The Press

SATURDAY, MAY 9, 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, burg-for failing to make the attack vigopayable 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 further reduction.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION. Enrollment in the Militia of Persons of By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, The Congress of the United States, at its last session, enacted a law entitled, "An act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," which was approved on the 3d day of March last;
And whereas it is recited in the said act that there now exists in the United States an insurrection and now exists in the United States an insurrection and rebellion against the authority thereof, and it is, under the Constitution of the United States, the duty of the Government to suppress insurrection and rebellion, to guarantee to each. State a republican form of government, and to preserve the public tranquility;

lic tranquility;
And whereas for these, high purposes a military force is indispersable, to raise and support which all persons ought willingly to contribute;
And whereas, no service can be more praiseworthy and honorable than that which is rendered for the maintenance of the Constitution and the Union, and the consequent preservation of free go-

vernment;
And whereas, for the reasons thus recited, it was enacted by the said statute that all able-bodied male citizens of the United States, and persons of foreign birth who shall have declared on oath their intention to become citizens under and in pursuance o the laws thereof, between the ages of twenty and forty-five years (with certain exceptions not necessary to be mentioned), are declared to constitute the national forces, and shall be liable to perform military duty in the service of the United States when called out by the President for that purpose; MAnd whereas, it is claimed by and in behalf of persons of foreign birth within the ages specified in the said act, who have heretofore declared on oath their intentions to become citizens under, and in pursuance of the laws of the United States, and who have not exercised the right of suffrage, or any other political franchise, under the laws of the United States, or of the States thereof, are not absolutely included by their aforesaid declaration of intention from renouncing their purpose to become citizens, and that on the contrary such persons under the treaties or laws of nations, retain a right to renounce that purpose, and to forego the privileges of citizenship and residence within the United States, under the obligations imposed by the aforesaid act of Congress;

Now therefore, to avoid all misapprehensions concerning the liability of persons concerned to perform the service required by such enactment, and give it full effect, I do hereby order and proclaim to exempt from the operations imposed by the aforesaid act of Congress, any persons of foreign birth become a citizen of the United States under the laws thereof, and who shall be found within the United States at any time during the commencement of the present insurrection and rebellion at days from the date of this proclamation. Nor shall any such plea of alienage be allowed in favor of any such person who has so, as aforesaid, declared his intention to become a citizen of the United right of suffrage or any other political franchise within the United States under the laws thereof or under the laws of any of the several States." In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand,

Done at the city of Washington, this the Sth day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight ndred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-sevent ABRAHAM LINCOLN. By the President-WM. H. SEWARD.

Mr. Schalk on the Recent Battle. We cannot refuse our columns to a gentleman who has written two of the most remarkable books of the time, and whose conclusions—we might more aptly say prophecies-in reference to this war have given him a national reputation. For this reason we print Mr. EMIL SCHALK'S communication to us in reference to the last campaign on the Rappahaunock, although we find ourselves compelled to differ with the distinguished writer, and to protest against the general tone of his reasoning, so far as it affects the eminent gentlemen at the head of our armies. Mr. Schalk is a student and a critic. He has made the science of war the study of his life, and, as might be expected from one whose habits of thought lead him to look upon war as he would upon a game of chess—the white king against the black king, and checkmate in so many moves—he speaks coldly and provokingly of a cause which is as dear to us as our life, and of men whom we honor and esteem. It is hardly within the rangeof true criticism to use bitter adjectives; but that is a question of taste, and concerns none but himself. The burden of his argument is this: General HALLECK made a mistake in planning the campaign. General HOOKER made another mistake in permitting himself to be outgeneraled by LEE. The rebel movement is made to copy one of NA-POLEON'S movements; the Federal movement is compared to that of Jourdan. This is not complimentary; but, if it proves anything, it proves too much. If anybody Rappanensured for the campaign upon the HALLECK. It Was certainly not General Hooker. He had everythingign of General he planned the grand raid of General STONE-MAN; he was allowed to officer his troops as it pleased him; he moved at his own time and in his own way. And yet, if we read Mr. Schalk's criticism carefully, we find that he has no censure for General HOOKER beyond charging him with an accident, which might have happened to NAPO-LEON, and comparing him with a general who, if not as great as Napoleon, was in

We are afraid, too, that in the more material parts of Mr. Schalk's communication-those, indeed, in which we all feel more particularly interested-he is unacquainted with the whole condition of affairs. We have a despatch from the Secretary of War to the Governor of Pennsylvania which has not immediately operated its righteous dims the conclusions of our brilliant correspondent. In the first place, Mr. Schalk | We may be proud of Gen. Stoneman's raid. writes upon the assumption that our whole army has been demoralized or perhaps destroyed. The Secretary of War replies by saying that not one-third of the army was of failure it is a success which, while it might engaged. Now, this is a most important have converted the failure into victory, statement. We see the late battle in a new aspect. It is not an effort of the Army of the Potomac, but merely a part-"not onethird," to repeat our distinguished authority. If the great NAPOLEON had fought MELAS with one-third of his army, he might have exhibited as much valor and strategy as General Hooker, but the Austrian would might as well bid farewell to it as to an old have whipped him as badly as he whipped the Austrians; and Marengo, instead of beginning, would have ended his remarkable career. The reply to this argument might be the inquiry—why was not the whole army engaged? And if there was to be a battle, why were not the armies of HEINT-ZELMAN, DIX, and FOSTER, concentrated on the Rappahannock? The rebels sent every man they could spare-why did not our generals do the same thing? Now, these very questions enable us to make one general reply, which we are sorry Mr. SCHALK has not considered. We are a nation. We must fight this war as a nation. We have a capital. It is on the banks of the Potomac river. Perhaps it is not in a strategic position, but there it is, and we must defend it. The defence of that capital is the great duty of General HALLECK. For this he has planned campaigns, and fought battles; and, although he might have fought them better had he permitted Lee to occupy the capital, and gone himself to the hills and streams, the world would have said the Republic is at an end; the Rebellion is the public is at an end; the Rebellion is the Boston, May 8.—Below, ships Bropero, from Republic, let us throw our influence on the Valparaiso; Joseph Clarke, from Leghorn.

many respects one of the most accomplished

generals of the time.

successful side, and the result would have. been more deplorable than any that the ingenious mind of Mr. Schalk has conceived. So, when great military critics like our correspondent censure General HALLECK, and bad men, who are not military students, but political demagogues, join in that censure, hey forget, or will not see, that there is a grave responsibility devolving upon the General-in-Chief, which is political and national (not military), and which he must meet. This he has met thus far. He has thus far saved the integrity of the nation,

When the rebellion is crushed, his labor will be ended. To return to General Hooker: Mr. SCHALK censures him for dividing his forces and throwing SEDGWICK into Fredericksrous and overwhelming-for permitting himself to be beaten in detail—for sending guard his flanks—and for entrenching himself in front of LEE. Now, all things being even—the roads, the weather, troops, and discipline—we can see no particular reason

and this is all he has been asked to do.

succeeded. We must confess we did not reaches its former price we shall make a like the division of the army. But was it calling the terrors that this word conscripnot a feint attack? and are not feint attacks common? And but for the accident of its ing triumph? and who is the general that has not suffered from accidents? They dot the career of the great NAPOLEON, and darken the end of it. The accident of GROUCHY overwhelmed the mightiest mortal of modern times; and if HOOKER has suffered he has merely met the fate of man. Then, as to the vigorous attack which Mr. SCHALK seems to think was not made, but which the long lists of Federal and rebel wounded and slain certainly deny, we do not think such fighting has been seen on this conti-

nent as that of Saturday and Sunday. The only exception is the panic of the Eleventh Corps, and that again seems to be one of those unaccountable occurrences that, in default of any other explanation, we must attribute to the visitation of God. There is no better general in our armies than General Howard, there are no better men than those who fought under him. And yet they fled from an imaginary danger, as men and armies of men have fled before. Mr. Kinglake gives us an illustration, in his description of

the panic that took place in a brigade of

light guards. In that case, the machines of the English army fled with as much precinitation as the men of the American army. The machines were not re-formed, but the men were. This we take to be the great cause of the failure of General HOOKER. The story about the rain and rivers rising is disproved, by the simple fact that the retreat was ordered before the rain commenced. The criticism upon the cavalry operation is one of the most indefensible points in Mr. SCHALK's communication. We regard it asone of the most masterly achievements of the war, and so it is regarded by the rebels. What use would cavalry have been, except to do precisely what General STONEMAN has so briliantly done? Mr. SCHALK will find that the rebels used no cavalry against us, and for the best of reasons. It was a

