. Baldwin, Esq. The fire was probably the work of an incendiary. The Democrat and *Journal* and *Courier* was about $8,000, on which there was an insurance of $3,000. The block was insured for $6,000. The loss of Messrs. Mack is about $7,000, also partially insured. Alexander's loss is about $7,000, also partially insured.

Secessionists Arrested in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 5.—Fifteen or twenty of the most prominent Secessionists of this city were arrested to-day, under the recent order issued by General Curtis.

From Bermuda.

NEW YORK, May 5.—Bermuda papers of the 28th ult. received here, state that the rebel steamers R. E. Lee and Cornubia, from Wilmington, N. C., had arrived.

Reported Destruction of the Ship Punjaub.

NEW YORK, May 5.—The New York *Express* states that the barque Alabama has destroyed the ship Punjaub at sea. No date or particulars are given.

Arrival of Cotton.

NEW YORK, May 5.—The brig Scotia has arrived from Fernambuco with 800 bales of cotton.

The cargo of the brig Bird of the Wave, ashore on Sandy Hook, is being landed on the beach.

Naval Affairs.

NEW YORK, May 5.—The United States steam-frigate Susquehanna has arrived from Key West, with dates to the 29th ult.

The gunboat De Soto arrived at Key West on the 27th of April.

The steamer McClellan would sail on the 30th for New York.

The steamers Circassian and Crescent were off Key West, on the 29th, bound in.

The steamer De Soto had captured six schooners.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, May 5.—Arrived, ship Kate, from Bremen; brig Ocean Traveller, from Bermuda; brig William and Jane, from Sunderland; schooner Colin Campbell, from Grand Turk.

The schooner Amelia, owned in Boston, was totally wrecked on the 7th ult. on Silver Bay. Crew saved.

BOSTON, May 5.—Arrived, barks Sea, from Cardiff, M. B. Sperry, from Cienfuegos, Kleber from Havana; brigs Hinsdell, and Australia, from Cardenas, Tunis, from Gonaives, Edw. Thompson, from St. Croix; schooners Fawn, and Eastern Light, from Gonaives.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, May 5.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat dull and very heavy; red, $1.60@1.65; white, $1.93@1.98. Corn quiet but unchanged. Whisky firm at 46¼ cents.

Stocks irregular: Chicago and Rock Island 94½; Cumberland Coal 24½; Illinois Central Railroad 94; Illinois Central Bonds 93; Michigan Southern 100½; Reading 94. Gold 142½. Treasury 7's 10, 107; Coupon 6s 108.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.—Soon after the battle of Fair Oaks a statement was published in *The Press*, in which, after describing the danger in which the colors of the gallant 104th Pennsylvania Volunteers were placed by the fall of the color-bearers, both of whom were severely wounded, the enemy is evacuating Vicksburg. Perhaps he ought to, by all rules of strategic propriety; but, you know, he has abandoned doing what he ought, and now only evacuates when he is obliged to.

It is believed that Grant has already thrown a portion of his army into Grand Gulf; and proposes moving up on the east bank of Big Black river, to the Vicksburg and Jackson railroad. By doing this he will certainly compel the enemy to come out of his Vicksburg fortifications, and fight him upon equal ground, or to give up the position. Of course the moment Grant strikes, and holds the Jackson railroad at any point, Vicksburg becomes untenable, and the forest problem is solved.

The danger seems to be in delay. A week or a month gives the enemy in which to fortify the new route may completely change the situation. "Ask me for anything but time," was one of Napoleon's greatest utterances. I believe nobody has ever attempted to ruin Grant by calling him a Napoleon; but he has certainly manifested a good deal of plain, prompt common sense, and will hardly be wanting now. He has been sanguine from the outset, of capturing Vicksburg and opening the Mississippi, but insisted that he would not fling his army upon the fortification which proved so fatal to Sherman. May he find the Big Black "a more excellent way."

REPULSE AT GRAND GULF—COL. GRIERSON'S RAID.

CHICAGO, May 5.—A special despatch from Cairo says, the report that the Federal troops occupied Grand Gulf is premature, the rebels having planted their batteries on a hill and repulsed our troops.

The Jackson (Mississippi) *Appeal*, of the 28th ult., in giving an account of the raid of the United States troops under Colonel Grierson, says the raiders tearing up the railroad, he destroyed two bridges, each 150 feet long, and seven culverts. He also burned twenty-eight freight cars, blew up two locomotives, and burned the railroad depôt and two commissary buildings, at Newton. Five miles of telegraph line were destroyed and two trains captured.

