THE PRESS. PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED). BY JOHN W. FORNEY. OFFICE, No. 111 SOUTH FOURTH STREET. THE DAILY PRESS,

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We invite the attention of the RETAIL TRADE to FOREIGN DRESS GOODS AND SHAWLS, which we will sell at the very lowest market price. We pay especial attention to the large Auction Sales

and Buyers can find Goods in our Store, at much less than cost of Importation, and as cheap as they can be T. R. DAWSON. J. G. BOMGARDNER. O. BRANSON. M. L. HALLOWELL & CO.,

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1863. SPRING 1863. DRY GOODS.

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DRY GOODS. NO. 435 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA. The attention of the TRADE is invited to their large

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS. Among which are choice brands of Sheeting and Shirting Muslins,

Madder Prints. De Laines,

Ginghams, Lawns, and NEWEST STYLES DRESS GOODS. MEN'S WEAR IN GREAT VARIETY.

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No. 45 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, MEN AND BOYS' WEAR.

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SPRING GOODS, COMPRISING GLOVES, &c. WHITE GOODS, LINENS, FURNISHING GOODS, EM-BROIDERIES, AND LACES.

SPRING. 1863.

JOHNES, BERRY, & CO. (Successors to Abbott, Johnes, & Co.) SO. 537 MARKET, and 534 COMMERCE Streets. IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

FANOY DRY GOODS, Mays now open a LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK

DRESS GOODS, Adapted to the Season. Also, a Full Assortment in WHITE GOODS, RIBBONS, GLOVES,

SHAWLS, &c., Which they offer to the trade at the LOWEST PRICES.

OASH BUYERS Are particularly invited to examine our Stock. fel3-tf CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS.

GLEN ECHO MILLS. GERMANTOWN, PA. M'CALLUM & CO., MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS, AND DEALERS,

509 CHESTNUT STREET, OARPETINGS

We have now on hand an extensive stock of CARPET ZEGS, of our own and other makes, to which we call the attention of each and short-time buyers. felf-3m ARCH-ST. CARPET WAREHOUSE. JOS. BLACKWOOD,

S32 ARCH STREET, TWO DOORS BELOW NINTH (South Side), FOR SPRING TRADE, AT LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

mh13-2m.

TUST RECEIVED, 3,000 ROLLS

.. CANTON MATTINGS, To which we invite the attention of the trade.

M'CALLUM & CO., NO. 509 CHESTNUT STREET. mb13-tf PHILADELPHIA EMOVAL

J. T. DELACROIX, das removed his STOCK OF CARPETINGS. NEW STORE,

Srom &7 South FOURTH Street, to his No. 37 SOUTH SECOND STREET. Where he offers to his old customers, and purchase generally, a LARGE AND DESIRABLE STOCK OF CARPETINGS,

of all grades, and best known makes.

OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, AND WINDOW SHADES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

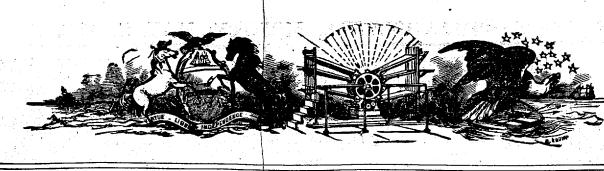
J. T. DELACROIX, Mo. 37 SOUTH SECOND STREET, above Chestnut, BURGUNDY PORT.—175 QUARTER Casks ust received per ship "Laura." for sale in bond, by CHAS S. & JAS CARSTAIRS, ap24 136 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets. MORGAN, ORR, & CO., STEAM. Machinists and Boiler Makers, No. 1310 CALLOWHILL Street, Philadelphis.

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VOL. 6.—NO. 239.

RETAIL DRY GOODS. CLOAKS AND MANTLES.

BRAIDED CLOAKS. PLAIN CLOAKS. ORDERED CLOAKS. SILK MANTLES. AMERICAN CLOAKINGS. FRENCH CLOAKINGS. FINE CASSIMERES. DRESS GOODS.