Wilderness," and cavalry would have been useless. They were better employed in Richmond. We have, faith in General Hooker, and we must have something more than the arguments of Mr. Schalk to shake that or after the expiration of the period of sixty-five | faith. It is well to hear what he says; for he is an authority we cannot hear without respect. He has told us some things that General HOOKER has not done, or might States, and shall have exercised at any time the | have done better. He could have told us what he has done. He might have taken us back to Falmouth, on the banks of a river filled with dreary and painful memories, to

that vast Army of the Potomac. He might have shown us that army demoralized by many circumstances; the necessary tedium of a soldier's life; the removal of a popular general; the failure to pursue the enemy into the enemy's country. He might have shown us the patience, the skill, the devotion, the sternness, the single-minded bravery with which our general took the remnants of a glorious army, and, welding them together, stamped them with a glory never known before. He might have toldus how that general stood by the Administration with submissive and willing affection, doing nothing that might injure or

betray it. And then, when the days passed from winter to spring, and the earth became hard and acceptable, he might have dwelt upon the genius which that general exhibited when the time came for him to move. We say-and we think that Mr. SCHALK will agree with us-that from the time when General HOOKER moved from Falmouth until the unaccountable panic of the 11th Corps, he exhibited the genius of a great commander. In other words, that as long as there was a field for generalship he was the general. When he was in the hands of the wild, whirling, restless battle, he was a man-a brave and self-possessed man.

NAPOLEON was nothing more. But when the time came to retreat, he was the general again, at d we honor him now for his skill in bringing his troops back, as we honor him for his genius in planning this campaign. Our duty is not to quarrel with General HALLECK or with Gen. HOOKER, or to mourn over what might have been. Let us strike hands, and surround the Administration. Let us respond to the call of the President, and by answering the highest and holiest appeal that a nation in peril can make to her sons—the appeal that the President embodies in the proclamation we print this morning—show ourselves worthy of liberty, and fit to brave every misfortune or calamity of war its salvation may impose

cavalry, in their amends of the national lines of communication, described enthusiasm. STUART has been surpassed, even according to the testimony of his friends, and Stoneman's ride to Richmond may take historic counterplace to STUART's daring and disagreeable visit to Maryland. We read, that the enemy's roads of retreat have been injured in every direction; that thirty miles of the Richmond Railroad have been destroyed, canals cut, trains ruined, and Richmond panic-stricken: for a brave troop of Federal horsemen had even made captures inside of the rebel entrenchments. The aggregate of all this, and more, which we have not detailed, is a great satisfaction to the glory of the national arms, even if it share upon the fortune of the great struggle. What with GRIERSON'S bold adventure in Central Mississippi, it exhibits the capacity of our army to make raids. Upon the heels makes it more a triumph than disaster.

This is the last night of the Arch-street Theatre: for when the curtain falls it wil be surrendered into the hands of masons might as well bid farewell to it, as to an old friend who is going away. Mrs. John DREW, one of the most accomplished managers that ever presided over it, takes a farewell benefit to-night, and hopes to have the honor of her friends' company until the end of the evening. We trust that Mrs. DREW will receive all the honors due to one who has done so well for the amusement of the 'people of Philadelphia.

Public Entertainments. GENERAL TOM THUMB AND WIFE, assisted Commodore Nutt and Minnie Warren, intend fa voring us with a short series of their ever-popula and unique levees, commencing at Concert Hall on Monday next. Three levees will be given each day, and will be interspersed with musical and other at-CHESTNUT-STREET THEATRE.—Mrs. John Wood, the popular and talented comedienne, assisted by a host of talent, will produce the burlesque entitled "The Fair One with the Golden Locks," at the Chestnut-street Theatre on Monday night, and it vill doubtless be as great a success here as it proved in New York. Magnificent costumes, new scenery and appointments in the best style are promise and may be anticipated.

Marine.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, May 8, 1863. As was hinted in my letter of yesterday, when speaking of the late battle at Chancellorville, the President has issued his proclamation, directing the enrolment of the militia forces of the country. This may be regarded as the conscription. It merely recites the law under which the President acts, the necessity for enforcing the law, the "praiseworthy and honorable service" the national forces are asked to perform, and the indispensable want of larger armies. In addition, we have a provision which is evidently suggested by the recent troubles be... tween this Government and other Governments in reference to the enrolment of aliens. The responsibilities of the alien citizen are prescribed, and they will be enforced. Our

own immediate concern is with the conscription. The machinery has been organized, away his cavalry when they were needed to and can at once be put in motion. The necessity for it exists, and to the loyal men a necessity is a command. The quota for all the States will be announced in a few days, as I am informed, and in a few weeks it will be why all these movements should not have taken. It will be a conscription, without the worst features of the conscription. Retion has gathered from France, and Poland and the Southern States, perhaps I should failure would it not have been an overwhelm. | not use it. We have all possible laws and regulations to govern the exercise of this mighty power, so that none may feel its effect, but in the gentlest way. Congress, in the exercise of a humane and considerate spirit, has so ordered that the industry of the country cannot suffer, that the poor shall not want support, that those who are compelled to remain by reason of filial or social claims shall not be taken away. None are asked to serve the country but those whom the country can

> murs at a time like this, with such a cause to follow and such a country to defend, is a coward and a traitor. He does not belong to this Christian land, but should go live with Turks and Infidels. Let this spirit pervade your people. You have now another purpose to stimulate and strengthen. Let every loyal man make it his duty to sustain this new act. Sustain the officers of the law, popularize it, brush away from it the misrepresentations that bad men have hung before the people like offensive things -tell them that since God made the world

he never asked his creatures to embark in a

more glorious cause. And, having done

this, so make it by your intercourse with one another, by your voice and act, by your Loyal Leagues and religious denominations, by every influence that society possesses and controls, that it shall become a patriotic and holy thing. If it is seen in this light I know that the people will welcome it as a duty which only asks at their hands the manhood of their race. Bad men will oppose it, but leave them with the Administration. Sustain the Administration and the Administration will sustain itself. Let us now see, as we have seen so often before, the uprising of that honest sentiment of the people, which never ceases to move and live, and only comes forth to conquer; the wooded country, called, we believe, "The the nation what the soul is to the man, and salt to the earth. Let a grand response be made to the President, and all will be well. His proclamation is a great act. He hurls the nation into the strife, and tells the Republic that until the end we must know nothing but war. So, let us lay aside all manner of plans, and labors, and purposes, and fall into line. Let us cease to dream, and live. Let us take hold of this mighty, bewildering, irrepressible, Titanic Present.

and follow it, and worship it, and strive with it. Let us be soldiers now and henceforth until we are conquerors. There was a time to write, but it is past; a time to talk, and exhort, and to reason, and discuss politics, and make speeches, and nurse constitutional safeguards, and raise bounties, and hold meetings, and wear rosettes, and sing songs, and say, "Brother this is a great cause, go thou and fight; for I have lands, or a feast, or friends, or I am to be married and cannot All such times are over and gone. It is a time to act-for every man to say, " My country must be saved, and I am ordained to be its saviour." Let us have this spirita spirit of fanaticism such as the earth has seen in its most sacred times, when the Truth came forth triumphant out of the agony of war and death. Occasional.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to "The Press." WASHINGTON, May 8, 1663. The Late Battles—Arrival of the Wounded

-The Rebel Loss. Nearly a thousand of our wounded arrived here oday, from Acquia Oreek. They have been distributed among the various hospitals in Washington It is stated that General Dix has telegraphed from Fortress Monroe that on an extra of the Richmond Dispatch of the 6th, which was found on a prisoner, vas a pencil note, endorsed by a surgeon in one of rebel loss was 18,000 in the late battles. The Rebel Prisoners.

Yesterday afternoon 1.172 of the rebel prisoners captured in the late engagement near Chancellor-ville, who were at the Soldiers' Rest, were sent off in a special train to Fort Delaware, under a guard of 417 men of the 14th New Hampshire. There are a small number still remaining at the Rest, among whom are sixty-five who yesterday took the oath of allegiance, and expressed the desire to be allowed to remain within our lines. Of these, eight hail from from Louisiana, nine from Alabama, and six from Virginia. It is thought that many more would have followed their example if it had not been for the ri dicule of their comrades. Of those who still remain at the dépôt, more than one-fourth will take the oath. Capture of Grand Gulf.

