THURSDAY, MAY 7, 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 determined, on and after Monday next, to reduce the price of THE PRESS as follows: Daily Paper, \$7 per annum, payable in-

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 Situation. The Republic and the Rebellion are wrestling together on the banks of the Rappahannock; the issue is still uncertain, but everything favors the cause of the Union. This is the meaning of the complicated and bewildering details we print this morning. We seem as men who see the smoke and hear the noise of battle, and, knowing nothing, hope and pray. We feel that beyond those clouds brave men are fighting and dying for us, and this it is that gives us hope and courage. We all understand the movements of General HOOKER during the past week. He crossed the river with a great part of his army, and menaced the rebel position by getting in the rear of Gen. LEE, at Fredericksburg. There were two contests-the fight of Saturday being an undecisive affair; the fight of Sunday, bloody, pertinacious, and successful. Our army having turned the flank of LEE, that general then threw his heaviest columns against us. The narrative of that contest has been told in this newspaper. The effect of these engagements has been, it seems, to compel General HOOKER to remain more

particularly on the defensive at Chancellor-

ville: in other words to mass his forces, and

await the results of co-operating corps elsewhere, before throwing himself on LEE. These co-operating corps seem to have been commanded by General Sedewick and General STONEMAN. The duty of the former commander was the occupation of Fredericksburg, and an active attack upon the right wing of the rebels, in order to amuse Lex and prevent him from overwhelming General HOOKER at Chancellorville. How far that succeeded, we cannot say, although General SEDGWICK has exhibited some of the most splendid fighting of the war. The attack on the heights of St. Marye, in which no troops exhibited more valor and devotion than those of Pennsylvania, recalled the most brilliant achievements of the Peninsular war, and we | Acting Ensign W. H. Bullis has been ordered to felt, in perusing the narrative of this fight. that we were reading the story of another Badajoz. The ultimate success of General SEDGWICK's achievment is not known. It is said that he still holds possession of the heights of St. Marye; it is also said that he has abandoned that position, after a terrible resistance, and moved up the Rappahannock | From Vicksburg-Another Unsuccessful to join General HOOKER. The meaning of this is, that SEDGWICK, having done what he was told to do-in other words, having punished the rebels and prevented them from overwhelming Hooker-crossed the river, and is now supporting the attack

reserve and a division of observation.

The other co-operating corps is that of General STONEMAN. The mission entrusted to this officer was one of peculiar hardship, and requiring the highest qualities of an officer. Commanding the whole cavalry force of the Army of the Potomac, he was directed to proceed down the Rappahannock, cross the river in the rear of the rebel army, and, marching directly towards Gordonsville, occupy that town, and destroy the railroads connecting General LEE with his base of operations. The solicitude with zens of various parts of the State, have been for which General STONEMAN'S movements have been followed show the importance of the task entrusted him. If he destroyed. LEE's communications, that general would | can suggest or money accomplish undone to relieve have no other resource than to fight or starve. Perhaps it is this terrible alternative that has compelled LEE to give HOOKER battle with so much promptitude and so much apparent desperation. The anxiety with which we have awaited news from General STONEMAN is somewhat relieved this morning. A Washington newspaper states that Richmond newspapers to the 5th of May have been obtained, announcing the success of General STONEMAN, and stating that he had committed a great deal of havoc among the enemy's communications, burning all the railroad bridges within five miles of Richmond, and completely performing the task assigned him. This is glorious, and shows that General

tinue his journey among the rebel roads and bridges. Another rumor, that sounds very strange in connection with this announcement of General STONEMAN'S success, is the statement that General Longstreet and General BEAUREGARD had arrived from their Southern commands and reinforced General LEE. If General STONEMAN did his duty, as he is reported to have done, then no rebel army has arrived in the camp of LEE from either Suffolk or Charleston. Even if there have been such reinforcements, it should not discourage us, for we have the same opportunities to reinforce General Hooker. For ourselves, we should be glad to see these rebel armies combine in order that in crushing them we may crush the rebellion.

Hooker has succeeded in compelling

LEE to remain and give battle. We have

another rumor, from a private source, an-

nouncing that STONEMAN was now at the

White House, having suffered severely, but

still in good spirits, and anxious to con-

The announcement that General HEINT-ZELMAN has gone to reinforce the Army of the Potomac, indicates that this is the policy of the Administration. It is the true one. Let every man we can command, every gun we can procure, every element of strength we possess, be thrown into the ramparts of Chancellorville. Let every effort be made to win the great battle now progressing, and it may be that the scene of so many rebel triumphs will be the scene of the rebel

Our Affairs in Parliament.

American affairs have again been discussed in the British Parliament. Lord | character. This time it is Mr. Thomas Baring, PALMERSTON counselled moderation, and Lord Russell declared that application for "reparation," on several accounts, had been made to the United States Government. Lord PALMERSTON stated the be-lief that the United States Government would not seize British ships without due the theatrical presentation of a story which has awakened wide interest, and Miss Western's supe-rior assumption of its principal character, should

that the legal proceedings against her builders and owners would proceed. There was a pretty strong expression of

opinion, in both Houses of Parliament, on the seizure of British vessels in neutral waters and the protection granted by Mr. Adams to a trading vessel bound for Mexico. On the whole, the tone of the speakers was by no means so angry as might have been anticipated. There was an exception in the case of Mr. JOHN ARTHUR ROEBUCK, the modern Thersites,

"Loquacious, loud, and turbulent of tongue," abated; and although paper is still sixty per | who, with considerable power as a speaker, cent. higher than it was a year ago, we have has scarcely any influence in or out of Parliament. When he started in public life, over thirty years ago, it was as an ultraliberal, so much so that during the Papineau rebellion in Canada, he acted as Parliamentvariably in advance; or, 15 cents per week, | ary agent for the disaffected in Upper Canada. Yet, less than two years ago, he violently assailed the Italians for having shaken off the Austrian yoke, maintained Venice ought not to become part of the Kingdom of Italy, and defended the mild Government of the Emperor of Austria. His declaration in the late debate was that we have given England cause enough to go to war with us, and that hostilities should be commenced without delay. As generally has happened, Mr. Roebuck did not find any member willing to echo his opinion. He is

> use of considerable talents. WASHINGTON. Special Despatches to "The Press."

an ill-conditioned, crusty, bad-tempered

man, -a disappointed politician, who must

feel conscious of having made the poorest

WASHINGTON, May 6, 1663 Latest from the Front. A telegram from Falmouth says our wounded are doing well. The rain has proved beneficial. Skirmishing is kept up continually, but the forces are very busy in caring for the wounded, strengthening our position, and preparing for an advanze. Ther has been no serious engagement to day. The rebels have strong outpost and picket-guards, and are constantly engaged in relieving them. This show their desire to keep their force as fresh as possible

The Rebel Prisoners. Since Saturday nearly 3,000 rebel prisoners have been brought to this city. Seven hundred and eighty arrived here at 2 o'clock to day, and were like their predecessors, marched to the Provost Marshal's office under a strong guard. Thence they were consigned to safe quarters. The number is too arge for convenient accommodation. Additional prisoners are to be sent up from the Rappahannock, making in all four thousand and

over certainly in our hands. They present a shabby appearance. The much larger part are dressed in gray, the remainder in brown, and generally with louch hats. Many of them have good substantial poots, while others are nearly barefoot. Not a few instead of blankets, show that they have made an an extensive levy on carpets. The prisoners are nearly all young men. Their appearance in the streets excited much curiosity, but no rude or offensive remarks were made by the spectators. Ambulances were busy both last night and to-day conveying the wounded from the Army of the Poto mac to the several hospitals. Negro Recruiting. Recruiting has been commenced for the colored regiments designed to be raised in this District. A

beginning was made of contrabands—thirty of them responding to the call. Last night there was a public meeting at Asbury (colored) chapel. Speeches were made by white persons, including Col. BING-HAM, of New York, and the result of the effort thus far is the number of 150 names on the roll. Naval Orders. Commander John C. Febiger has been ordered o the command of the iron-clad steamer Osage;

CON and Acting Assistant Paymaster C. J. TODD red to the steamer Stockton. More Rebel Prisoners. Four hundred and fifty rebel prisoners arrived here to-day. Among them there are about fifty offiing several colonels. They mostly belong to the North Carolina and Alabama regiments. Attack on Haines' Bluft. CAIRO, May 6. -The news from Vicksburg is one

day later. The attack on Haines' Bluff was a Our gunboats were repulsed, and the expedition was returning to Young's Point.

It was reported that the gunboat Choctaw was prepared. from Chancellorville. He can act as a considerably damaged in her wheels and turret. being penetrated by a 64-pounder. The casualties are reported at 80 killed and wounded. The steamer Era, on her way up, was attacked by guerillas, with one 12 and one 6-pounder. She was struck seventeen times, but continued her course.

The Duke of Argyle, with a 12-pounder aboard,

soon dispersed the enemy. The Pennsylvania Wounded. HARRISBURG, May 6.—Governor Curtin will start to-day for Washington to see that every arrange-ment is made for the proper reception and care of Rappahannock. warded in that direction lately, and will be judi-ciously distributed. The friends and relatives of

our wounded soldiers. Surgeon General King will join him to-morrow, when both will proceed to the Large quantities of supplies, contributed by citiwounded Pennsylvania soldiers can rest assured that the Governor will leave nothing that humanity Excitement in Ohio.