BOYS' FINE CLOTHING. COOPER & CONARD. 8. E. corner NINTH AND MARKET Sta

PARIS CLOAKS

MANTILLAS,

LADIES, MISSES, AND CHILDREN,

NOW OPEN, AT THE PARIS MANTILLA EMPORIUM,

920 CHESTNUT STREET. J. W. PROCTOR & CO. THE PARIS CLOAK AND MAN TILLA STORE, Northeast corner of EIGHTH and WALNUT, have opened with a LARGE STOCK OF SPRING GOODS,

MOST FASHIONABLE MAKE, and respectfully ask the early attention of ladies wishing CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS. IVENS & CO., No. 23 South NINTH Street, have now on hand an extensive assortment of SPRING STYLES, of the finest qualities, at the LOWEST PRICES.

Ladies, do not fail to give us a call. ROYS', MISSES', AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, CLOAKS, &c., IN ENDLESS VARIETY. AT LOW PRICES,
No. 137 South EIGHTH Street,

> 1024 CHESTNUT STREET. E. M. NEEDLES OFFERS FOR SALE

Three doors above Walnut.

EMBROIDERIES, do LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, do

And respectfully invites an inspection of his stock. 1024 CHESTNUT STREET. A UCTION AND OTHER BARGAINS. UTION AND UTILITY DATESTICATION.
Lupins, 6-4 Black Wool Delaines,
Fine Black Alpacas under price.
Double fold French Mozambiques, 37½ cents.
Finest Poil-de-Chevres, at old prices.
Double fold children's plaids, 37½ cents.
Crape Plaids and Stripes.
Drab, Slate, Cuir, and other shades Alpacas,
Three lots mode Alpacas, 31, 37, and 55 cents, extra cheap.

Three lots mode Alpacas, 31, 37, and 35 cents, extra cheap,
tra cheap,
Travelling dress goods.
Cheap lot Lavellas, 13 cents.
Shepherd's Plaids, fine quality, 31 cents.
Best English and American prints.
Ladies' Cloaking Cloths—mammoth stock.
Fine Cassimeres—assortment unrivalled.
Muslins and Linens—prices are right.
Bargains in fringed Huck Towels, 19 cents.
Honey Comb II-8 Bates Quilts.
Fine Flannels, whites, reds, Grays.
Good and low-priced Hoop Skirts.
COOPER & COMARD,
apsoff S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Streets.

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, Mattings, Oil Cloths, and Window Shadés.—V. E. ARCHAMBAULT, northeast corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, will open THIS MORNING, from Auction, Ingrain Carpets at 45, 50, 62, 75, 576, and \$1. Entry and Stair Carpets 25 to Src. White and red check Mating 31 and 37c. Reg. Hemp, and Yarn Carpets 31 to 50c. Floor Oil Cloths 45 to 76c. Window Shades, Gold and Velvet Borders, 75c to \$2. Buff and Green Window Holland 31 to 50c. land 31 to 50c. CHEAP DRY GOODS.

New York City Mills Long Cloth Muslin at 5c. Fine Shirting Muclins 125, 18, 18, and 20c. New Spring Chintzes 18 and 20c. Spring De Laines 25c. Light Alpacas 31 to 52c. Stella Shawis \$2 to \$10. Cloth Saques \$15 to \$2.

LIGHT CLOTHS FOR LADIES' CIRCULARS, SACQUES, &c.
French Batiste Cloth, light colors.
English and French Meltons, all-wool, light colors.
Glenhim Tricots, light colors.
Middlesex Cloths, light colors.
Dexter Mills and Saulsbury Cloths.
Resi Water-Froof Cloakings.
All of which are for sale at reduced prices.
Cloth Circulars ready-made.

Cloth Circulars ready-made.
Cloth Sacques ready-made.
Real Wais-Proof Cloaks.
N. B.—Cloaks made to order.
EDWIN HALL & CO.,
ap29 No. 26 South SECOND Street, E. M. NEEDLES, 1024 CHESTNUT STREET, HAS JUST RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING: NEW GOODS FOR GARIBALDI'S.

N UP. A LARGE ASSOCTMENT NEEDLE-WORK EDG-INGS.
INSERTINGS, FLOUNCINGS, AND BANDS, AT OLD PRICE.
VALENCIENNES AND GUIPURE EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS.
60 PS. OP PIQUES, AT REDUCED PRICES.
60 NEW STYLE NECK-TIES FOR LADIES.
PRINCESS ALEXANDRA, &c., &c., &c.
The attention of the Ladies is respectfully asked.