The Secretary of the Navy has received the follow-PLAG-SHIP BENTON, BELOW GRAND GULF, MISSISSIPPI, April 29, 1863, Via Memphis, 9 P. M., May 4.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy: I have the honor to inform you that, by an ar angement with General Grant, I attacked the atteries at Grand Gulf this morning, which were very formidable. After a fight of five hours and thirty minutes we silenced the lower batteries, but and strong; and had guns of very heavy calibre. The vessels were units and had guns of very heavy calibre. current. It fired but feebly towards the heavy the vessels all laid by and enfiladed it, while I wen up a short distance to communicate with General Grant, who concluded to land the troops, and march over to a point two miles below Grand Gulf. I sent the Lafayette back to engage the upper battery, which she did, and I drove the persons out of it, as it did not respond after a few fires. At six o'clock P. M. we attacked the batteries again, and, under cover of the fire, all the transports passed by n good condition. The Benton, Tuscumbia, and Pittsburg were much cut up, having twenty-four cilled and fifty-six wounded; but they are all ready for service. We land the army in the morning, on he other side, and march on Vicksburg. DAVID D. PORTER.

Acting Rear Admiral. CAIRO, May 8.—It is stated by passengers who have arrived from below, that a part of General Grant's forces occupied Port Gibson, and that the nain body were advancing on Black River. The rebels who escaped from Grand Gulf were igorously pursued, and many captured. Report says that they spiked most of their guns at Grand Fulf on Sunday night. A tug, while attempting to run by the batteries at Vicksburg with two barges, was destroyed by shot from the rebel batteries. The barges were loaded ales of hay, which caught fire. The reports are

onflicting as to the fate of the crews. General Stoneman's Expedition. PLENDID ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE NATIONAL CA-VALRY—OPERATIONS OF THE HARRIS LIGHT CAVALRY—DARING RAID WITHIN THE ENTRENCH-MENTS OF RICHMOND. quarters of the army this afternoon: YORKTOWN, May 7, 1863. To Major General Halleck: Colonel Kilpatrick, with his regiment, the Harris Light Cavalry, and the rest of the Illinois Twelfth,

nave just arrived at Gloucester Point, opposite this ort. They burned the bridges over the Chickaominy, destroyed three large trains of provision in the rear of Lee's army, drove in the rebel pickets to within two miles of Richmond, and have lost only one lieutenant and thirty men, having captured and paroled upwards of three hundred prisoners. Among the prisoners was an aid of Major General Winder, who was captured with his escort far within enchments outside of Richmond. This cavalry have marched nearly two hundred niles since the 3d of May, and were inside the fortifications of Richmond. On the 4th they burnt all the stores at Aylettes Station, on the Matapony On the 5th they destroyed all the ferries over the Pamunkey and Mattapony, and a large depot of commissary stores near and above the Rappahannock, and came in here in good condition. They ve great credit for what they have done. It

s one of the finest feats of the war RUFUS KING, Brig. General Commanding Post. More Prisoners. There was an arrival of seventy prisoners the norning. They were sent to the guard-house. Returned. The President and Gen. HALLECK returned yes.

terday from their visit to Hooken's army.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

EFFECTS OF THE STORM. CONDITION OF THE ARMY The Losses—The Wounded—Silence of the Rebels, &c. Special Correspondence of The Press, 1

Washington, May 8-P. M. THE RAIN STORM. The rain storm with which we have been visite uring the past week continues, and serves as an effective blockade to all military movements for the resent. The roads are in a horrible condition, but s soon, as we have a few clear days they will be hard enough again for army travel.

RETURN OF THE PRESIDENT. President Lincoln and Gen. Halleck came up from Falmouth last night by a special boat. Both of

these gentlemen expressed themselves satisfied with what Gen. Hooker had done, and they have the most uabounded confidence in the commander of our Army of the Potomac. The President intimated to friend this morning that Gen. Hooker did just what he was sent to do, but circumstances beyond our control contracted his operations to their known WHAT HAS BEEN DONE.

There seems to be a misapprehension in the North of Gen. Hooker's intentions in crossing the Rappahannock last week. Why do they not return to the General's order, congratulating his troops, published last week? In it they will see that the intention was to destroy the forces of the enemy north of the Pamunky, and, failing in this, to do the rebels as much damage as possible. It was not to take Rich-mond or Fredericksburg, or to occupy territory. By a skilful movement General Hooker has forced he enemy to leave his works, and give battle in a open field, where our army was posted in an advantageous position, from which it inflicted the most serious damage to the rebels known during this war, for five days. Enough is known of the loss of the rebels to warrant us in estimating it at over twenty thousand of their very best troops. The prisoners taken form a very small portion of this loss. General Hooker crossed the river to kill rebels, and who will deny him the credit of having erformed his whole duty in this matter admirably GENERAL STONEMAN'S EXPEDITION. The cavalry expedition of General Stoneman has only been partially successful, and the work was well spare. Any man who hesitates or murnot completed in time to be of any great assistance to General Hooker. It will tell on the rebels in future, however. Their stores must soon give out, and they must retreat, or at any rate divide their

> CONDITION OF OUR ARMY. The army is in very good condition, when we consider what it has passed through during the fortnight now closing. It is being recuperated and reorga nized, and will be ready to operate offensively onc more as soon as the weather is settled. The men cannot be induced to believe that the Commander-in Chief has been defeated, because they have seen him carry out his plans and promises, and retreat across swollen and boisterous river in safety. This army is much stronger than is generally supposed, and is furnished with the most approved and destructive weapons of warfare known to the military men of BEHAVIOR OF THE OFFICERS. It is gratifying to know that most of our genera

orces, when General Hooker will pay them another

fficers behaved in a gallant and satisfact ner, but General Hooker has demanded the removal of some for misconduct. He has placed many names on his "roll of honor," and of course tions will follow. NO LEAVES OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

General Hooker will grant no leaves of absence to fficers at present who are able to perform military luty, and no better proof is needed than this that active operations will be resumed at an early day. There are comparatively very few officers in town or going North to-day, except those who have been wounded in the late engagements or are unwell.
OUR WOUNDED DOING WELL. An eminent surgeon who came up from Falmouth his morning, informs me that our wounded men are doing well. The greater portion have received but slight injuries, and will be ready for the field again great, silent, hidden influence, which is to in a few weeks. There will be but few brought to this city until their condition improves. The railroad from Acquia Creek to Falmouth has been washed away in several places by the freshets where embankments were built, but it will be imnediately repaired, and will not cause any serious ample supplies for all needs for some weeks, and no fears may be felt in consequence of this mishap.
GENERALS STOUGHTON AND WILLICH. These officers arrived yesterday, but being very nuch worn out with travel are not communicativ They confirm all the previous reports of the operations of our cavalry, and the excitement in Rich-

THE REBELS VERY QUIET. The latest reports from the Rappahann that the rebels are undemonstrative and are eviently completely be wildered at our recent movements. During yesterday, small bodies of rebel avalry were observed on the south bank, reconnoitring, and placing pickets and outpost guards. FROM THE FRONT. An officer from Gen. Stahl's headquarters says there are no rebels in force south of Gordonsville, and most of the wandering bands of guerillas have GENERAL AVERILL.