MR. VALLANDIGHAM BEFORE A COURT MARTIAL-RIOT IN DAYTON—MONTGOMERY COUNTY UNDER MILITARY LAW. CINCINNATI, May 6.—There was much excitemen at Dayton all yesterday over the arrest of Vallandigham, and at dark a crowd of five or six hundred men proceeded to the Journal office and sacked the huilding. They then set fire to it, and burned it to men proceeded to the set fire to it, and succed the building. They then set fire to it, and succed it to the ground.

The fire communicated to the adjoining buildings, and all the property from the south end of Phillips' house to the middle of the square was destroyed.

All the telegraph lines in the city have been cut down, and a bridge on the Xenia Railroad is reported destroyed.

At 10 o'clock, last night, troops arrived from Cincinnati and Columbus, and succeeded in putting down the rioters. At 11½ o'clock, all was quiet.

Telegraphic communication being interrupted, we have no advices as to the condition of affairs this morning.

Cincinnati, May 6.—Mr. Vallandigham was brought before the court martial to-day for trial. He refused to plead to the charges which were read to him, and the court proceeded with the evidence, the publication of which is not allowed.

The charges are based on his Mount Vernon speech. Mr. Vallandigham is at the Burnet House to-night, under a strong guard.

Device and Menteonery county have been placed. speech. Mr. Vallandigham is at the Burnet House to-night, under a strong guard. Dayton and Montgomery county have been placed under martial law.

The total loss by the conflagration at Dayton was \$39,000. The damage otherwise, by the riot, was small. small.
Cincinnari, May 6.—Dayton has been comparatively quietto-day. About thirty ringleaders of last night's riot were arrested without resistance and valend in it.

night's riot were arrested without resistance and placed in jail.

The Empire newspaper has been suppressed, and its editor arrested and brought here. The soldiers removed a swivel from the Empire office, and also took possession of two wagon loads of muskets stored in the Light Guard's armory. Every precaution has been taken to prevent a renewal of the outbreak. The liquor shops have been closed. The damage to the telegraph line has been repaired, and will communicate with the East immediately. How the Censorship of the Press is Con-New York, May 6—A despatch, containing a very short and important digest of the movements of Saturday and Sunday, was kindly furnished by the editor of the New York Times on Monday evening, but its transmission to the Associated Press was suppressed by the military censorship, without any notice of such suppression being given to the agent. On inquiry, the reason assigned is that it was suppressed because it had not been printed in any newspaper.

New York, May 6.—The *Iribune* has a special daspatch from Murfreesboro, dated the 5th, which daspatch from Murireescore, and a says:

"Deserters report that the rebel communications between Vicksburg, Richmond, Charleston, and Tullahoms have been cut. Neither newspapers nor despatches have been received in General Bragg's army from these places for several days. They also say that General Bragg was mortally wounded by General Breckinridge, but this statement is not

ENGLISH PICTORIALS.—We are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. Joseph J. Kromer, 403 Chestnut street, for the leading London pictorials of April 18th. The Illustrated London News, four full-page and givteen other first class wood engravings. Its rival. the Illustrated News of the World, gives fewer wood cuts -its great feature being a supplementary portrait, engraved on steel, of some eminent public

NEW CHESTNUT-STREET THEATRE.-To-night Miss Lucille Western will make her last appearance but two in the popular sensational drama of "East Lynne." Those who have not yet witnessed avail themselves of the brief opportunity which re-

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. GENERAL HOOKER'S POSITION.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENTS IN PROGRESS. Operations of General Stoneman. THE EVACUATION OF FREDERICKSBURG.

Sedgwick Crossing at United States Ford. Special Despatches to The Press. J WASHINGTON, May 6-P. M.

espondents at Falmouth send the fol lowing highly important intelligence from General HOOKER's army this morning: FALMOUTH, May 6-A. M. A heavy column of rebels under General EARLY

attacked the 2d and 6th corps under General SEDGwick, near Fredericksburg, on Monday, and, after an engagement of several hours' duration, drove our forces back and reoccupied the works, which had been partially destroyed by our troops. Appreciating the position in which he was placed, General Seddwick at once determined to recross the Rappahannock by the pontoon bridges below

Yesterday morning, after all of our troops had arrived safely on this side, the rebels got several guns in position, and commenced shelling the pontoon bridges, but did little damage. The pontoons were taken up, and the rebels opened with some twenty-six field pieces from Fredericksburg, and reccupied the city in considerable force. General Hooker was promptly apprised of this movement, and approved of it. He ordered the left wing of his army to advance, and after a spirited

contest carried the field batteries of the rebels on the left, said to contain twenty-six guns, and known as the Washington Artillery. The cannon and most of the cannoniers were captured. General HOOKER telegraphs that he has an admiable position, from which no force of the enemy can dislodge him,

The losses on both sides have been very heavy. The rain of yesterday and to-day will cause a temporary cessation of hostilities, but active operation will be resumed as soon as possible... General SEDGWICK has moved up to United States ford, and is crossing to-day. He will join General Hooker immediately, and proceed to the battle-field with his two corps, which are comparatively fresh, and in good fighting trim. A telegram from headquarters announces the fact

that the entire rebel cavalry force, under General STUART, is concentrated on our right, and it is evidently the design of General LEE to turn that flank of our army and operate on the upper portion of the Rappahannock, but this movement will be promptly checked. We have a rumor from headquarters that General

TONEMAN has gone through with his work success. fully, but not without considerable loss. No trains are running on the railroad from Richmond, and it s believed that General STONEMAN has destroyed that road. It is also reported that General STONE-MAN has opened communication with General KEYES, or spoken a gunboat on the Pamunkey river, but of all this we know nothing positively. The fact that the rebel cavalry is concentrated on our right would indicate the entire success and safety of General STONEMAN'S expedition, There was no important collision yesterday, an will probably be none to-day.

Rebel divisions under Generals EWELL, EARLY, JACKSON, LONGSTREET, and ANDERSON, and the two HILLS, are said to be in front of us, with the cavalry of General STUART on our right. It is believed that the enemy is bringing up reinforcements overland, and he keeps up a splendid front. The rebels are well supplied with ammunition and

food, reports to the contrary notwithstanding. The region now occupied by our army is all ploughed, and most of it planted with wheat. Our army is still in good condition, and General Hooker keeps it well in hand for an immediate and powerful advance. Reinforcements for our army are arriving. Everybody is hopeful, and there seems to be but little

doubt that the fighting here will continue until both armies are exhausted. It is, therefore, a question of strength and determination. General HOOKER is still sanguine and confident of victory. Several of his plans have miscarried, but for this he was fully

Our army lies in the old position about Chancellorville, and our communications with the river are well guarded. WAL. WASHINGTON, May 6. The Evacuation of Falmouth.

The reported evacuation of Falmouth and Acquia Creek has not been ordered, as has been reported, but future operations of our army may render such a movement expedient. No alarm need be engendered by such rumors from this city, as our army is perfectly safe in any event. General HOOKER will not be caught napping, and he intends to keep the enemy busy in front of him. He will not give him time to make any extensive raids. Personal.

Governor Morrill, of Maine, is at Willard's. He will accompany the remains of General BERRY North to-morrow, with several distinguished citizens of Maine. General Morr is also here, severely wounded in the foot. He is doing well, and speaks hopefully Senator Wilkinson, of Minnesota, proceeded to Falmouth this morning, to assist the surgeons in the care of the wounded. Colonel GRIFFIN, of the 18th Mississippi, (acting brigadier general,) attracts considerable attention ere. He was permitted to visit a banking house yesterday, and exchange \$600 in gold for Govern

ment currency. Newspaper Details. The Washington Star of last evening says: We have positive information from General Hooker's army up to yesterday at noon. The Richmond papers of yesterday, the 5th, contain various despatches from Lee's army. One of them claims victories for the rebels on Saturday and Sunday last, when they really effected nothing, (as we know well from a dozen different Union sources,) though losing enormously in killed and wounded, as the Richmond papers admit. This rebel despatch says that on Saturday Lee drove Hooker out of the Little Wilderness back to Chancellorville, and on Sunday drove him from Chancellorville to a position in that immediate vicinity. As the Union accounts of Saturday's engagement, in other columns of to-day's Star, explain, the falling back was on the part of Sigel's late (now Howard's) corps, which behaved so disgrace fully, and was only saved from annihilation by the gallantry of Hooker's original division, under Berry, which checked the enemy's pursuit, and drove him back in turn with great loss So far as Sunday's change of position is con cerned, it was simply a concentration of Hooker's force in a far better position than immediately at fected with small loss to us when compared with the

loss sustained by the rebels in assailing us during the movement. On Monday afternoon the rebels attacked our left-Howard's corps-and after a desperate engagement, were completely repulsed with great loss. Yesterday forenoon they again advanced against us at the same point, but were able to stand the contest but for fifteen minutes, when they again fell back, repulsed with heavy loss. Stoneman's expedition proved a great success, indeed

The Richmond papers of the 5th (yesterday) say that his forces played sad havoc with their railroad at Hanover Junetion and other points; destroying locomotives and o large amount of other valuable property, and all the railroad bridges to within five miles of Richmond. Gen. Sedgwick having duly executed his feint below Fredericksburg, has recrossed the river with his force, and we presume is now doubtless carrying out some other portion of Gen. Hooker's plans. In the Richmond papers mentioned above is a despatch from Gen. Lee to Jeff. Davis, saying that the rebel) General Paxton is killed, Sto

Jackson severely wounded, and Gens. Heth, and A. P. Hill, also badly wounded. Another rebel despatch states that the rebel los n killed and wounded has been very heavy. We may add that it is understood here that the position which General Hooker has occupied since moving a short distance from Chancellorville on Sunday last, is impregnable. He and his whole army were, yesterday morning, in the best spirits, and the sentiment of entire cor fidence in the final result of his admirable strategy and tactic was universal there.