E. M. NEEDLES.

SHARPLESS BROTHERS Offer by the package, at the
Lowest rates of this season,
Pacific 1200 and 1400 Lawns,
Manchester Spring De Laines,
Pacific do. Prints,
Do. do. De Laines. SHARPLESS BROTHERS.

Mode-colored Silks, Foulards,
Checked Silks, India Silks,
Mantle Silks, Black Figures,
Bareges, Challies, Imperatrice,
Poplius, Organdies, Chintzes,
Zeplyr and Barese Shawis.
CHESTNUT and KIGHTH Streets. CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VEST-GS.

Cassimeres for Boys.
Cassimeres for Young Gents.
Cassimeres for suits.
Cassimeres for everybody.
Cassimeres, mixed and plain.
Cassimeres, striped and plaid.
Cassimeres, Black and Brown.

JOHN H. STOKES'

702-AECH Street.

TRIMMINGS, &c. EANS & HASSALL

MILITARY FURNISHERS.

No. 418 ARCH STREET,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

FURNITURE, &c. FURNITURE.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT, W. & J. ALLEN & BROTHER, 1309 CHESTNUT STREET. CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-

MOORE & CAMPION. No. 261 South SECOND Street, In connection with their extensive Cabinet business, are now manufacturing a superior article of BILLIARD TABLES. and have now on hand a full supply, finished with the MOORE & GAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS, which are pronounced by all who have used them to be unperior to all others.

For the quality and finish of these Tables, the manufacturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the Juion, who are familiar with the character of their work.

Mhô-6m

SEWING MACHINES. SEWING MACHINES. THE "SLOAT" MACHINE. WITH GLASS PRESSER FOOT,

NEW STYLE HEMMER, BRAIDER, and other valuable improvements. THE TAGGART & FARR MACHINES. Agency-922 CHESTNUT Street. mh8-tf CARB. AMMONIA -- A FEW TONS PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, MAY 11, 1863.

MONDAY, MAY 11, 1863.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. Hooker Again Across the Rappahannock-Lee's Army in Retreat-General Hooker Reinforced. WASHINGTON, May 9, 12 P. M.—On Friday morning last General Hooker recrossed the Rappahannock with two corps d'armee, and, after reconnoi-tring the old position held by him at Chancellor-

ville, found that the enemy had fallen back, leaving hundreds of his wounded behind, and his dead un-During the day the entire Army of the Potomac rossed the river, with sixteen days' rations, and, noving forward, deployed right and left in search of the enemy, who was not to be found in force up to o'clock this morning. A large number of stragglers have come into our utpost lines and given themselves up, expressing

heir disgust with the rule of the rebel leaders. These men confirm the published accounts of the consternation created in Richmond by Gen. Stone-General Hooker informed Gen. Halleck that he only needed active co-operation from Generals Peck and Keyes in a second advance to render the destruction of the rebel army and the capture of Rich The report that Richmond has been captured by Reneral Keyes is not credited by the War Depart-

The President and General Halleck, as well as the embers of the Cabinet, are in excellent humor and ery hopeful. Reinforcements are arriving here rapidly. It is thought these troops will be sent to Gen. Hooker. A movement is on foot for another column, but articulars are withheld for the present. An inspection of the ground upon which the late pattle was fought shows the desperation of the rebels and their immense loss. Large numbers of their dead and wounded are upon the field. In the Wilderness, where the fire took place from the shells

from our batteries, a very large number of charred remains have been found. The sufferings of the poor wretches must have been terrible GENERAL LEE CUT OFF FROM SUPPLIES. Yesterday afternoon a flag of truce was sent across the Rappahannock by General Lee, with a letter to General Hooker, in which it was stated that Lee's army was deficient in supplies and their communi cation cut off, so that it was difficult to reinforce their commissariat, rendering it necessary that General Hooker should send over supplies for the wounded soldiers in the hands of the Confederates. Medical and hospital supplies were sent over in response to this communication, which indicates plainly the great success of General Stoneman's ca-

NEWS FROM RICHMOND. NEW YORK, May 9.—The chief engineer of a Federal steamer, captured, with his vessel, by the rebels, on the North Carolina coast, some mo since, and released from the Libby prison, in Rich. mond, on Tuesday last, confirms in every respect the reports already received as to the panic occasioned in Richmond on Sunday and Monday last by the advance of Stoneman and his cavalry.