The friends of this gallant and energetic officer seem very much aggrieved because of Gen. Hooker's order relieving him from duty with the Army of the Potomac. It is said that Gen. Averill will invite an investigation into his management of the recent ex-pedition toward Gordonsville. He will soon be as igned to duty again in another quarter. CARE OF THE WOUNDED. Delegations of eminent citizens and surgeons from, the Northern States have arrived here to assist in

ained. Governor Curtin is here for this purpose rom our own State, accompanied by Clement B. Barclay, Esq., and George M. Conarroe, Esq., BRINGING OVER THE WOUNDED. Our troops are still engaged to-day in bringing our wounded soldiers across the Rappahannock, and conveying them to the different hospitals. In this duty they are unmolested by the rebels. It is thought hat all will be over the river by to-morrow noon. AN UNFOUNDED RUMOR.

the care of the wounded at Acquia, whither they

proceed as fast as passes and transportation are ob-

A rumor is afloat this morning, that Gen. Hooker is recrossing the Rappahannock, but upon inquiry I learn from official sources that no such movement is in progress. It is true that a large force is on the south bank of the river, bringing in and caring for our wounded men, and this is probably the foundation of the report. FIRE IN THE WOODS. On Sunday last a fire broke out in the dense

woods known as the "Wilderness," in which a few of our own wounded and dead men and a large number of wounded rebels were lying. These are supposed to have been destroyed by the devouring element. The rebels report that the loss of life by this accident was very heavy. THAT RUMOR AGAIN. As I close my letter, the rumor that Gen. Hooker

is again crossing the Rappahannck, is being vigorously circulated, and is believed to be true by some persons holding positions in the War Department, persons holding positions in the War Department, but I think it probable that only a few regiments of troops have recrossed the river or the purpose of covering our surgeons, and their assistants, from attack while performing their merciful duties. No advance can possibly be made for a day or two, by the whole army, although Gen. Mooker will not be idle for a single hour.
NINETY-FIFTH P. V.

The 95th Pennsylvania loses, about one hundred and fifty men, among them Col. F. V. Town, Lieut; Col. Elisha Hall, Capt. Chapmen, Co. C; Lieut. Shaler, Co. F, all killed. Majo Thomas Town is shot in the hip. The wound is rot a fatal one. This is a Philadelphia regiment, and its officers are well known in your city. ANOTHER RULOR. It is reported that the rebels have retreated from our front, a large body of inaniry with cavalry going to reads Gordonsville. I cannot trace this re-

THE WAR-OFFICE DESPATCH. The despatch from Secretary Santon to Governo Curtin is substantially correct, although penned in great haste. This is no blind for the Northern people. General Hooker's army is in good condition, and will be moving against the elemy in less than a fortnight, if we have fair weather GENERAL STONEMAN'S WORK. Gen. Stoneman has certainly done great damage to the enemy in his recent expedition of destruction. All the rebel raids in the history of the rebellion

"pale in their brilliancy" before this, as the play-

bills have it.

Western Virginia. WHEELING, May 8.—The Convention, which met at Parkersburg on the 5th to nominate officers, for the new State of Western Virginia, adjourned yesterday, having nominated for Governor, A. J. Boreman, of Parkersburg; Sec tary of State, J. E. Boyer, of Middletown; Treasurer, Campbell Tarr, of Brooke county; State Auditors, Samuel Crane, of Wheeling, Judge B. L. Berkshire, of Morgantown, William A. Harrison, of Clarksburg, and James H. Brown, of Kanawha; Attorney Genenral, A. B. Caldwell, of Wheeling.

FORTHESS MONROE, May 7.—Propeller Dudley Buck, Captain Smith, arrived this morning from Newbern, N. C. The captain reports that he left Newbern da before yesterday. All was quiet, and there was no thing new in that department. General Foster va at Newbern. One of his aids came on the Duckey Buck with despatches for Washington. When out side the blockade they spoke propeller Genera Banks, from Hilton head, bound to Newbern, Re ported no news.

Major General Dix and staff left Fortress Monroe this forenoon for York river. The Pannsylvania Wounded.

HARRISBURG, May 8 .- Governor Curtin who is

now at Washington, looking after the welfare of the Pennsylvania wounded soldiers, telegraphs to Mr. Slifer, the Secretary of State, that arrangements have been made by General Hooker for the recover of all the wounded, and that they will be returned to us to-day. We are also happy to inform the friends of the wounded soldiers that the Governor has effected an arrangement by means of which all the wounded capable of travelling will be sent to the various hosmitals within our limits, thus enabling their friends to more easily minister to their wants. The Governor expresses himself as perseally satisfied with all the arrangements which had been made for the care of the wounded by the General Government He adds that Stoneman is now known to be safe. Morgan and Wheeler Moving toward Kentucky. LOUISVILLE, May &-It is reported that the rebel-

Mr. Emil Schalk on the Last Operation on the Rappaharmock, and the Causes of its Failure. To the Editor of The Press:

Sin: When battles are fought in which thousands and thousands of brave soldiers are immosated, but which, notwithstanding the great sacrifice, do not obtain an adequate result for the enormous loss of life, is it then not the duty of every friend of a he country to inquire into the cause of the disasters which cover a whole nation with mourning, and which, in its his-tory, remain a dark spot on its glory? The late battle of Fredericksburg and Chancellor-ville, with its hecalombs of human beings, may, like nearly all other lost battles of this war, be traced directly to the mistaker of the generals commanding, and it is but just that the whole country should have a clear insight into those mistakes, for it may be that thus more errors in future will be

right wing was extended as far down as Port Royal, on the Rappahannock; its left wing rested above Fredericksburg, on the same river. This army has only two main lines of retreat. One towards Richond, the other towards Gordonsville. It cannot retreat to the east, or southeast, as such a march would carry it into the Potomee, or York river. Under these circumstances, the natural point of attack is the rebel left wing. If this wing is seriously defeated, and the victory rapidly followed up, the rebel army would be pressed from its two lines of retreat against the southeast; thrown against the rivers, it would be finally obliged to surrender—the same fate which befel the Prussian army after the battle of Jena. Crossing, therefore, above Fredericksburg, at

United States ford, for instance, marching rapidly to Chancellorville, and from there to a point midway between Chancellorville and Guiney, on the rail-road, (or, if the last move be considered too daring, moving straight from Chancellorville against Fredericksburg,) would be the correct stragetical move to obtain the desired result, viz.: the destruction ofthe rebel army. Utmost speed, concentration of force, and utmost daring, would guarantee a complete success. General Hooker arranged his plans of attack as follows: He had seven army corps; of these, three were massed below Fredericksburg, to cross there and make a feint attack on the rebels, two of the

On Sunday, 27th of April, the movement was com-menced; on Monday it was continued, and on Tueslay morning the three corps below Fredericksburg and on Tuesday night and Wednesday morning the four corps above Fredericksburg, made good their On Wednesday and Thursday the main army principal crossing place, making five miles in thirty-

trenchments: Saturday the fighting seriously commenced; Saturday evening, only, as it appears, the two remaining corps arrived from below. Sunday, another attack, and repulse of the main army. Meanwhile, Sedgwick carries the entrenchments behind Fredericksburg. By Sedgwick's movement, two lines of operation are clearly formed, the two Union While all these movements are being carried out, the on a raid, in the rear of the rebel army.

Sedgwick, who the day before had carried the forti cations near Fredericksburg. Sedgwick is beaten, crippled, and scarcely escapes annihilation. After this triple check General Hooker gives up the contest, and recrosses the river. By what we have said above of the position of the

the seven corps, and marched on Wednesday mornin a direction some five to six miles south of Frede ricksburg, they would have been, by Wednesday night, behind the rebel entrenchments. The great decisive battle of the war would proba been fought under very different circumstances from those of Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, where our army was beaten in detail. The idea of a in the most critical moment of his operations

rations of Wurmser and Alviuci, in 1796, in Italy; those of Jourdan, in 1799, at Stokach, and, in quite modern times, on that of the royal Neapolitan army, in 1860, at the Volturno. On the contrary Gen. Lee took a good lesson from the action of Na poleon, the Archduke Charles, and Garibaldi, on those different occasions. Gen. Lee has certainly the ablest generals of the present age It would be wrong to make Gen. Hooker alone re is to be reinforced by 30,000 men from Washington and by 40,000 to 50,000 from Suffolk. Is is not strange

in North Carolina? What have the 30,000 dor vet near Charleston? take the siege of field-works which the rebels after

the country of freedom. I am, sir, yours, very truly,

soldier was wounded. 6th to establish a post at Soda Springs. Arrest for Defrauding the Government.

Counterfeits at Boston.

California,

SAN FRANCISCO, May 8.—Arrived, ship Gasper, from New York.

The ships Derby, George Sand, Migrater, and Black Watch, are sdvertised for Hong Kong.

Sales of American Pig Iron were made to-day at \$45. Sales of 1,300 bbls of crushed Sugar, of California, at 13%;c; 800 dozen Oysters at \$425, Alcohol in tes, and pure Spirits, 45c; Coal Oil, 47%;c; 200 cases of Eastern Lard, 12%;c; 2,000 tons of hard Coal, \$13; 2,000 bbls of Gement at \$2.75; Drills scarce at 22c; Mahogany wood, \$50 per picul. The stock of Rice in market is over twenty million pounds.