Pennsylvanians Wounded in the Recent Battles. The following list of the wounded in Pennsyl vania regiments is reported from the Washington hospitals. They arrived in Washington on Tuesday:

would not seize British ships without due cause, "and there was reason to believe that the United States prize courts would not act unjustly." Lord Russell went so far as to say, that our claim to seize on the mails on vessels captured by us, "was in a great degree sanctioned by Lord Stowell."

According to Lord Palmerston, British consuls would receive and open suspected mails, and would in honor deliver up any correspondence contrary to good faith." It will be remembered that this has not been done with the mails of the Peterhoff. Is it too late to ask Lord Lyons whether they contained letters for the rebellious South?

The seizure of the Alexandra has been vehemently denounced by Mr. Honspall, member for Liverpool. He denied this war she was not intended for the Emperor of China, for whom, it was facctiously said by Laine and the delivers was legally seized, and asserted that she was not intended for the Confederates. He did not mention whether she was in tended for the Emperor Ochina, for whom, it was facctiously said by Laine and the faction of the animals and the proportional particles, to be performances and factors, and the precipital contained and the manusper of the very extensive and stracticative said of

THE BATTLE ON MONDAY. Hocker Maintains his Position THE BATTLE OF BANKS' FORD.

NOBLE CHARGE OF A VERMONT BRIGADE General Sedgwick Crosses the River and Marches to Join Hooker.

The advices received yesterday afternoon by the Herald are up to Tuesday P. M. from Gen. Sedgwick, and to Monday night from Gen. Hooker. The withdrawal of Hooker's advanced columns beyond Chancellorville Saturday evening, and the protracted and terrific fighting of Sunday, had left his line of battle lying on the edge of the woods three quarters of a mile north of Chancellorville, crossing the main road leading to the United States ford. This line was maintained since, with no important change. Monday was a very quiet day throughout the lines. There was no fighting what ever until late in the afternoon, when Hooker advanced a division of the Fifth Corps to feel the enemy and ascertain his position. The column moved in line of battle across the fields and into the woods in the direction of Fredericksburg. Soon after our skirmishers had entered th woods they met the skirmishers of the enemy, driving them back. Our main body then pushed or

our main position.

A brisk action ensued, lasting half an hour, during which time the musketry fire was nearly equal to that of Sunday. Our batteries also opened on the scertained position of the enemy, and they were soon compelled to fall back, somewhat in disorder. Our troops then returned to the main line and rest ed. We have nothing further from this direction. General Hooker was busy Sunday night and Mon ay entrenching his present line, and was confident of his ability to hold it against any odds the enemy may hurl upon him.
THE NEWS FROM GEN. SEDGWICK. The news from General Sedgwick is less encouraging. After the struggle of Sunday, General Lee detached a large body of his main army to go down and meet General Sedgwick. It is also thought that Longstreet was rapidly getting into his rear at

that time.

and soon found a large body of the enemy drawn up

in formidable double line of battle on a slope facin

the heights to the east of Fredericksburg, which had been partially evacuated by our forces in order to strengthen Sedgwick's column. Those remaining made but a brief resistance, and relinquished the heir guns. Some fighting occurred above Fredericksburg, the particulars of which are not received; but it is suposed to have been an effort to hold the rebels from oving up to reinforce the body engaged agains

Early Monday large masses of rebels appeared or

In this we were unsuccessful. It is generally understood that this force was Longstreet's column, ust arrived from Suffolk.

They interposed no objections to our holding the ossession of Fredericksburg, which we still retain Tuesday A. M.) On Monday General Sedgwick was engaged oughout the entire day, the enemy pressing him at all points, and cutting him up badly. His men were obliged to give way before the overwhelming masses of the enemy constantly, and his discomfi-ture seemed certain, when the gallant Vermont bri-

gade made a noble charge, repulsing the rebels in fine style, and securing the safety of that portion of the army, TERRIBLE SLAUGHTER OF THE ENEMY. The slaughter of the enemy in this action, which occurred in close proximity to Banks' Ford, is re ported without parallel in the history of warfare, onsidering the number of men engaged. Whole brigades of the rebels were literally wiped out; but heir force was so many times greater than that at the command of General Sedgwick that it was impossible that he could hold his position, and he therefore concluded to extricate himself by recross-

This hazardous experiment was attempted and safully carried out between midnight and two o'clock yesterday morning. The enemy held po-sitions with their artillery, raking our bridges, over which Sedgwick was obliged to move his men necessarily creating some confusion in our ranks as the columns moved over, and causing considerable MARCHING TO UNITED STATES FORD. They also pressed hotly upon his rear, when they discovered he was retreating, and harassed him inessantly. But he succeeded in getting his force

over, as above stated, in wonderful good order, and rched immediately in the direction of United States Ford to join the main army under Hooker. Monday, at daybreak, the rebels obtained a posi-tion upon the hills on the south bank of the Rappahannock, scarcely two miles below the United States Ford, and commenced a vigorous shelling of our trains, lying posted on the north side of the river, close to the ford. Several men were injured. by these shells, and one or two killed. Some of the shells entered a hospital on the hank of the river, killing several of the patients. One poor fellow, just reading a letter from home, had a upper portion of his head, killing him instantly, A panic was imminent among our teamsters, and would have been general and disastrous, but for

the stoppage of hostilities by the enemy.

CASUALTIES. The following are among the known casualties in the Union army:

KILLED.—Brigadier Gen. Schimmelpfennig, 11th Corps; Colonel Lee, 6th New Jersey; Lieut. Col. Chapin, 8th New York; Lieut. Colonel Walker, 17th Connecticut; Major Faxon, 36th New York. WOUNDED.—Col. Hayman, 87th N.Y.; Col. Sewell, 5th N. J., slightly; Col. Burling, 6th N. J. slightly; Lt. Col. Norton, 128th New York, badly; Brig. Gen. Whipple; Captain Fry, aid-de-camp to General Sickles, in thigh; Colonel Ross, 21st Connecticut; Col. Potter; Major Higgins, 36th New York; Col. Hecker, 82d Illinois; Col. Noble, 17th Connecticut; Col. Von Vegesack, 20th New York; Ool. Brown, 7th Massachussetts, in thigh, severely; Col. Brown, 36th New York, thee shattered; Colonel Riley, 75th Ohio, and prisoner; Col. Richardson, 25th New York, severely; Colonel Von Gilsa, commanding 1st brigade 1st division, slightly.

CASUALITIES REPORTED IN THE REBEL ARMY.

Major General Stonewall Jackson, wounded in The following are among the known casualties in ARMY.

Major General Stonewall Jackson, wounded in hand, still on duty; Major General D. H. Hill, severely wounded, and taken off the field; Brigadier General Nichols, wounded badly; Brigadier General Mahoney, wounded badly; Brigadier General Ransom, wounded badly.

FURTHER NEWS OF MONDAY'S BATTLE. FURTHER NEWS OF MONDAY'S BATTLE.

Other messengers from headquarters Tuesday morning report as follows at 10 A. M. Tuesday, from the left wing of the army:

The enemy, under Jackson, who had attacked our extreme left Sunday evening, had recovered possession of all the defences back of Fredericksburg, except a few on the right, which were held by the divisions of Brooks, Howe, and Newton.

A lull ensued till late Monday afternoon, varied only by occasional skirmishing on the part of those divisions against the flank of the rebel works, and by the brigade of Col. Hall, Gibbons' division, 2d Corps, which still held the town. They kept up a constant annoyance, which the enemy were afraid to resent by entering the town, as a fire from our artillery on the opposite side of the Rappahannock would have opened upon them.

After an apparent consultation the rebels attacked the right of our wing towards evening, which our men repulsed with vigor. Cheers and yells alternated as our side or that of the enemy gained advantage; but, overwhelmed by numbers, after a stubborn reletance till long after nightfall; our force fell back a short distance, where it still remains, Tuesday morning, in good defensive position. FREDERICKSBURG REGAINED BY THE ENEMY. ENEMY.

The enemy have thus regained Fredericksburg, but cannot hold it as before, our army being on their flank and rear. Their formidable earthworks are available only from attacks in front. The enemy are thought to possess pontoons, and a raid upon our supplies on this side of the river, from the left, was thought possible Monday night, but due precautions were taken.

HEINTZELMAN REINFORGING. Col. Hall, 3d Brigade, 2d Division; 2d Corps, retired his troops from Fredericksburg early on Tuesday morning, taking up both bridges. News from the extreme right is indistinct, but not unsatisfactory. Heintzelman is said to be near at hand with reinforcements from Washington. tory. Heintzelman is said to be near at hand with reinforcements from Washington.

The struggle is gigantic. The killed are by no means thoroughly known, and will not be till regimental returns are made. The hospitals were all moved on Monday, the 5th, from Fredericksburg to this side. No fighting is now (ten A. M.) going on opposite, and little has occurred to day.