THE ALARM IN RICHMOND. The whole city, he says, was intensely agitated, the people momentarily expecting the advancing force to enter and occupy it, which they frankly ad-

mitted could easily have been done. Some of our avalry who were captured on Friday and taken to he Libby prison, reported that they had passed er of the city, finding them empty, with neither a gun nor soldier offering resistance. Two of these cap walrymen were captured within the city limits. The defences in other parts of the city were manned en-tirely by old men and boys, upon whom no sort of dependence was placed by the inhabitants. NARROW ESCAPE OF SECRETARY MEM-MINGER.

The officers of the prison told our informant, as he was leaving on Tuesday, that among the passengers on a train of cars captured by some of Stoneman's command was Mr. Memminger, the rebel Secretary of the Treasury, who, not being known to his captors, was paroled with the other passengers. The prison officers frankly admitted, also, that the raid was the most gallant exploit of the war; that they had been fairly beaten at their own game, and that, besides, the cavalrymen had behaved themselves in a gentlemanly fashion. LONGSTREET'S ARMY.
Our informant, whom we shall call Mr. B., while

on his way to City Point on Tuesday, saw a part of Longstreet's forces in retreat, with the Federals in pursuit. He believes, however, that some of Long street's troops are still in the Nansemond region. though the rebel officers declared positively that his entire command had gone to the help of Lee.
SUFFERING IN RICHMOND. As to the condition of affairs in the rebel capital previously released. In the community at large there is the greatest suffering for want of the ne-cessaries of life, while in the Libby prison the scantiest rations are served out. For over two weeks before Mr. B. was released, all the meat served to the men was putrid, and could not be eaten. The prisoners, upon protesting to the commissary

officer, were informed that it was the best he had; that the rebels themselves had to eat it, and the prisoners must expect nothing else. In the hospital attached to the prison, however, every effort was made to furnish wholesome food, and the sick were treated with all the kindness it was possible to be-THE BREAD RIOT.

Mr. B. says that the particulars of the Richmond bread riot, already published, do not overrate the magnitude of that affair, of a part of which he was a witness from the windows of his hospital. He mentions the fact, not before disclosed, that an officer of the rebel army, who sympathized with the female rioters and encouraged them in their proceedthe streets, was promptly arrested by the authorities. made of him subsequently. Just before Mr. B. left. several of the women engaged in the affair were sentenced in the local courts—one of them to thirty days' imprisonment.
TIRED OF THE WAR.

Our informant states that the guard at the Libby prison frequently expressed themselves sick of the war, and generally disheartened, and some openly expressed the hope, after it was known that Hooker had engaged Lee's army, that "the Yankees would this time finish the thing up," so that they (the rebel soldiery) might get to their homes in peace. And this was the feeling among all the soldiers with whom he conversed, not only in Richmond, but also at Salisbury, North Carolina, where, prior to his removal to Richmond, he was confined for some

One of the prisoners captured from a Virginia regiment told some of our men at Falmouth-yesterday that the force which went down from this line of the Rappahannock to Suffolk was as follows:

Hood's and Pickett's divisions, with two brigades of Pryor's, all under Longstreet; Pickett's division, five brigades, commanded respectively by Generals Armistead, Garnett, Kemper, Jenkins, and Corse. Hood's division has three brigades, commanded respectively by Generals Anderson, Benning, Laws; and a fourth brigade, from Texas, commander same not known—perhaps the brigade formerly commanded by Hood himself.

Anderson's brigade has the 7th, 5th, 9th, 11th, and 59th Georgia regiments. Benning has the 2d, 15th, 17th, and 20th Georgia regiments. Armistead has the 9th, 14th, 38th, 53d, and 57th Virginia regiments. Kemper's is also a Virginia brigade. Laws has Alabama regiments entirely. Aemper's is also a Virginia brigade. Laws has Alabama regiments entirely. Pickett's division left Fredericksburg about six weeks ago, and the rest followed in a few days. They marched to Manchester, south to Richmond. There was a foot of snow on the ground, and many of the men were barefoot. From Manchester, where they stayed as few weeks, they marched to Petersburg, and so, down to Suffolk. They crossed the Blackwater on pontoon bridges.