PORTLAND, May 8.—The body of Major General Berry arrived here at noon to-day, and is lying in state at City Hall, which is thronged with citizens. The body will be conveyed to the steamer Harvest Moon this ewening, accompanied by a large escort, military and civil. The Harvest Moon leaves for Rockland to-morrow morning. Rickland to morrow morning.

The remains of Gen. Berry were escorted to the steamer by a detachment of soldiers from the 7th Regiment, the Grand Lodge, of Maine (Gen. Berry having been a member of the order,) and a large concourse of citizens. A deputation of citizens from Reskland, headed by Hon. James Fazwell, arrived his afternoon to take charge of the body.

Report of Defeat Sent to England. NEW YORK, May 8.—Report says that Lord Lyons sent a special messenger to England, in the steamer Persia, on Wednesday, with news of Gen. Hooker's The Steamer St. Andrew.

y:
John L Zimmerman, 126
John Boyle, 137
Corp John Ruppert, 28
Robt H Eggrer, 119
Eyvin Alexander, 119
Jacob G triger, 98
Vfank Ott, 28
Sergt W J Thompson, 98
Hemry B Irving, 146
John McElhany, 23
Corp Ang Schnack, 155
W D Nerton, 111
James J, Mallon, 115 Col Sayage, 148
Capt H W Marshal, 125
Lieut A Evans, 125
Capt G H Eastman, 132
A E Bennet, 31
T Morton, 81 o's batter Sergt Jno Greenwood, 109 Bergt Wm Keown, 109 John Oxspring, 109

IXTY-FIRST PENNSYLVANIA, COL. SPEAR.

SIXTY-FIRST PENNSYLVANIA, COL. SPEAR.
ol Spear, killed in charge orp Wm Boltztheiner, K
H Baining, D
apt Ww Ellis, D
sorp I Gray, A
ergt Philip Voulp, B
ergt Asey Ratherton, D
hos Bocker, B
Betz, B
herman Shuitz
ohn Shuitz, B
cong G H Shaunafelt, E
ergt G E Falls, E
crgt Samuel Brady, A

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINTH PENNA.

AID TO IRELAND.—A grand oratorical and

THE CITY

The Thermomete

THE WEATHER.—The following is a

71.0° 30.0 43.95 54.35 47:40 48.57

16 days. Inches. 7.294

| 10west | 29,752 | 30,752 | 39,752 | 39,752 | 10west | 29,752 | 29,252 | 28,834 | 10west | 29,753 | 30,025 | 29,831 | 29,752 | 29,979 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 29,779 | 2

or temperature, but not for altitude. The barome or fount is sixty feet above mean tide in the Dela

EXCITEMENT ON CHESTNUT STREET .-

Three cheers were now given for Mayor Henry and three more for General Hooker.

The crowd began to disperse and gather in small squads, and evidently desired to move. All at once a rush was made in front of the objectionable news-

paper office. A gentleman named George Hankin son came in came in collision with Mr. John Brod

OUR GALLANT DEAD -To morrow after

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the United

Presbyterian Church will meet May 27, and the proceedings will be opened with a sermon by Rev. Joseph T. Cooper, D. D., of this city, moderator.

FOUND DROWNED.—Yesterday morning the body of a man, dressed in the garb of a soldier; was found in the Delaware, at Noble-street wharf

30.135 30.321 30.518 29.260 29.422 28.884

os Miller, D, 93 enville Moyer, F, 93 ohn Noll, A, 93 org David Catillar, A,93 enj Louck, K, 93 ohn Bordner, I, 93 ngustus Arolmal, B, 1 has Bicker, G, 93

Highest temperature ... Lowest ... at 7 A

| — Boggs, K MISCELLANEOUS, 98 | Chas Cougher, F, 112 98 | Geo Ernbolt, F; 93 1, 189 | Henry Burharp, F, 112 102 | Jh H Kollman, A, 93 102 | John Lower, G, 102 103 | Geo Long, G, 121 104 | Geo Long, G, 121 105 | Wm Campbell, 11, 139 106 | Jos Grabam, E, 139 107 | Jos Grabam, E, 139 108 | J H Andedrson, E, 139 109 | A Swinger, F, 102

JJ H Andadrson, E, 139 A Swnnger, F, 102 John Patterson, D, 139 Fathan Kintz, E, 139 Fredsziek Lebrun, E. 98 John Mills, D, 93 G Jazer, M. 102 Jacob Brown, K. 93 Samuel Snyder, F, 139 Christopher Nicholas, D.

Pennsylvanians Wounded.

Looking at the map, it will be seen that the rebel army, in its encampments near Fredericksburg, held a line running from northwest to southeast; its

rebel army, it will be seen that the crossing at Chancellorville by the main force was entirely correct; four corps only, instead of seven, or at least six, was entirely incorrect. Had the army consisted of

eavalry in a moment when a great battle was nearly avalry ought to have formed the utmost right wing

to storm; and who sent Pope with 30,000 men to capture an army which he, with 100,000, could not defeat. It is the same general who, in August last, gave Gen. Burnside the strange order to stay quietly at Fredericksburg with his troops: meanwhile Pope Pope to retreat toward Washington, instead of or which would have prevented the battle at Managas gave the fatal order to Col. Miles to hold Harper's Ferry when the rebels were already in Maryland and when, thereby, Harper's Ferry had lost all im-

Have there not been useless butcheries and failures of operation enough to warrant finally the adoption of sound military plans? Till this is done, we can only hope that fortune will once more smile upon

Utah. SALT LAKE, May 8.—On the 4th of May, Captain Smith, of the 2d California Volunteers, found the Indians fifty miles south of Skull Creek; killed twenty-nine of them, and followed in pursuit. One Ger. Conner, with fifty men, went north on the

Boston, May 8.—Harding's Woolen Factory, at Winoosk, Versiont, was badly damaged by fire on Wednesday night. The loss amounted to \$30,000, which was covered by insurance in Boston.

The Anglo-Saxon's, Passengers.

The following is an additional list of wounded Pennsylvania retiments, received at the Washington hospitals on Thursday: Patrick Devine, 46 W Holdins, 69 Ely Hudson, 57 John Brown, 110

yer. B, 23 obinson, H, 23 k Whitticomb, H, 82 Tyson, E, 82 (Connover, C, 82 y Whalan, C, 82 (Connelly, F, 23

corps, immediately after the crossing, to return and join General Hooker, who, meanwhile, was crossing with the four remaining corps at several fords, some ten to twenty miles above Fredericksburg.

Albert Hawk, B. armics separated by a distance of some twenty miles; the rebels in a central position between them. whole cavalry under General Stoneman is detached

General Lee, without heeding the cavalry in his rear, waits quietly in his entrenchments till the Union movement is fully developed. He easily discerns the feint from the real attack. He throws his whole force against General Hooker, whom he con-fronts on Thursday evening, giving up, meanwhile, his entrenchments near Fredericksburg. Hooker is beaten on Saturday. On Sunday, scarcely is he on the defensive when General Lee, by means of his interior-line forces, marches Sunday night, and throws, on Monday, the mass of his forces against

ATD TO IRELAND.—A grand oratorical and vocal entertainment, under the patronage of the American Emigrants' Friend Society, was announced to take place at eight o'clock last evening, at the Musical Fund Hall. The address was by Samuel L. Schmucker, LL. D., author of the "Southern Rebellion." In every point, this musico-intellectual repast was very far from being unsatisfactory. Both the oratorical and vocal entertainment were of no ordinary degree of interest, and were attended to throughout with very great profit and pleasure. MAY 8, 1862.: MAY 8, 1863. A. M. 12 M. 3 P. M. 6 A. M. 12 M. 3 P. M. 4760....65 44½...48......50 W by N...W by S....W NE.....NE. tatement of the weather at Philadelphia for the nonth of April:

general, who is on the offensive, whose avowed object is the capture or destruction of a whole army, making six miles in thirty-six hours, just on the communications of his enemy, tells his soldiers that the enemy has to run away or to attack him on his own ground, where he will destroy him, has not its parallel in modern times. Another quite as unpardonable mistake is the sending away of the which made Melas lose the battle of Marengo. The in the large wheeling movement which our army performed, and in which the left wing formed the

The above table shows the temperature of the month-to have been about two degrees below the average temperature for twelve years.