FROM SIX TO FIFTEEN THOUSAND PRISONERS TAKEN.

Our correspondent, says the Tribine, writes on Monday night: Monday night:

"Nobody here knows anything, save that Hooker has taken from 6,000 to 15,000 prisoners, has lost heavily—five or six thousand—and is, on the whole, in good position. Evidently, we have the best of them, but we are not out of the woods." (From the Washington Republican of Tuesday egening.
Correspondents who were at Chancellorville last night state that General Hooker has captured over eight thousand prisoners and a large number of guns and rebel standards. Among the guns aptured are ten belonging to the famous Washington Battery are ten belonging to the famous Washington Battery of Louisians.

Yesterday General Hooker accomplished several very important movements, forcing Lee's whole army back more than two miles from the point it occupied, inflicting upon the rebels great loss in killed, wounded, and captured.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH. Rebel Account of the Operations of Ge neral Banks-Loss of the Gunboat Preble-Vicksburg to be Evacuated.

MISSISSIPPI.

THE ATTACK ON GRAND GULF. To General S. Cooper: JACKSON, April 29, 1863. Six gunboats, averaging ten guns each, opened a terrific fire upon our batteries at Grand Gulf, at 7 o'clock A. M., and continued without intermission for six hours and a half, when they withdrew. Se veral boats were apparently damaged, one disabled, and now lying on the Louisiana shore below. General Bowen's chief of artillery. Twelve or fifteen Repairs are now being made, expecting a renewal of the attack to-morrow. Transports loaded with troops are in sight, but inactive. J. C. PEMBERTON, Lieut. Gen. Commanding. FEDERAL MOVEMENT ON MERIDIAN, MO-BILE, &c.—GRIERSON'S RAID. [From the Richmond Examiner, May 1.] JACKSON, April 29 - Despatches from Grenada to

From the Richmond Examiner, May 1.1

JACKSON, April 29 — Despatches from Grenada today represent all quiet in that direction, and along the entire front, from Memphis to Lafayette.

The Memphis, Byhala (1), and four other gunboats, have passed Grand Gulf. One gunboat is below that point, shelling both ways. The firing is heavy, and is heard here distinctly.

The enemy last evening burnt, the Union church on the Natchez and Hazlehurst road. Capt. Cleveland, with 100 men from Col. Wirt Adams' cavalry, has been skirmishing with the enemy some hours. The Yankec force has not been ascertained. They have four pieces of artillery, and are probably making towards Natchez.

The Appeal says that General Smith, commanding at Lagrange, Jackson, Tennessee, Bolivar, and Corinth, will advance 20,000 men to Meridian and Mobile, necessitating the evacuation of Vicksburg.

[From the Richmond Whig, May 2.]

Advices from Grenada state that Curtis' command returned toward Corinth yesterday, from Palo Alto. Grierson is known to be below Jackson.

A soout from Austin, yesterday, says that the Mississippi is twelve feet above low-water mark, and is falling six inches daily. It is impossible for boats to get into Moon Lake until the river rises. A few transports pass up and down daily. Two gucboats and one transport, towing two barges, passed down on the 26th.

SECOND DESPATCH.

Lagrange, Austil 20 —Six guchbats with two SECOND DESPATCH.

night, at nine o'clock. The enemy are on the Louisiana shore below night, at nine o'clock. The enemy are on the Louisians shore below.

Colonel Wirt Adams has met the Yankee cavalry who made the raid near Lafayette, and has driven them towards Brookhaven. The enemy is reported in force at Brookhaven.

a train of troops reached Hazlehurst's from Jackson at one o'clock to-day.

Colonel Adama is hard on the Yankees' trail. Firing was heard this morning near Union Church. From the hest information received here the Yankees are moving towards Natchez.

A private despatch to the Mississippian says that the enemy entered Bokah yesterday, burned the dépôt, tore up the track, and captured several soldiers and one officer. Their course was suddenly changed towards Brookhaven. Our forces are close upon their rear. upon their rear.

The enemy engaged on Tuesday, at Grand Gulf, are massing a large body at Hard Times, on the Louisiana shore, five miles above Grand Gulf.

[A large portion of the despatch being unintelligible, was not transcribed. A portion, anticipated by the official despatch, published yesterday, is also omitted.]

THIRD DESPATCH. THIRD DESTATCH.

JACKSON, May I.—Grierson's Yankees were at the Summit last evening. The circus rider Dan Rice is one of his captures. The Yankees burned a wood shed, but no cotton or private property. They have two hundred negroes mounted on mules. Fighting just below Grand Gulf commenced at 12 o'clock last night. Gen: Tracy is reported killed. Snyder's Bluff was shelled furiously several hours yesterday, but unsuccessfully. Our works are uninjured, and only two or three wounded on our side. Gen. Pemberton went to Vicksburg yesterday. The Yankees report that they have captured Tuscumbia. THE CULE. From the Richmond Whig. May 1.]
LOSS OF THE YANKEE SLOOP-OF-WAR
PREBLE. MOBILE, April 30.—Official information has been received here that the United States sloop-of-war Preble was burned on the 38th inst. off Pensacola. "GEN. BANKS HAS TAKEN ALEXANDRIA."

From the Fichmond Examiner, April 30.]

JACKSON, April, 29.—Passengers who left New Orleans on Thursday, state that the police regulations are more stringent than heretofore. The coffee houses are required to be closed at dark, and citizens are not allowed to go out after nine o'clock P. M. Fresh officers are drilling and arming the negroes rom the coast. Banks has taken Alexandria THE ROUTE FROM OPELOUSAS TO THE RED RIVER OPEN TO BANKS. RED RIVER OPEN TO BANKS.

[From the Jackson Appeal of April 23.]

We have a report to-day that Generl Taylor is above Opelousas and falling back towards Alexandria. This will leave the route from Opelousas to the mouth of Red River, a distance of about seven-ty-five miles, open to Banks, and we shall next expect to hear of his attempting to cross at or near that point. Wherever and whenever the passage of the Mississippi is attempted he will find obstacles not now anticipated.

From Fortress Monroe. FORTRESS MONROE, May 5.—The steamship S. R. Spaulding arrived here this afternoon. She left lilton Head on the 2d, and Beaufort, N. C., yesterlay. She brings no news, but reports all quiet in The United States transport Ericsson arrived here this morning, with two devils in tow. The Nansemond river is cleared of rebel batteries. and opened to navigation. The rebel forces have retreated across the Blackwater. Our forces are in The Raid in Western Virginia.

[From the Richmond Whig, May 2.]
GEN. INBODEN'S EXPLOIT.—The Staunton Vin-GEN. IMBODEN'S EXPLOIT.—The Staunton Vindicator brings us the following confirmation of the favorable news from General Imboden, dated Headquarters, Northwestern Virginia brigade, two miles north of Beverly, April 24. It is worthy of notice that the details of this affair-passed through Richmond three days ago, while we were only enabled to gather a meagre rumor of ton Wednesday:

I attacked the enemy in a strong position on the heights in the rear of Beverly to-day, and defeated and drove him from the town after a stubborn resistance of three hours; pursued him till dark on the Philippi road. I renew the pursuit in the morning. He burned a considerable part of the town, and destroyed his stores, which were very considerable; commissaries alone over \$40,000.

I captured five new army wagons, thirty-odd fine horses and mules, thirty-four new Enfield riffes, a number of good tents, a quantity of grain, a bogus militia major, and a number of prisoners—list not made up yet. I learn I will procure over 1,000 head of fine cattle in this and Barbour county, and large quantities of bacon. quantities of bacon.
It has been raining for four days—roads a perfect CASUALTIES.—A few badly wounded on our side;

none killed. Enemy's loss unknown, as he removed all before he retreated. The people are rejoicing at their deliverance from the oppressor. Enemy's force to-day, two regiment of infantry, a lattery, and two companies of cavalry.
Yours, &c.,
J. D. IMBODEN. List of Provost Marshals.

shals appointed under the law for enrolling and organizing the militia: NEW YORK. 1. Edwin Rose, of Jamaica. 2. S. T. Maddox, of Brooklyn. 3. Stephen P. Gregory, of Brooklyn. 4. J. B. Erhardt, of New York. 6. John Duffy, of New York. 5. John Duffy, of New York.
6. James W. Farr, of New York.
7. Frederick Wagner, of New York.
8. B. F. Mamvre, of New York.
9. Charles E. Jenkins, of New York.
10. M. G. Leonard, of Tarrytown.
11. A. L. Manny, of Newburg.
12. Isaac Platt, of Poughkeepsie.
13. Joehua Tiero, of Kingston.
14. John O. Cole, of Albany.
15. Charles Hughes, of Troy.
16. George Cleadon, of Plattsburg.
17. C. F. Thorndike, of Malone.
18. J. P. Butler, of Schenectady.
19. Samuel Gordon, of Norwich.
10. Frank Emerson, of Watertown.
11. J. Prichardson, of Utica.
12. A. L. Scott, of Chettenango. 2. A. L. Scott, of Chettenango. 24. John N. Knapp, of Auburn. 25. Wm. G. Reamer, of Canandaigua 26. Edward C. Kattell, of Owego.

 M. J. Greene, of Elmira.
 O. H. Palmer, of Rochester.
 Levi F. Brown, of Lockport 30. Gustavus A. Scroggs, of Buffalo. 31. George W. Palmer, of Dunkirk. PENNSYLVANIA. PENNSTLYANIA.