They counted it five days' march from Richmond to Suffolk; and as they left Suffolk only on Sunday. night, of course it is impossible that those troops could have been in the recent battles near Chancellorville. The two divisions of Longstreet, of which Lee speaks, were perhaps other divisions. Troops from Suffolk apparently did not reinforce Lee at Fredericks burg.

DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 8, 1863.

The news from General Hooker's command absorbs all interest. Every new arrival brings some passenger who is doomed to undergo a strict inquisition. The growing importance of General Dix's department is scarcely noticed. Just now, however, you will frequently hear put the interrogatories.
Where has General Dix gone? Why did he take with him so many men? What is he going to do? Thus far I have never heard a reply that gave anything like satisfaction to the anxious inquirer. The truth is, General Dix seldom makes his friends the repository of his military secrets. His reticence is wonderful, when we consider what devices are used to penetrate into his plans, and what importunings he must undergo unless he disclose them. That a movement is being made from Yorktown is evident, but of its magnitude, and its object, we can only conjecture. A correspondent should only chronicle sonjecture. A correspondent should only entonoise facts as they transpire, avoiding every information that would in the least aid or comfort the enemy. The Commanding General has issued the follow-ing congratulatory order to Major General Peck and the troops under his command at Suffolk. I am pleased to see that he has not forgotten the active service performed by Lieutenants Cushing and Lamson:

Headquarters Department of Virginia,
Seventh Army Corps,
Fort Monroe, Va., May 6, 1863.
General Orders, No. 32.—The major general commanding congratulates Major General Peck, and the troops under his commond at Suffolk, on the sudden retreat of the enemy to the Blackwater, after a close investment of the place for more than three weeks by a superior force, led by some of the most distinguished generals in the service of the insurgents. The enemy has sustained a loss of fiveguns, and not less than fifteen hundred men in prisoners, lilled, wounded, and deserters, while ours is limited to a comparatively small number of killed and wounded. For this result the highest praise is due

to Major General Peck, through whose untiring industry and good judgment during the last six months the place has been strongly fortified, and through whose watchfulness it has been held during the investment. The same high praise is due to the troops under his command, and to their officers. Their courage and vigilance, their firaness in resisting the enemy's attacks, their gallantly in assaulting him in his works on repeated coasions, deserve the heartfelt thanks which the hajor general commanding hereby tenders to them:

The Major General Commanding, avails himself of the occasion of acknowledge (the gallant and efficient co-operation of the gunbosts sent by Admiral Lee into the Nansemond, under Lieutenants Cushing and Lamson, in silencing the enemy's batteries, in resisting the enemy's attempt to cross the river, and especially the assistance left by the latter to Gen. Getty in capturing five of the enemy's guns. By command of Major General Dix.

D. T. VAN BUREN, Assistant Adjt. Gen.

The weather has been exceedingly unpleasant for the past two days. But chilly winds, nor drizzling rains, have had power to check the busy appearance of the steamboat landing. It had got to be well known that General Dix had very quietly and unostentatiously proceeded to Yorkown just as he re-turned. But his lips are as grirly scaled as ever. Colonels Kirkpatrick and Davis of Gen. Stone man's cavalry, are now at Yorktown. There is no regular boat plving between here and Vorktown and the sutlers of many regiments have for sometime been in an agony of suspense, standing guard over FORTRESS MONROE, May 8.—Major General Dix

and staff arrived at 2 o'clock this afternoon on the steamer Express, from York river, and informs us that Colonels Kilpatrick and Davii have arrived at Gloucester Point with 700 cavalry, without the loss The General sent a force to the White House last night, and they succeeded in destroying the bridges about that place, and made some important capures, taking several prisoners. The propeller Ellen S. Terry arrived to day from Newbern, N. C., with the mails from Newbern and iatteras. They left on Wednesday evening, and report that on that day our cavalry brought in one company of rebel prisoners, with all their horses.