The amount of rain was almost twice as much as that which fell last year, and was two inches more than the general average for the month.

The barometric observations have been corrected for temperature, but not for altitude. The barometric observations have been corrected to the control of the General Hooker's operation is modeld on the ope-EXCITEMENT ON CHESTNUT STREET.—
Yesterday afternoon, between 2 and 3 o'clock, a person, said to be a soldier, took offence at something that was on the bulletin-board of a newspaper office on Chestnut atreet, near Fifth. He tore it off, and this brought him in collision with one of the aluchés of the publication office, who was either about to enter or leave the place. A crowd speedily congregated, but no serious collision occurred.

Some folks began to be excited, and our reporter calmly watched the progress of events. It was like a little fire increasing in volume and fierceness rapidly. Several hundred persons, of all classes and conditions, speedily collected, and everybody said the place ought to be torn out. A great deal was said about Copperheads and "traitors," "that Vallandigham ought to be hung," &c. &c.

Mayor Henry made his appearance and counseled the assemblage to disperse. He walked through the crowd, and was received with great cheering. Presently he made the following brief speech:

Fellow-Oltizens: Philadelphia is a loyal city. The people have rights here, under the law, that must and shall be respected.

Three cheers were now given for Mayor Henry, and three more for General Hocker. sponsible for his defeat. We are told that his army

that those troops did not join Hooker before the battle? What is the use of 30,000 idle men in Washington? What the use of those 50,000 on the Blackwater? Why are some 20,000 standing sentry Is there not common sense enough in our great generals to understand that to keep thousands and thousands of men as sentries to prevent blockade runners from coming into Southern ports is ridicutroops, and to crush with this superiority the enemy's main armies, because then the blockade-runners will soon find no more buyers for their contraband expected from a general-in-chief who advanced

nead, and the latter received a slight blow in the face from somebody's hand. It was probably accidental. Almost at the same moment a cane came down upon the head or shoulders of some one near the bulletin-board, and a pane of glass in the door was broken out. The police officers rushed in the crowd, made several arrests, and took the parties to the Central lock-up, from which they were subse quently discharged, as there were no specific charges

crowd, misse several arrests, and took the parties to the Central lock-up, from which they were subsequently discharged, as there were no specific charges preferred against them.

Just as all the excitement had died away the flame was suddenly fanned again, by some one in the office putting up a telegraphic despatch that had just been received. The crowd rushed to see what it was, but no riotous demonstration was made.

A couple of gentlemen called upon the Mayor, and volunteered their opinion as to what he ought to do. He received them with that calm official dignity for which he is proverbial. In reply to them, he said the law afforded protection to the people, and it was his duty to see that it was properly enforced; but at the same time he desired them to distinctly understand that because of that protection afforded by the police authority, his visitors should be careful and say nothing to inflame the public mind.

The two gentlemen seemed disposed to enter into an argument with the Mayor, but his Honor respectfully declined to engage in it. They left. Shortly after this, Mayor Henry proceeded to the newspaper office, and had an interview with Mr. Glossbrenner, the publisher of the paper, and suggested that, as there was some excitement, it was the duty of all citizens to adopt the best measures in their power to aliay it. Mr. Glossbrenner assented to this. Then the Mayor suggested that Mr. G. should assist him in maintaining the peace, by refraining placing anything anything more on the bulletin board at the present time was calculated to continue the excitement, and suggested that Mr. G. should assist him in maintaining the peace, by refraining placing anything else upen the board. Mr. Glossbrenner refused. The Mayor simply remarked that he gave the advice unofficially, and then left the office. The crowder onlined in front of the office until about nine o'clock, whex a strong body of police, under command of Chief Ruggles, cleared the street from Pest Office avenue to Fifth street. At ten o'clock all wa NEWPORT, May 8.—Solomon Kohnstam has been rearrested on the charge of defrauding the Government by over \$100,000. It will be remembered that he purchased certificates and claims on the Subsisance Department to a heavy amount.

Boston, May 3.—Parties were arrested here to-lay for circulating well-executed counterfeit \$20 lotes on the Merchants' Bank of New Haven.

OUR GALLANT DEAD.—To morrow afternoon, at two o'clock, the funeral of Col. H. J. Stainrook, of the 108th Regiment P. V., who was killed at
the recent battle near Fredericksburg, will take
place from the late residence of the deceased, No.
249 North Ninth street. The interment will take
place at Odd Fellows' Cemetery. The gallant colonel, who has given his life in the defence of his country, certainly deserves to be buried with the honors
of war, and it is to be hoped that some of the military officials in this city will take the matter in
hand, and furnish an escort in accordance with the
rank of the deceased. Col. Francis A. Lancaster,
who was killed in battle on Sunday last, was a son
of the late Jacob B. Lancaster, grain merchant of
this city. He served as first lieutenant of the Commonwealth Artillery at Fort Delaware during the
summer months of 1881, and after his return was
made major of the 115th P. V., commanded by Col.
R. E. Patterson. R. E. Patterson.

He was severely wounded in the second battle of Buil Run, last August, and, when only partially recovered, rejoined his regiment last February. Upon the resignation of Colonel P. he was promoted to colonel of the regiment, which post he occupied at the time of his death. He was a lawyer by profession, having studied in the law office of Samuel H. Perkins, Esq., and was admitted to the bar in April, 1861. He was much beloved and respected by all who knew him, and met his death while gloriously leading his regiment into bettle. The Funeral of Gen. Berry.

THE LATE COLONEL SPEAR.—The remains of this gallant officer, who fell while leading the attack on Marye's Hill, on Sunday last, have arrived in this city, and will be placed in Indepenarrived in this city, and will be placed in Independence Hall on Tuesday, in compliance with a request from Councils. The funeral will take place from his residence, Hamilton street, above Eighteenth, on Wednesday afternoon and proceed to Ronaldson's Cemetery. We have not yet learned whether arrangements have been made for a military except, but presume from his long identification with the volunteers of the city and his patriotic bravery culminating in his death, that the custom-sry tribute will be paid to his memory by the volunteers. The Iron. Ship Canada Abandoned.
St. Joins, N. F., May 8.—On the 3d inst., in lat.
47, lon. 43° 3′, the big Attila boarded, the iron ship Canada, which was found abandoned. Her forward somperiment was full of water, and the ship was unmanageable. Two of the boats were gone, and it was supposed that the crew had left in them. FINES AND PENALTIES.—The amount of FIRES AND FENALTIES.—The amount of fines and penalties returned by Mr. Alderman Beitler, for the quarter ending March 31st, 1863, is \$182; that returned by Mr. Alderman Devin, for the month of April, \$20. The return of the Sheriff, John Thompson, Esq., for costs which have been collected for the county of Philadelphia, in the Court of Quarter Sessions, during the December term of 1862, and which were paid to the City Treasurer, April 23d, 1863, amounts to \$121.

PORTLAND, May 8.—The steamer St. Andrewsalls from here for Liverpool and Londonderry to-morrow morning. She takes the place of the Anglo-Saxon, and will carry the mails. Louisville, May &—It is reported that the rebel HALIFAX, May &—The steamship Merlin arrived cavelry under Generals Morgan and Wheeler are at from Newfoundland to-day, with twenty-five of the Livingston, Tenn., and moving towards Kentucky. Anglo-Saxon's first-class passengers.