1. W. G. Lehman, of Philadelphia.

2. Edwin Palmer, of Philadelphia.

3. Jacob S. Stretch, of Philadelphia.

4. Davis M. Lane, of Philadelphia.

5. M. Yardley, Frankford.

6. John J. Freedley, Philadelphia.

7. Enos L. Christman, West Chester.

8. Do. do. do. do. Do. do. A. W. Bolineus Chas. M. Manville, Troy. John N. Clemert, Harrisburg. R. M. Henderson.

John N. Clemer,
R. M. Henderson,
R. M. Henderson,
Geo. Rister, Chambersburg.
James D. Campbell, Holidsysburg.
S. W. White, Williamsport.
Hugh S. Campbell, Ridgeway.
David V. Derrickson, Meadville.
B. Coulter, Greensburg.
James A. Herron, Pittsburg.
J. W. Kirker, Allegheny City.
John Cuthbertson, Washington Edwin Wilmer, of Smyrna. 1. Robt. C. Johnson,
2. Jas. B. Coppick,
3. Wm. M. Shipman,
4. James M. Brown,
5. G. Newton Miller. WEST VIRGINIA. (Not appointed.) MAYLAND. (Not appointed.) MASSACHUSETTS.

1. Albert D. Halch.
2. J. W. Hall.
3. Geo. A. Shaw. 3. Geo. A. Snaw.
4. William G. Howe.
5. Daniel H. Johnson, Jr.
6. Horatio G. Herrick.
7. Homer J. Cooke.
8. Samuel V. Stone.
9. D. H. Merrier.
10. James H. Morten. INDIANA. . Blythe Hynes. . J. B. Merriwetl J. B. Merriwether. Simeon Staninfer. J. W. McGuinsten. 5. Isaac Kinly. 3. David Braden. 7. Richard W. Thompson. 8. James Park. 9. W. W. Wallace. MAIN

1. Capt. C. H. Doughty.

2. John S. Baker.

3. A. P. Davis.

4. Elijah Law.

5. Capt. A. D. Bean. NEW HAMPSHIRE.

 John S. Godfrey.
 Anthony Colby.
 Chester Pike. VERMONT. 1. Capt. C. R. Crane, 2. Gilman Henry. 3. Rolla Gleason. RHODE ISLAND. 1. William G. Hamlin. 2. Alfred B. Chadsey. CONNECTICUT. icius C. Goodrich. MICHIGAN. 1. J. T. Newberry.
2. R. C. Dennison, Kalamazoo.
3. Robert J. Barry.
4. Norman Bailey.
5. Charles M. Walker.
6. Randolph Strickland.

OHIO. 1. C. A. Sergeant.
2. Thomas S. Roberts.
3. John Mills.
4. A. C. Duel.
5. Daniel S. Brown.
6. Joseph K. Marlay.
7. James A. Wilcox.
8. William Shupk James A. Wilcox.
William Shunk.
J. J. Steiner.
Charles Kent.
Benjamin F. Correy.
George W. Robey.
John A. Sennet.
James Drake:
Levi Barker.
David McCartney.
John S. Oliver.

19. Lieut. Darius Cardwell WISCONSIN. James N. Tillapagh.
S. J. N. Putnam.
John G. Clark.
E. L. Phillips. MINNESOTA. Charles H. Lee.
 George H. Keith. R. R. Rutledge.
James Thorington.
S. P. Adams.
James Matthews.

 L. O. Brownell.
 Warren H. Curtiss. 1. Alex. R. Banks. OREGON. 1. Julius N. Keeler. NEVADA TERRITORY. 1. Jacob Van Bokkler. DACOTAH TERRITORY. 1. Geo. P. Weildon, COLORADO TERRITORY. 1. John Wanfess.
IDAHO TERRITORY. 1. Byron W. Smith. NEBRASKA TERRITORY. 1. Oscar F. Davis. Arrival of the Steamer Alpha. HALIFAX, May 6.—The Cunard screw steamer Alpha, from Clyde on the 17th, arrived here to-day. She was six days in the ice.

EUROPE. ARRIVAL OF THE AUSTRALASIAN. EXCITING DEBATES IN PARLIAMENT ON AMERICA.

The Cunard steamer Australasian, Capt. Cook, which The Cunard steamer Australasian, Capt. Gook, which sailed from Liverpool at 11 30 on the morning of the 25th, and from Queenstown on the evening of the 25th of April, arrived at New York yesterday.

The Bansa arrived at Southampton on the 23d ult.

The Nova Scotian arrived off Londonderry on the 24th ult., and at Queenstown early on the 25th.

MENT ON AMERICA.

HE THE NOVAMENTAL By the Norwegian we were advised of debates in both Houses of Parliament in regard to the seizure of British vessels by Federal cruisers. The following is a conden-In the House of Lords the Marquis of Clauricarde called attention to the seizure of British vessels in the West

sation of those debates:

In the House of Lords the Marquis of Clauricards called attention to the seizure of British vessens in the West Indies by American cruisers, and more especially to the case of the Dolphin, whist on a legitimate voyage from Liverpool to Nassau. He urged in strong terms that there eas es could not be overloosed as isolated acts. They showed a pre-termined policy on the part of the United States Government, and it must be recollected that they took place under the orders of Admiral Wilses, an official place under the orders of Admiral Wilses, an official place under the orders of Admiral Wilses, an official place under the orders of Admiral Wilses, an official place under the orders of Admiral Wilses, an official place under the orders of Admiral Wilses, an official place under the orders of Admiral Wilses, an official place under the orders of Admiral Wilses, an official place under the orders of Admiral Wilses, and the state with rearrange of the Saa Queen, institud that Government ough cot have withdrawn the mail. Strong reinforcements or ght to be sent to the West India Station with order wight to be sent to the West India Station with order wight to be sent to the West India Station with order wight to be sent to the West India Station with order wight to be sent to the sai ion to protect British interests. It was interest suffering greatly from the arbitrary effects of the Marquis of Clanricarde, which was based, not on official information, but upon flying rumors and exparte reports. It was the duty and proper course for Government to take in such cases, to refer to the law officers of the Crown for their active and opinion as to the character of the acts complained of. They had consulted their legal advisers, who state that, on the prima fact view of the case, there was no ground to justify the seizure of the Dolphin, but that there mivh be facts which afforded reasons for sending her before a prize court. But on two points there was no doubt that, on the prima fact view of the ca

the kind to be supposed: indeed, Mr. Seward had expressly disclaimed any such rights in his instructions to the American officers.

The Earl of Derby strongly complained of the conduct of the Government. It was their duty instead of withdrawing the mails from the kea Queen to have insisted on their being conveyed in her, affording the vessel, at the same time, proper protection from the aggressions of the Federal cruisers.

Earl forey did not think that it was just or reasonable that British vessels trading to neutral ports, and, in so doing, at liberty to carry over contraband of war, show the deprived of any sort of security. At the same the deprived of any sort of security. At the same attached to vessels could not help the inconveniences attached to vessels and the prights allowed to belingerents were not wantonly or agreessively used.

Lord Wodehouse sale from the property of the government of the government of the government of the government could only preserve the vessel or her some questioned by the Federal cruisers; here each to the present temper of the American people, the Government could only preserve the peace by acting firmly whilst they proceeded calmiy, and by not altering one there, Farl Granville urged that the Government had acted.

thers.

Farl Granville urged that the Government had acted prudently and consistently under very delicate circumstances, and deprecated angry discussion on imperfect information. stances, and deprecated angry discussion on imperfect information.
The subject then dropped.
The Bouse of Commons, on the same evening, the development of the Bouse of Commons, on the same evening, the development of the Bouse of Commons, on the same evening, the development of the Bouse of Commons, on the same evening, the West India trade, and to call attention to the conduct of Admiral Wilkes. When the war broke out he, in common with most Englishmen, lelt a great shock, and regretted that men under the most tavorable circumstances were still animated by the worst human passions at the first he was inclined to sympathize with the Month, but their conduct, which was disgrace to civilization, had alienated the feelings of all sensible and the Renew there were degenerate Englishmen who took the part of the Northern States against their country, and when questions arose between America and England. their voices were raised on the side of America. [Cheers and cries of "Oh! Oh!"] He knew their world was glad that what he had said touched the honorable gentlemen opposite. He repeated, that the conduct of the Morthern dis-United States had been such as was lumilising to the people of Bugland, He gave credit to the noble lord at the head of the Government, for his conduct in the Trent affair. King Cotton

successive the hobble lord at the head of the Government, for his conductin the Trent affair. King Gotton has been tried but King Gotton has been tried but King Gotton has been tried; but King Gotton has failed. The Northern States were then called to account, and they truckled to England's demand. The officer who then make him self so notorious was now seizing British ships bound to a neutral port, and it was this conduct which he called upon Government to resent. The American minister in this country was granting permits to English vessels; and why? Because they were carrying arms to be used against England's ally. France. Since then, men calling themselves English mer hants had applied to the American minister for similar permits, but were refused, because they were not carrying arms, for the Moxicans, although trading to the same port. The noble lord at the head of the Government had niche to shown himself alive to the honor and dignity of England; and he would ask if the Government had come to any determination, and if, so, whether they would cymmanicate it to fyarliament? He knew that this delermination might involve war, but he, for one, was prepared for war, in order that English commerce might not be subject to the domination and upstart insolence of Admiral Wilkes. Cheers.]

inshell! He mew that this determination might involve war: but he, for one, was prepared for war, in order that English commerce might not be subject to the domination and upstart insolence of Admiral Wilkes. IChers.]