FROM VICKSBURG—GEN. SHERMAN AGAIN ATTACKS THE BATTERIES ON THE YAZOO—HEAVY CANNONADING ON THURSDAY—GEN. GRANT ATTACKS GRAND GULF.

CHICAGO, May 5.—A special Cairo despatch states that the steamer Lady Franklin had arrived from Vicksburg, with dates to Thursday night. On that morning Gen. Sherman, with a fleet of transports, accompanied by gunboats, passed up the Yazoo river, and made an attack on the rebel batteries. In the afternoon several transports followed with troops. It was reported that Gen. Sherman landed precisely in the same place he landed when he made the forced march. Cannonading and musketry was distinctly heard at Young's Point on Thursday till long after nightfall.

A gentleman who left New Carthage on Wednesday last, states that Gen. Grant's army had been landed on the Mississippi side, eight miles above Grand Gulf, and our gunboats had been shelling the place for several days.

NEW YORK CITY.

(Special Correspondence of The Press)

NEW YORK, May 5, 1863.

THE ARREST OF VALLANDIGHAM,

as reported by telegraph from the West, occasions a profound sensation in this sensitive community, and affords a topic of conversation which is none the less relishable because it comes at a time when we are all in a fever for news. All loyal men are exultant to hear that the insolent leading traitor of Ohio has at length been compelled to take the first step towards the hempen honors he has so long seemed itching to attain; but there is deep consternation, not to be disguised by noisy bravado, in the ranks of those rowdy political serfs who were so eager to applaud the traitorous utterances of the Western Catiline when he last defiled the rostrum of this city with his presence. If it be true that Vallandigham has indeed been arrested by the soldiers of the United States, the Government has at length struck a blow for its self-respect and dignity which is worth half a dozen victories over the rebels in the field. The men who, through good and through evil report, have sustained the Administration in its great national duty of war from the first; who have sent their sons, brothers, and friends, to fight the battles of the Union, and given their means freely to the unconditional cause of loyalty—these men have good reason to take courage and banish all doubts from their minds, if the ringleaders of all the rebel spies and traitors around our hearthstones is arrested at last! Imagine how the *World*, *Express*, and *Journal of Commerce* will rave, as they feel "the halter draw" in this act of long-delayed but unimpeachable justice. Imagine how it would delight the Woods, and other Vallandigham subordinates, to find it only too good for decency to hope for; and if the storm has not prevented, it is probable that Messrs. Coburn and McCoole are well-banged specimens of ruffianism by this time. About five thousand delightful-looking gentlemen, with such faces as you see most frequently in the "Rogue's Gallery" and around the City Hall, left this place for your city at the 7.30 train last evening, for the purpose of witnessing the delectable spectacle. If they could all be drafted into the army while they are away, the criminal calendar of the next six months would be a glorious improvement upon the last.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS

last evening were worthy of better weather than they had to quicken them. The opera of "Arolido," by Verdi, was given at the Academy of Music, the first time in America, before a regular wet-night audience. Madlle Brignoli, and Signori Mazzoleni and Bellini, both sang and acted with great spirit in the principal *roles*; the audience applauded at proper intervals, but the opera created no marked impression. The new comedy at Wallack's, called "Lost and Won," is a slight story of married life intrigue and courtly jealousies, based upon the rivalry of two magnificently-dressed belles of the Court of Louis XIII. It is, of course, an adaptation. Its merits are all negative; it is not vulgar; it is not too heavy; it is not offensive to the moral senses.

THE "DAILY SEWER."

otherwise known as the particular paper over which Mr. Benjamin Wood presided at the outbreak of the war, and which was excluded from the mails for its blatant treason, is to come to life again on the 18th proximo, under the same editorial direction as before. The Honorable Benjamin Wood is to be consulted, until he shares the fate of his friend Vallandigham.

THE IRON-CLAD "PASSAIC,"

which was pretty well battered in the late demonstration against Charleston, has arrived here for repairs. The iron-clad is now in Atlantic dock undergoing her out, as all the monitor workmen are on a strike at present, and seem determined to permit no work until their demand is allowed. STUYVESANT.

THE CITY.

[FOR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS SEE FOURTH PAGE.]