THE WEATHER.—The weather is a very queer subject to hit upon. It has been employed in epigram and epic, in paraphrase and pun. It has furnished the turning point of drama and melodrama; it has determined the fate of armies, and the destinies of nations. It introduces the small talk of the coquette, and it leads off the monosyllables of the beau. It affects every grade of society, and, perhaps, is the subject of as much speculation to angels as to men. It creates beauty, and promulgates deformity—multiplying sunbeams, and furnishing forth clouds. It renders eyes bright and skies blue—boots muddled, and stockings splashed. The luxurious citizen, "in the dead unhappy night," and when the rain is on the roof, slumbers soundly and securely. The lonely sentinel; the argus-eyed picket-guard; each private; every officer, learn the lesson of fortitude beneath the beatings of the night. Yesterday caused considerable complaint even amongst the most patient. It was a day on which to sit at home and sort old letters, or to lie on the sofa and read sew novels. Twas a day when those who had the opportunity merely droned and dreamed, and when those who had not had not that opportunity kept pace with a dead-and-alive quick-step. The westher, however, with all its imperfections, is a very good sort of thing in its way. One could not get along without it. It fertilizes country farms, and it eleansas the city highways. It makes the boulders book as though they had been washed down by the last edition of Irish angels. THE WEATHER.—The weather is a very Major Isaac C. Bassett Still Lives .-Major Isaac C. Bassett Still Lives.—
The Rev. John A. McKean, who proceeded South
on Thursday, for the purpose of bringing the remains
of Major Isaac C. Bassett, of the \$2d Regiment
Pennsylvania Volunteers, to this his native city for
burial, sent a despatch from Washington, B. C., yeateday afternoon, that the Major was not isliked, nor
even injured in the recent battle. Captais O. B.
Griffith, in writing home to his wife, states, among
other incidents of the battle, that the color-bearers
of the \$2d Regiment were shot down. Major Bassett *astantly picked them up, and shouting out,
"follow me," rusked to the heights of Fredericksburg and planted the colors there. Lieut. Williams,
of the came regiment, in writing a letter to his wife,
says, among other things, that the major of the regiment planted the regimental colors on the rebet
works, the color bearses having been shot down.
This evidence that the Major still lives, distinguished now as now as a hero, will be received with delight by his many friends in the city of Philadelphia. W R Flannigen, F, 23
Lemuel Mbres, 83
Wm Iseminger, H, 82
J'B Deroll, F, 102
Augusta: Skeen, J, 82
Charles Brown, C, 23
Eergus B Dockworth, K, 102
Thos Read, G, 83
Sorgt Furey, Al52
Jas W Steward, B, 82
Corp Thos H Marston, F, 82
Andiew Overtrix, D, 82
Sergt Emanuel Sees, F, 82
Wilson, G, 123
John Lancaster, C, 92
Rami McCall, K, 52
Reed, Kearn, B, 73
Reed, Kearn, B, 73

ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED DIRECT FROM THE BATTLE FIELD.—Yesterday afternoon a larg number of wounded arrived at the Citizens' Volum number of wounded arrived at the Citizens' Voluteer Hospital, where their every want was prompt attended to. Among them are the following of Pen sylvania and New Jersey regiments: sylvania and New Jersey regiments:

Henry Wagner, B, 68 Pa
Christian Schneider, D, 27
Reuben Wagner, II. 133
Sergt Geo Schambyer, B, 130
Corp Theo Frank, D, 74
Wm Fennigen, F, 68
Jaimes Vailbaider, D, 105
J R Schaffer, D, 105
Gras Brownell, C, 114
Corp S P Boyer, C, 114

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE PENNSYLVANIA ANNUAL MEETING OF THE PENNSYLVANIA.
BIBLE SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this society
took place yesterday afternoon, at the Bible House,
corner of Seventh and Walnut streets, when the
following named gentlemen were elected officers of
the society for the present year:
President—Rev. Albert Barnes.
Vice President—Rev. John Chambers, Rt. Rev.
Alonzo Potter, D. D., Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D.,
Rev. E. S. Schneck, D. D., Rev. A. H. Boardman,
D. D., Rev. J. P. Durbin, D. D., Rev. Howard Malcolm, D. D., Rev. John T. Pressley, D. D.
Corresponding Secretary—Joseph Dulles.
Recording Secretary—Joseph Dulles.
Recording Secretary—Rev. Richard Newton, D.D.
Treasurer—John W. Claghorn.
And a Boaid of Managers composed of twentyfour gentlemen. And a Board of Managers composed of twentyfour gentlemen.

The Rev. J. H. Torrance, Secretary, for the eastern
part of the State; and the Rev. J. J. Aikens, of
Pittsburg, for the western.

The Society has done a great and good work for the
soldiers since the war began, and the managers continue to supply the demand made on them for the

"THE FIVE TWENTIES."-The general New York.....

Rill, yesterday, near the Penrose-terry bridge. Mr. Porter was an immate of the West Philadelphia Mr. litary Hospital. He made his appearance on the 16th of December last at the hotel of Mr. Hunter, near the bridge. He appeared to be insane. When last seen he was on the bridge, and before anybody could get to him he sprang into the river, and never came up. It was supposed that he went down into the mud, as the tide was low when he took the fatal less). SECOND-WARD UNION LEAGUE -The Union League of the Second ward has organized by be election of the following officers: President—John W. Lynd. Vice Presidents—A. T. Eavenson, Wm. Wood, Wm.

vice Presidents—A. T. Eavenson, Wm. Wood, ownison, T. Cockrell. Recording Secretary—John W. Frazier, Corresponding Secretary—Wm. H. Ruddiman. Treasurer—John Hendricks. An executive committee of one from each precinct is also appointed. Another League House.—This eve

ting the League House at Thirty-eighth and Mar-cet streets will be opened. If the inauguration eremonies are as pleasing as those similar have een, the affair will be as well attended as it will be FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, May 8, 1863. Third street was quiet to-day, business being active rithout excitement. Gold gopened at 166%, an advance n yesterday's closing figure, but fell slowly and deter-cinately to 1513, when it rallied to 153, at which figure ent securities were not so strongly in demand, low rices offered, but holders generally stiff; 105% bid for ven-thirties and 1881 sixes. Money is in more demand, it the rate to good borrowers is not over 5@5½, while arge amounts are placed at 4. New certificates are sellng at 9914; old at 1011/@102. Quartermasters' youchers are 1@1% discount.
The report from the Government agency of the five-twenties, in this city, is most cheering—one million dollars being converted to-day. The inventor of the telegraph eserves a special notice for an instrument giving quick nd valuable aid to the Government cause, as it enable ne outpouring of distant wealth to be immediately recognized in the commercial centres.

The stock market was dull and prices somewhat it egular. State fives and City sixes were firm at yeste day's figures. Keading sixes, 1886, sold at 106; 110 bid for the 1880s; 114 for 1st Penney' vania morigages; 107½ for 21 do.; 111 for Binn'a sevens; 92½ for North Pennsylva-nia sixes, 111 for the tens; 110 for Sunbury and Erie evens; 106 for Philadelphia and Eris sixes; Camde nd Amboy bonds were steady; Susquehanna Canal onds were in demand at 50@57; Lehigh Navigation ixes sold at 108%; Schnylkill Navigation sixes, 1872, at 01%, 1876s at 71; 84 bid for 1882s.
Reading Railread shares were in demand, and adranced 1/4. Pennsylvania rose 1/4. Little Schuylkill 1/4. North Pennsylvania 🖟 Philadelphia & Erie 🛣 Cata rred. 170% for Camden & Amboy. 59 for Norristown

or the others are unchanged.
St squehanna Canal rose to 11%, closing at 10%. chuylkill Navigation preferred was steady at 22%. Big Mountain Coal sold at 4%. New Creek at 1. The mar et was firm, but inactive at the close, \$38,000 in bonds Drexel & Co. quote: Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government

I for Minehill. Passenger railways are still dull. Race

Vine sold at 12. Ridge avenue at 18%. Quotations

Quartermasters' Vouchers... Demand Notes...... Messrs, M. Schulze & Co., No. 16 South Third stres chester, from New York
London, 60 days' sight...
Do. 3 days'...
Do. 3 days'...
Antwerp, 60 days' sight...
Bremen, 60 days' sight...
Hamburg, 60 days' sight...
Hamburg, 60 days' sight...
Berlin, 60 days' sight...
Amsterdam, 60 days' sight...
Amsterdam, 60 days' sight...
Market inactive. The following is the amount of coal shipped over th Tons. 96, 487 102, 064 Tons. .6,003 .1,341 .4,662 15,577

The inspections of flour and meal in Philadelphia du-ing the week ending May 7, 1863, were as follows:

.......10, 519

been made by capitalists, who will take measures to infire new energy into the management, and to improve
the property.
t The following table shows the principal movements of
the market, as compared with the latest quotation of yesterday evening:

ALLE DEST QUALITE OF LEAS AND COR
FRES, selected with the strictest regard to the taste
of the first families of our city, can at all times b
found at the old Grocery Stand (formerly C.
Mattson's), corner of Arch and Tenth streets. be market, as compared with the lates orday evening: U. S. 68, 1881, reg. ... 105 X U. S. 68, 1881, cou ... 105 X U. S. 68, 1881, cou ... 105 X U. S. 7 3-10 p. c. T. N. 105 X U. S. 1 year Certif gold ... 104 X U. S. 1 year Certif gold ... 103 X Lamerican gold ... 153 X Sannessee 68 ... 60 Th. 106 106% 106% 199 155% 60 52 186 1 9% 86% 104 129

Harlem
Harlem preferred
Mich. Central
Mich. Southern
Mich. So, gcar
Illinois Central scrip
Pittsburg
Galena 110% 35 Of Cold opened at 154, and, on sensation rumors, rose to 156%, its highest point this morning. At the first session the principal sales were at 154%. The price continues to declive, and as we go to press registers, for the mpment, at 152%.