Lord Palmerston said the House would at once understand, from what had fallen from his Hon. friend that the matter to which his question referred was of the utmost possible importance. All he could say, was that it was receiving due consideration from the Government; but he was not prepared at present to state at what result her Majesty's Government might arrive.

Mr., G. P. Bentinck, at some length, called attention to the correspondence in the Times with respect to the sozure of the Peterhoff, the conveyance of the mails to hexico, and the conduct of the American minister in granling permits for the souveyance of arms for the use of the Mexicans against the French. This conduct ought not to be passed over tacilty, but called for a strong expression of opinion from the Government.

Mr. R. Crawford said that at the proper time he was prepared to go into the case of the Peterhoff; but. after the speece of the baoble Lord at the head of the Government of the language of the Hon. member considering the character of the proper and dangerous, considering the character of the proper and dangerous, considering the character of the former and adaptive the language of the Hon. member considering the character of the member of the sum of the green of such importance without having more authentic information than a newspaper correspondence. He, therefore, moved an amendment for the production of all the official correspondence relating to the matter.

Mr. Rewdignte denounced Mr. Roebuck's language. Mr. Lanyard deprecated a continuance of the discussion, and hoped that the House had confidence enough in the Government to leave the question in their hands. With regard to the conveyance of the mails, the question had not been fairly represented to the merchants, who had requested that a mail agont should be pl

pretation of the law was the same same as that of her Majesty's Government. Lord R. Cecil said that the Solicitor General's explanation would be very satisfactory if it was carried out in practice. What was the use of Mr. Seward making professions one day, if he violated them the next? and sent Admiral Wilkes, an officer notorious for his hatred to England, to a most delicate post. He admired the galant speech of Mr. Roebuck, and it was worthy of an Englishman. fant speech of Mr. House, and Mr. Bernal Osborne sarcastically commented on the Speeches of the two warlike lawyers, Mr. Malins and Mr. Roebuck. He strongly deprecated the discussion. If they went on reviewing American institutions, and inflaming the American mind by speaking on matters on which they were not properly informed, no Government inflaming the American mind by speaking on matters on which they were not properly informed. On Government whatever could avoid a war. He was not a degenerate Englishman, nor a man of the Liberal party; but, as an independent man, he thought he would best preserve the dignity and the respect due to that position by disclaiming the sentiments of the two honorable members for Sheffield, and imploring the House to go on with the proper husiness of the evening with confidence in the noble lord at the head of the Government as a war minister, and not persist in discussions which must lead to mischlevous results.

Alt. Peacock's amendment was then withdrawn.

debate.

The Daily News commends the prudence of the Government in waiting for the completion of the evidence on both sides, and says that after the Ministerial statements which were made the question becomes one of confidence in the Government.

The Morraing Post feels pursuaded that the American or both sides, and says that after the Ministerial statements which were made the question becomes one of confidence in the Government.

The Morning Post feels pursuaded that the American Government will perceive the necessity of moderating its course of action towards neutral traders, if it really does not wish to increase the ill feeling it has, unfortunately for itself, provoked.

The Times says that from the debates the American Government may learn the feeling that their acts have produced among all classes of the English people. It cannot be deried that very great irritation exists.

The Slar bitterly denounces Mr. Roebnek's warlike remarks, and protests against his being takento express any particle of English sentiment outside his own embitiered bosom.

The Shipping Gazette says the Federal Government would do well to consider the proceedings in the British Parliament, and the very strong and decided feeling elicited, especially in the lower House. The language of Mr. Roebnek, unmeasured as it was, would never have elicited the cheers which followed the utterance of every sentence if thesense of indignation produced by the recent reiterated outrages upon British subjects and British property was not heartfelt.

The Globe says: "Circumstances are critical. We cannot but feel that every successive month the war in America continues the danger increases of becoming ultimately involved." The public in this country are arriving at the conclusion that injuries-calling for reparation are in course of infliction on our commerce, and the public in the United States are arriving at a conclusion on account of the Alabama and her sister slips. The reciprocal irritation angure badly for amicable relations." In the House of Lords, on the 24th, Lord Redesdale referred to Mr. Seward's instructions to the naval officers of the United States cruivers, directing that the mails should not be opened when seized on board any ship, but should be either given not to the consul of the vation to which the vessel belonged or sent

esce in it.

The Marquis of Clanricarde hoped the Government would take the matter into their serious consideration.
Lord Chelmsford asked it, there was any truth in the report that four more British vessels had been seized, as stated in the evening papers.

Earl Russeli said that the Government had received information that vessels had been seized in the act of hyeaking the blockade. He wished to explain that, in answer to Lord Lyous, the Beward had written a letter to Mr. Welles, modifying the instructions issued by the latter to the officers of the Federal navy, and it was to this letter he referred. He would, however, consult the law officers of the crown.

The Berl of Hardwicke said that the vacillation shown by the Government would, as a matter of course, he at tributed to fear. He hoped that the becrekary of State would rise in his place, and say that the pretensions of the Federal Government were unjustifiable.

Lord Taunton could not agree in any censure of the Government, which, as long as it pursued the same dignified and pradent course, would, whatever was, the result, he improrted by all classes.

In reply to the Earl of Malmesbury, Earl Russell said that he would endeavor to lay on the table the opinion of the law officers of the crown on Monday.

In the House of Gommons, on they 2tth, Lord A. Churchill asked whether merchant ships, in the prosecution of a voyage setween neutral ports, would be legally justified in definding themselves by the use of arms, from captine by the cruisers of the Federal States?

The Bolici or General said that merchant state, with he esce in it. The Marquis of Clauricarde hoped the Government. legally justined in degree to the rederal states?

The Solici or General said that merchant ships, under the circumstances mentioned, would certainly not be justified in defending themselves from capture, by the use of arms. If any such attempt were made on the part of merchant ships, it would expose them not only to capture but to a just condemnation.

SEIZURE OF THE ALEXANDRA. SELURE OF THE ALEXANDRA.
Mr. Horsfalli called attention to the seizure of the Alexandra, at Liverpool, and said that he wished to point out the case of individual hard-hip to the owners of the vessel, which was being built, by Mr. Miller, a highly respectable ship-builder of fifty year's tanding. He read, a letter from Massra, Sawcut & Co., which stated that the vessel was being on-

Mr. Roebuck Declares Himself for War. THE MINISTERS COUNSEL MODERATION

structed for them as a speculation, and was being fitten with engines which would give her a speed of nine or ten knots, as a passenger vessel, mail boat, or a yacht. He had personally inspected she vessel and could confirm this statement. The owners denied trat the ve sel was being atted out for the Confederates, and be was sure the public would take the word of such a firm against the unknown informants of the Government. He complained of the anomalies that, while field batteries might be supplied to the known against of the Federal Government, the fitting out of an unarmed vessel was prohibited, lest on ressle she might become the property of the Confederates. He read letters from Mr. Peabody, confirming the order of Colonel Fremont, given to the same firm of Messrs. Fawett, Preston, & Co., for a field battery. He further complained of the federals, and protested against the system of espionage established by the Federals. He strongly urged a fair and impartial administration of the law. The Attorney General said the Government though tissel fully instifled in selving the Alexandra on the information they had received, and the proceedings would go on in the rea ular course. He thought it would be difficult to prove that the Irish emigrants were recruits, and pronounced the charges of Mr. Horsfall as most unfair.

The merits of the case of the selving of the Alexandra were generally debated by numerous speakers.

The Sold merits and always acted on its principles when England as the importance of he enforcing of the condens and always acted on its principles when England was at war. He warmly impressed upon Government as it had always acted to wards us, in a spirit not only or gratitude for their conduct, but of good faith an honorable neutrality. He urged that the Alabama, and which it was admitted had escaned in violation of the law, ought to be selzed as the only method of putting an end to those clandestine piracies.

The Solicitor General reiterated his defence of the Government had acted harshly in the The Solicitor General reitersted his defence of the Government in the matter of the Alabama.

Sir Fitzroy Kelly complained that the Government had sacted harshly in the case of the Alexandra. He asked if Government was taking measures to protect the postal services with the ports of the Gulf of Mexico.

Lord Palmerston said that England's commercial interests with Mexico had the best security in the belief that the United'states Government-would not seize them without due cause, and there was no reason to believe that the American prize courts would act unjustly with regard to large of letters, if a merchant vessel was captured on suspicion of belingboncerned in an illegal voyage. By the orders, which Earl Russell had read in another place, the American Government had prescribed what was to be done with them. They were not to be opened, but delivered to the coustl of the country to which the vessel belonged, and he was bound in honor to open them, and give up to the prize courts any correspondence contrary to good faith or of a hostile caracter, but all other letters would be sent to their destination. The

other letters would be sent to their destination. The subject then dropped.

The Datity News remarks that the interest manifested in the House of Commons on Mr. Horsfall's motion is painfully significant, and says that the only reason why the technical proceedings connected with the Alexandra have been deemed a fit subject of discussion must be because the sympathies of so many members of the Bouse of Commons, and so large a number of persons throughout the country, are vehemently interested in the cause of the South.