Help for the Army.

At a meeting of the Committee on Hospital Supplies of the Philadelphia Association of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, held on Tuesday evening, May 5, 1863, the following preamble and resolutions were, on motion of Mr. S. V. Merrick, adopted:

Whereas, the pending severe battle in Virginia will tax the utmost energies of the Sanitary Commission to relieve the sick and wounded soldiers of the army—

Resolved, That the Editors of our city papers be requested to call upon our benevolent citizens to send money immediately to the Treasurer of the Commission, Caleb Cope, Esq., and to send supplies in kind to the Women's Branch Committee, at the Depository, No. 1307 Chestnut street.

CHAS. HARTSHORNE,
Secretary Com. on Hospital Supplies.

THE LATE COL. SPEAR.—Col. George Spear, late of the 61st Pennsylvania Volunteers, who is reported among the killed in the recent fight at Fredericksburg, was a resident of Philadelphia, having resided for a number of years in the lower section of the city. He was about 37 years of age, and before the breaking out of the war was engaged in the lime business. He was an industrious and hard-working man, and much esteemed by all who knew him. At one time he was connected with a military organization in this city known as the Minute Men of '76. He afterwards organized a company known as the Continental Guards. At the time of the firing on Sumpter he commenced to recruit a company for the war, but men were so plenty that a whole regiment was formed and called the 23d Pennsylvania Volunteers, and placed under the command of Col. Spear, who had command of Company A. About this time it was rumored that the rebels were marching on Perryville, when Company A, under Captain Spear, without knapsacks or blankets, marched to the protection of that place. They remained there for a few days, when they were joined by the balance of the regiment. Spear was subsequently elected major of the regiment. At the end of three months the regiment returned to this city, and commenced to recruit for three-years service. The numbers were soon swelled to fifteen hundred men, and placed under the command of Colonel Birney. The regiment, being filled so rapidly, retained its old number, the 23d Pennsylvania Volunteers. Five of the companies were taken from the regiment while at Washington, and consolidated with the 61st Regiment, Colonel Ripley, recruited at Pittsburg, but not complete. Colonel Spear went with the five companies, and held the rank of major. At the battle of Fair Oaks, the Colonel of the 61st was killed, and Spear was selected for the position, which he held at the time of his death. He was engaged in most of the battles during the present war, and, at the Fair Oaks fight, was wounded and taken prisoner. He was a kind and just officer, and much respected and loved by those of his command.

PRESENTATION OF FLAGS TO NEW JERSEY SOLDIERS.—A correspondent of the New Jersey *Advertiser* gives an interesting account of the visit of Governor Parker to the camps of the New Jersey soldiers, recently in camp on the Potomac, on the occasion of presenting the magnificent stand of colors (made to order, at the great military establishment of Messrs. Evans & Hassall, of this city) to the 1st, 2d, and 3d New Jersey Regiments. The Governor was attended by his staff, among whom were Quartermaster General Perrine, Lieutenant Colonel Rafferty, and Major Acton. The command for the day devolved upon Colonel Brown, on account of the illness of General Torbert. After unfurling the colors, the usual salute—presenting of arms, dipping of colors, and rolling of drums—Governor Parker addressed the brigade in a characteristically eloquent and patriotic speech, in which he referred to the gallant services of the New Jersey troops at Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Gaines' Mill, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, Crampton Pass, and Antietam. These colors were presented by Governor Parker on the authority of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, and were received by the colonels of their respective regiments in a becoming manner. After the presentation, the Governor visited each regiment separately, and was most cordially received by officers and men.

PROBABLE HOMICIDE.—A woman, calling herself Ann W. Turney, who says she lives at Cobbs landing, in the Nineteenth ward, was taken to the Southwark Hall last evening by Mr. C. Toms, who resides near Schuylkill Point. She appeared to have been so badly beaten that Lieutenant Hampton sent her to the Pennsylvania Hospital. She was taken to this institution by Officers Fleming and Robinson. The story is, that Mr. Toms found her on League Island, whither she had been taken, as she said, by a man who beat her. After having accomplished his purpose some men approached, and he fled and escaped. The woman was almost insensible when taken in charge by Mr. Toms. It was thought last evening that she could not survive the treatment she had received.

A Prize Fight in Maryland,

IN WHICH TWO PUGILISTS OF NEW YORK, NAMED