Exchange is quoted at 150, but the transactions are pour rol.

Phila. Stock Exchange Sales, May 8.

CITY ITEMS.

HELP FOR THE SUFFERING HEROES OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK.—Another great emergency has arisen, calling for the prompt action of willing hands and liberal hearts. Thousands have fallen in battle. The wounded must be cared for. Exposure, hardship, marching, and fighting in the drenching. trating other thousands with sickness. How many, as yet, we do not know, but enough to excite out sympathy and liberality. Precisely what their connot yet plain, but this will be promptly ascertaine During the past weeks of rest for our soldiers the Christian Commission has been busy in the work of religious benefits to them. More than thirty dele-

gates have improved the time, and more than 35.000 volumes of the Scriptures and separate portions of the Bible, with many times that number of books, papers, and traots have been distributed amongst them, and hundreds of religious meetings have been held for their benefit.

A new call for their bodily relief and comfort is now made, and must be met. The Commission has sent men and stores, and will send more to meet the emergency, and they look to the friends of the sol-dier for men and money and stores to carry forward

the work.

Let them be sent as soon as possible. Money may be sent to Joseph Patten, Esq., treasurer of the Western Bank, and stores to George H. Stuart, Esq., chairman, No. 13 Bank street, Philadelphia. A POPULAR OLD SHOPPING EMPORIUM. We have in more than one instance taken occasion to speak of the popular old Dry Goods establishment of Messrs. Eyre & Landell, southwest corner of Arch and Fourth streets, as one of the best known and most admirably conducted business establishments in this city. For many years its proprietors have had a great reputation, both among the Friendly portion of our citizens and the community in general, for keeping what may be termed a fresh, current stock of the most desirable goods-both as to qualities and styles—in everything comprehended under the head of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, and for selling at uniform and always remarkably reasonable prices. As Friends' meeting-week is at hand, this store will doubtless present a busy scene during the ensuing week. Not that their stock is VERMONT SOLDIER FOUND DROWNED. by any means confined to the grave styles usually selected by this excellent class of our citizens, (in The body of Charles Porter, a member of the 5th or 10th Vermont Regiment, was found in the Schuyl- fact the very opposite is true, their plain styles forming, no less than their stock, is universally appreciated by straight-forward sort of people. In addi-

> ment is one of the richest and attractive displays ever made in Philadelphia. ROAST LAMB AND SALAD.—We know of no one who is winning more golden opinions, expressed in a practical way by our very first citizens, than Mr. J. W. Price, proprietor of the popular Dining Saloon, southwest corner of Fourth and Chestnut streets. The almost constant changes and improvements which he is making in his Saloons, for the comfort and convenience of his natrons, are a credit to Price's enterprise and liberality, and are meeting a handsome reward in the fvorable com-ments of the hundreds who daily visit his establishment. For some days past, Price's tables (which are usually made doubly inviting by green and floral lecorations), have grouned under all the choices and most savory dishes of the season, prominent among which we may mention his roast lamb prepared salads, asparagus, peas, A No. 1 bread and butter, (a most important feature to a cultivated taste,) and everything else in the meat and vegetable

> tion to the elegant assortment of silks and dress

goods now offered by this firm, their Shawl depart-

sire. Dining at Price's-our word for it-is the next best thing to dining at home. A DESIRABLE RELIEF.—While many eriously interfered with by the inclement weather of the week, it is a fact that to the great Photographic establishment of Messrs. Broadbent & Co., he interference has been a desirable relief, as it has nabled them to execute a number of important matters, which they have been obliged to defer, in onsequence of a flood of applicants for pictures. They have, nevertheless, taken quite a number of pictures during the present week, and their corps of rtists, headed by M. Wenderoth—the leading gen n his line-have been actively engaged in finishing the various styles and sizes of their exquisite pic

ine that the most refined epicure could possibly de

FINE CONFECTIONS AND CHOICE FRUITS Confectioner, Ninth and Chestnut+streets, has now ready his delicious Spring preperations, made from the purest materials, and when desired, put up in beautiful boxes. His choice fresh and American Mixtures, Chocolate preparations, Roasted Almonds, Caromels, Bonbons, and fine candles of every description, as also his tempting hot-house and topical fruits, for invalids and others, are unequalled by any ther house in the Union. AN IMPORTANT DOMESTIC INSTITUTION. -We know of no single one establishment in this

city in which so large a proportion of our people, especially women and children, are substantially inerested as the celebrated Confectionery establishment of Mesers. E. G. Whitman & Co., Chestnut treet, below Fourth, next door to Adams & Co.'s Express. They have this season surpassed themselves in the richness, delicacy, flavor, and exquisit beauty of their productions. Indeed, we can ima gine nothing more admirably adapted to insure a hearty welcome-home to father, husband, or brother, than one of E. G. W. & Co.'s ornamental boxes illed with these delicious and wholesome edibles THE LATE RAINS .- The large quantity of ain which has fallen within the last few days is attributed by some scientific people to the recent large consumption of gunpowder on the banks of the Rappahannock. That the rain has for the time being placed a veto upon active operations in that vicini annot be doubted; and it has effectually interrup the operations of the farmers in the peaceful wo of planting. Nevertheless, the rain has had its mis-tion, and the depression of the temperature which attended it, we may state, has induced a very per-sistent movement on the part of our citizens upon the surerior Coal sold by Mr. W. W. Alter, at his amous yard, Poplar street, above Ninth.

THE ART OF DRESSING WELL.-There are few gentlemen so indifferent to the tastes and opinions of others as not to be pleased, rather than otherwise, with favorable comments upon their dress. Indeed, an ill-dressed man from choice shows an unequiable defect of character. But we promose an unenviable defect of character. But we propose to disclose the art of dressing well, which consists in this: Go to a tailoring establishment where the employ first-class talent, and where they have th honesty and pride to serve every one of their patrons as if they were determined to make him a per nanent customer. Such an establishment, precisel Son, the large first-class Clothiers, No. 625 Ches treet, under Jayne's Hall. FINE CARTES DE VISITE.-Mr. F. A. O Knipe, the rising young Photographer, No. 9 Arch street, above Ninth, is making for himself

wide reputation for making plain, untouched phot graph pictures. His success in the larger size pho tographs especially, has very justly attracted muc-attention, and from a number of specimens recently taken by him in the carte de visite size, he is no les certain to establish his fame in this department als He is one of the comparatively few artists engage in this business, who are thoroughly masters of th scientific principles involved in the several processes necessary to produce a good picture by th Charles Oakford & Sons, under the Continental, hav constantly in store a magnificent stock of Sword

equip army and navy officers. THE BEST QUALITY OF TEAS AND COR IF YOU ARE ABOUT ORDERING A NEW ; or SHIRTS, take our advice and get ther a George Grant, 610 Chestnut street, where you w get the genuine Taggart fit. We speak e perime ally in saying that this is the most comfortable a best-fitting Shirt of the age. GENTLEMEN'S SPRING HATS .-The fin assortment in the city at Oakford & Sons', under MESSES. WOOD & CAP, 7, 725 Chestr

street, now display a superb live of Fine Lace, Ora and Chip Bonnets, for sur fner wear, to which invite the special attention of our lady readers. BEDS AND BEDD ING, Spring, Hair, a Husk Mattresses, of pu fe materials, made by the ve best workmen. Also fold beds fumigated and me over equal to new, At W. Henry Patten's West-E Upholstery store, 1408 Chestnut street. WINDOW'S HADES.—Browns, Gilt, Fresch Gothic, Land scapes, Interiors, Finton Abbeys, a the very per uliar Chocolates, now so very fashic able, and only to be had at W. Henry Patten's, I. Chestar t street

V CRANDAH AWNINGS .- Those cool Bit's Summer Shades made to order at W. He Patten's new West-End Upholstery store, 1403 Cho aut street,