The British squadron in the Pacific is to be strengthened. ened.

The Army and Navy Gazette suggests that iron-elads should be stationed at British Columbia. The same journal argues that nothing would be so unfavorable to the mainteance of peace between England and America as the capture of Charlesloa.

The steamer Sea Queen is stated to have sailed on the 2^od from Falmouth, for Matumores, without a mail and without having obtained any definite promise of protection.

without having obtained any definite promise of protection.

The London Shipping Gazette points to a bona fide advertisement for a French vessel to load for the West Indies, as a proof that the British flas no louger affords its accustomed security to commerce, and says that French ships are selected because it is understood that the French Government will not tolerate the interference of Federal cruisers.

The House of domnons, on the motion of Lord Palmerston, unanimously voted the sum of £50, 600 for the completion of the memorial crost to the inte Prince Consort. This, added to the public subscription, gives a total sum of £10, 600, which is to be expended in the erection of an Eleanor Cross, on a large scale, near the site of the Great Exhibition of Th.

FRANCE.

Politics unimportant, PRANCE.

Politics unimportant.
Admiral Hamelins' health was improving.
The Bourse on the 2tch was steady; Rentes 69. 40.
ITALY.
The Swiss Government had forwarded a note to Turin, requesting in energetic terms, explanations as to the concentration of Italian troops upon the frontier of the cantons of Grisons and Tessib.

POLAND

cantons of Gisons and Tessib.

POLAND.

The despatches indicate continued activity on the parl of the insurgents. The insurrection had again broken out in Volbvina and Poddlis.

A engasement had taken place at Myszkoro. Severe Ruting and also occurred at Radorn-Ro. It was reported the insurgents had been victorious near Bas. General Berg is said to have demanded 100,000 additional troops.

A general levy had been ordered in the seven provinces bordering upon Poland. Each Government is to furnish 5,000 mg.. 3,000 men.
The British ambassador at St. Petersburg is said to bave received orders to press for a speedy reply to the THE LATEST PER THE AUSTRALASIAN VIA THE LATEST PER THE AUSTRALASIAN VIA QJEENSTOWN?

LONDON, April 26.—The ship Punjanb, from Calcutts, arrived here to-day, She was captured on March 14th in latitude 9, longitude 31 west, by the Alabama, but her cargo being British property, the Punjanb was released after 15 mere and the control of 15 mere and 15 mere that the sympathies of all Europe must concur in settling it

in settling it.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The sales of the week amount to 36,000 bales, including 11,500 bales for speculators and 18,500 for export. The market is firm with a partial advance. The sales of to-day (Friday) are estimated at 5,000 bales, including 2,000 sales to speculators and for export, the market closing quiet but unchanged.

The following are the quotations:

Middlings. Uplands! 24d. 21/2d.
Uplands! 24d 21d.
The stock of Cotton in port is estimated at 365,000 bales, including 46,000 bales of American.
STATE OF TRADE.—The Manchester markets are STATE OF TRADE.—The Manchester markets are quiet but firm.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—The market is firmer, and prices have an upward tendency. Messrs. Richardson & Spence, Bigland, Atbya, & Co., and other authorities, reported Flour firmer, with an upward tendency; prices are 66@13 higher. Wheat firmer and partially advanced 1d@2d; 1rd Western, SiOd@85d; red touthern, 9st 69085d; white Western, 10-4008d; white Southern, 19st 69085d; white Western, 10-4008d; white Southern, 19sd 69085d; white Western, 10-4008d; white Southern, 19sd 69085d; white Mestern, 10-4008d; white Southern, 19sd 6908d; with a slight decline. Pork steady; Bacon active, and advanced 66@1s. Tallow steady at 4186042s.

PRODUCE.—Ashes quiet but steady. Bosin flat. Spirits of Turpertine dull. Sugar firm. Rice quiet but steady. Coffee buoyant. Linseed Cakes still advancing. Petroleum active but closed quiet.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Consols are quoted at 924,@922. The bullion in the Bank of England. has increased £125,00 during the week.

THE LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN. THE LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERFOOD, April 25.—Evening.—The sales of cotton to day are estimated at 4,000 bales, the market closing dull, but unchanged.

Breadstuffs active and firm. Corn is firmer, and 3d. better: Provisions steady; Bacon firm and active. Produce steady.

LONDON, April 25.—Consols 92% @92%; Illinois Central railroad, 46@45 per cent. discount; Erie, 44%. From California. SAN FRANCISCO, May 5.—The cargo per the steamer Oregon for Mexican ports to-day is valued at over \$200,000.

The market is exceedingly dull except the speculative movements in bagging. All suitable descriptions of Burlaps, either here or to arrive within three months, are bought by operators who have advanced their prices 25 per cent. Drills have advanced about 3 cents.

The Central Pacific Railroad Company advertise for proposals for constructing the second section of the first division of the road, being 30 miles, extend-The Central Pacific Kailroad Company advertise for proposals for constructing the second section of the first division of the road, being 30 miles, extending eastward from Auburn, in Placer county.

San Francisco, May 6.—The ship Lotus cleared to-day for New York, with a cargo of wool, hides, and copper ore. There is a slight revival in trade, with a decided disposition of importers to force goods on the market.

At a recent election the voters of Sacramento decided, by a large majority, to lend the credit of the county to the Pacific Railroad to the extent of \$300,000.

The Odd Fellows dedicated their new hall at San The Odd Fellows dedicated their new hall at San Francisco to day. The procession was over a mile long, and moved through the principal streets. J. W. Divinnelle delivered the oration, stating the

number of lodges in California at 114, and member over 6,000. The hall cost nearly \$100,000. The Evening Bulletin Case. HARRISBURG, May 6.—In the Supreme Court, to-day, Judge Read's decision in the Nisi Prius regarding the Evening Bulletin of Philadelphia, was reversed by the court in banc, and the injunction applied for against Mr. James S. Chambers was granted. This decision makes Ferdinand Fetherson, Esq., the publisher of the paper.

The National Typographical Union.
CLEVELAND, May 6—The National Typographical Union adjourned this evening, kaving transacted a great amount of business of interest to the craft. The city of Louisville, Kentucky, was selected as the place of meeting, at the next session, in May, 1864. Isaac D. George was elected chairman of the ex-committee, for the ensuing year. Rittenhouse Square, To the Editor of The Press:

To the Editor of The Press:

Sir: Whatever we Americans undertake to perform, we accomplish effectually. During the past thirty days, some dozen men have been doing nothing in Rittenhouse Square; and I have never seen it done better. I have seen the Pope's paupers excavating in the Forum at Rome, chain-gangs of Hindoos working in the streets of Calcutta, King Bomba's lazzaroni bringing Pompeli back from the past, missionaries farming in the Sandwich Islands, and labor under various other forms, where the will was not apparently with the hands, but it has been reserved for Philadelphia to prove the minimum of work that an able-bodied man can do in ten hours. All the party in the square has distinguished itself, All the party in the square has distinguished itself, but perhaps the palm should be awarded to certain American citizens whose especial delusion is that they are scraping the old bark off the trunks of the they are scraping the old bark off the trunks of the trees.

Various explanations are given me as to the origin of this state of things. They extend from the trifling assertion that there "is no cause," up to the momentous supposition that it "is the result of our peculiar political institutions!" I dare say the cause is a bad one, whatever it is; and meanwhile, you great reformers, the press, have only to mention it to cure the evil, as we all know "virtue is strong and will prevail"—even the virtue of a city commissioner of highways, squares, &c.—and we shall see these works really attended to.

In this connection, does any good man in our city know why worms and bugs are cultivated, in the absence of birds, in our silent, mournful squares! Is it to retain the wretched, useless squirels, that prevent the whole race of feathered songsters from making their nests there? Again, why are the squares closed evenings of summer, against the busy population toiling through the day in the workshops or stores?

I am. sir. yours truly. I am, sir, yours truly, ANNIVERSARY OF THE PENN RELIEF AS-

ANNIVERSARY OF THE PENN RELIEF Association to the naval officers of the United States cruisers, directing that the mails should not be opened when seized on board any ship, but hould be either given up to the consul of the nation to which the vessel belonged or sent to the United at the Government; but that any correspondence found in them would be referred to a prize court to be used in them would be referred to a prize court to be used in the college that the United State Government either claimed the right of opening or using the managers during the past year was read by the secretary, as follows:

The Erik anniversary of this useful insetul insetul institution took place yesterday aftermoon, at the Hall, corner of Broad and Spring Garden streets. The testing at the time. The report of the attendance was large, but many were prevented from being present, undoubtedly, by the storm which was prevailing at the time. The report of the work accomplished by the managers during the past year was read by the secretary, as follows:

The Erik Erik Association to which the vessel belonged or sent to the United State Government what the Barl hand of principal note. The general expression of opinion was favorable to the effects which teem around. We have referred to the storm of Broad and Spring Garden streets.

Hall, corner of Broad and Spring Garden streets.

Hall, corner of Broad and Spring Garden streets.

The Erik Erik Association to the Indicate the Barl hand the works a complished by the secretary, as follows:

Those to indicate that the Barl hand the works aromplished by the managers during the past year was read by the secretary, as follows:

Those to the opening of the infects which teem feects which tee effects which the effects which the fiects which the fiects which the steem from the time. The resport of the will make the pression of opinion was favorable to the of each and eighty-four. The Treasurer's report showed the receipts of the year to have been \$3,785.94, and the expenses \$3,654.40, leaving a small balance of \$134.54.

During the year the members of the association have visited the city hospitals, and by their combined and individual efforts have been instrumental in administering to the wants of large numbers of the sick and wounded found in them. Numerous applications have been received by the managers irom persons who were anxious to act as visitors to these institutions, but the members of this society had done the work thus entrusted to them in a faithful and expeditious manner. The report closed by appealing to a generous community to send to their hail, on Wednesday afternoons, or to any of the managers, during the week, contributions in money or goods, and thus enable the ladies engaged in performing acts of kindness for the sick, wounded, and dying, to prosecute their labors with promptases and efficiency.

At the close of the reading of the report an address was made by a chaplain from the hospital at Falmouth, during which he portrayed, in strong language, the great sufferings of the men in the loss pitals at that place, and the great need of the bestownent of just such gifts as the ladies of this institution had been instrumental in giving to these and similar hospitals in this and with dites. The chaplain's address was ablaced to the inneated of the position, and as a soon the contraction of the propond to his earnest appeal, and to the late of the sides of this institution had been instrumental in giving to these and similar hospitals in this and with the same and similary address was ablaced to the inneated of the propond to his earnest appeal, and to the late of the sides of this institution had been instrumental in giving to the propond to the contract of the propond to his earnest appeal, and to the late of the propond to his earnest appeal, and to the late of the propond to his earnest appeal, and to the late of the propond to his earnest ap

The Academy of Fine Arts. OPENING OF THE SPRING EXHIBITION.

The exhibition at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts commences to-day. The gathering of visit, ors there last evening was not as farge as it would have been under more favorable meteorological ansi-ices. The weather was of a sufficiently unpleasing nature to furnish to the indisposed and femining a mateurs and connoisseurs a perfectly good and see eptable apology for non-attendance. The assertion use, however, both in character and authors one which will be removed. acter and number, way one which will be remembered by every lover of set with no small degree of pleasurableness. The old atandard pictures of the Academy, and the small collection of statuary there, as well as the new pracutings, evoked much criticism and delight. Some of the strictures were severe, and a few even unjust, but the remarks, for he most part, were fair and una suming. The collection of New York pictures was larger than usual. but, as a whole, deserved and won1 the thanks of most who looked at them. The Academy is a field where young artists have the change of winning distinction, and where the old have the choice for maintaining it. One or two pictures there might arrest the attention of not the least unch aritable or most virulent of educated critics. Their case and elegance, their grandeur and their grace, could be felt by these with that nicely and justness and lich the ignorant ignore and the impudent assume.

We were very much impressed with a picture, by

T. Moran, giving a general idea of the scener v of the Susquehanna. It exhibits in an eminent des ree the genius of Mr. Moran, which has already graen him, although a young man, rank among the beat artists of our city. Since his return from Europe, he has thrown more boldness into his conceptions. His pictures in the present exhibition are among the finest he has painted. The most striking contriution of the elder Moran is a marine piece; representing Tilbury Fort, on the Thames, a few miles below London. A portrait of Dr. Coggswell, of the Astor Library, New York, painted by Mr. Hicks, the celebrated portrait painter, is particularly faithful, and expressive. Another small landscape, by ierstadt (No. 60), is an exquisite thing, although the committee have hung it so low that its beauty can only be appreciated by a painful and diligent nspection. The bust of Mr. Claghorn recalls to us he lamented Bartholomew. It was among the last of his works, and gives a sad interest to the gallery of sculpture. In this gallery there is a chubby, pouting, and chastely-conceived head of a child, sur-rounded by a vine wreath, and named the "Infant-Bacchus." We believe it is the work of Mr. A. E. Harnesch.

The pictures by Hamilton attracted much atten-

tion. These are numerous, and as full of errors as they are of merit. One idiosyncrasy determines many of his pictures, and furnishes a clue to them He is good at a sky, and seems to know it. He throws in the red with lavish hand and, it nust be allowed, he tints and mellows the general view very tenderly. The meeting of sky and water is executed with rare delicacy. The soft and sweet unison of tint is more than ordinarily pleasing, and the general attractiveness is immediate and impressive. An Egyptian scene, a picture from the Ancient Mariner, and another smaller production, share the beauties and defects of this one. The scene from the Ancient Mariner is noticeable in a prominent point. The head of the ship is unwieldy. The total effect of the scene is thereby destroyed. He ought to paint it over again, and if he adopts our suggestion, he will. The generality of the conception is true, and well depicted. The wierd beauty of the poem seems to have been appreciated, and feelingly delineated.
A shipwreck, another picture, is very fine. The conception and effect are correspondingly grand.

The picture, by Leutze, representing the landing of Lord Baltimore, awakened much criticism and inquiry. The light coloring, and yet bold style, were in good taste. The Indian and Priest appear to have been delineated and designed with equal deli "The Major General and his Staff," by Bispham, exhibited somewhat of grotesque originality, which "told" very well, but the greyhound was not par-A German scene, by Schaeffer, of the Dusseldorf School, drew attention and remark, and some praise

ticularly good. from those who affect that school. A scene on the Catskill, by Parton, was singularly soft and sweet in tone. A Niagara river view, by Fennimore, was truthful in coloring and correct in plan. It was a fit subject for admiration. Mr. Huntingdon, of New York, furnished the portraits of two ladies. It is no unjust commen o say that these were as true as the ful.
"Moonlight on the River," by T. P. Otter, seemed at first sight too quaint to be perfectly natural. But it soon grew to be so. The moonlight on and in the river was the feature of the piece, and was executed with much delicacy and finish.
A picture by Rothermel, representing Jeannie Deans and Madge Wildfire in the churchyard at Carlisle, elicited some questioning. The group of trees furnished a back ground which was well

colored, and whose whole effect was that of nature.
Madge Wildfire was not grotesque enough, and the face of Jeannie Deans not only lacked proper ex-pression, but, so to us, at least, it seemed, lacked expression altogether. This picture cannot by any neans be termed an unequivocal success. "The Pictured Rocks," a view on Lake Superior was beautiful. It is the production of the brothers T. and E. Moran. The rocks, the sky, and the water, re painted with a truth to nature, and with a seeming unity of feeling, which render the production No. 156 is the portrait of a gentleman distinguished in the literary the profession of the country. It is executed by Mr. C. J. Rosenberg, and very happily succeeds in being the worst possible likeness of the gentleman it is intended to represent. The position is awkward, the figure suggests corpulency and an uneasy habit of life, while the face wants expression and life. It is, altogether, a wretched caricature, and compares very unfavorably with the portrait of the same gentleman at the last exhi-

"Van Buren," by Huntingson, of New York, is strikingly correct. "William Cullen Bryant," by Wenzler, of New York, possesses the same happy advantage. "The Widow," by Wittkamp, is well done. The relations of mother and child have been felt by the artist, and expressed with a correlative power. Some bunches of grapes, by Miss Oakley, are painted with such exquisite truth, that one feels inclined to devour the bursting pulp from the very canvass. A picture, representing a brood of tender chickens. drew forth some of the most just and complimentary riticism uttered during the whole evening. The little creatures were deliciously done scarcely any ther word can describe the effect. These are the handiwork of Miss Mary Smith, a very young lady, and daughter of Mr. Russel Smith. "The Coming Shower," by Gifford; and a "Dog's

Head," by Julien, were worked out with care and truth. "Good News from the War," by W. F. Jones, was totally wretched, and only deserving men tion on that account. The lady looks as tho had a sore throat, and had forgotten to put a flannel round it. She is presumed to be young, and she has double chin, or something that tries to be one. She looks stiff all over, as though preparing for the inflammatory rheumatism. She has no neck, it has all gone down into her arms. Her figure is strained, possessing the grace of neither nature nor art. If the friends of the artist are judicious, he should, by this time, feel mortified at so pains-taking an effort bringing forth so stupid a result. "Santa Claus," by Beard, is a mixture of strength and feebleness. The design seems not unsuitable to the artist's ability; but this ability has not, in this production at least, been exerted to its full extent.
"The March of Silenus, however, by Beard, was wonderfully quaint and original. The drunken old goats, licking their lips, playing tamborines, and mutually grinning, were intensely laughable. Every character in that grotesque and debauched assem-

blage looked as though he would like to be surfeited with the favorite sack of Falstaff, hoofed like a was irresistibly funny and queer, and the thing itself was very good.
"The Golden Wedding," by Lous, perhaps attracted as much attention as any other picture. Without being crowded, the foreground was yet filled with figures. There must have been between forty and fifty in the whole scene. Every detail was admirably attended to. Some astute observers, indeed, complained that at a distance the effect was, is spotted"—whatever that, in their judgment, may mean. The characterization of each face and figure was something to wonder at. The old couple were conceived and pictured with a naturalness which fection. The urchin straddling across the rock, the old crony bending over her crutch, the tenderly-graceful figure of the sweet young girl, the youthful nanhood of him who stands beside and seems to half embrace her, are more than usually pleasant to serntinize. The foliage, the background, the dispo sition of incident and scenery are excellent. Few

alterations could be suggested which would be im A wood and water picture, by Jervis McEntee. was mellow and soft in tint. The way in which the rocks were grouped and piled together betraved a care whose result was naturalness.

In passing through the rooms of the Academy, on an occasion like that of last evening, it is difficult not to be influenced by the beauties as well as the