They were captured at Deep Gully, sevenimiles out.

The steamer Wyoming, from Port Royal, has also arrived. She brings no news. On last Wednesday morning General Foster sent all the rebel families, forty in number, out of Newbern. The rebels refused to receive our flag of truce, and the families were left beyond our lines, and between ours and the rebel pickets, at a place called BALTIMORE, May 10,-The boat from Fortres

Monroe brings no news of importance ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

The Active Campaign—Ladies Excluder from the Lines. MURFREESBORO', May 8.—The following order i important to ladies proposing to visit this Department, and Gen. Rosecrans desires its circulation in the Northern papers: The Northern papers:

Headquarters of the Cumberland,
Office of the Provost Marshal General,
Murfreesboro, May 8, 1863.

This being the season for active military operations, the presence of ladies, however desirable under other circumstances, is not so now. The general commanding directs that no passes be issued to ladies to pass from Louisville to Nashville, Murfreesboro', or within the lines of this Department, until further orders.

or within the thies of this 200 orders.

Those residing in the North are warned to avoid the trouble and expense of travelling to Louisville, as they will not be admitted within the lines of the Department except on the most urgent cases, and then only on passes issued from this Department's headquarters.

Major W. M. WILES,
Provost Marshal.

NASHVILLE. NASHVILLE, May 8 .- General Mitchell left for Louisville this morning, and General Morgan is temporarily in command. South to-day, and ten more will leave to-morrow. The new Union paper, The Press, edited by B. C. Trueman, issued an extra to-day, containing special news from General Hooker's army, which causes GEN. VAN DORN REPORTED TO HE KILLED. NASHVILLE, May 9.—It is reported by a gentleman just come through our lines that the rebel Ge Van Dorn was shot and instantly filled by Dr. Peters, of Maury county, at the house of the latter. The informant adds that Gen. Van Dorn had violated the honor of his friend THE REBEL CAMP.

MURFRESBORO, May 8, 1863.—A special despatch of the Tribune, under this date, represents that Gen. Jos. Johnson is in command at Wanchostin General J. H. Morgan is under arrest for refusing to obey General Wheeler, who has been placed over him. Morgan's men threatened to disband. The rebels think we are poorly fortified here, and will fall back to Nashville when attacked. They say they will be in Nashville in fifteen days. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The following has been received at headquarters:

GRAND GIUE, May 4, 1800.

To Major General H. W. Halleck, Commander-n Chief:
We landed at Boulinsburg April 30th, and moved immediately on Port Gibson. We met the enemy, 11,000 strong, four miles south of Port Gibson, at 2 o'clock in the morning, on the 1st, and engaged him all day, entirely routing him, with the loss of many killed and about 500 prisoners beadles the wounded. Our loss is about 100 killed and 500 wounded.

The enemy retreated towards Vicksburg, destroying the bridges over the two forks of the Bayou Pierre. These were rebuilt, and the pursuit continued until the present time.

Besides the heavy artillery at this place four field-pieces were captured and some stores, and the enemy was driven to destroy many more.

The country is the most broken and difficult to operate in I ever saw.

Our victory has been most complete and the enemy Operate in 1 ever saw.
Our victory has been most complete and the enemy thoroughly demoralized.
Very respectfully.
U. S. GRANT,
Najor General Commanding.
GREAT SUCCESS OF COLONEL GRIERSON'S
RAID.

GREAT SUCCESS OF COLUMEL GRIERSON'S

RAID.

GRAND GULF, Mississippi,
May 6, via Cairo.

New 1 hat Colonel Grierson, with his cavalry,
has been heard of—first, about ten days-ago, in
Northern Mississippi. He moved thence and struck
the railroad, thirty miles east of Jackson, at a point
varid towards Enterprise, and demanded the surrender of the place. He gave them an hour's grace,
during which General Lormniey arrived. He left
at once, and moved towards Hazlehurst, on the
New Orleans and Jackson Railroad.

At this point he tore up the track; thence he
noved to Bahala, ten miles farther south, on the
same road; thence eastward on the Natchez road,
where he had a fight with Wirt Adams' cavalry.
From this point he moved back on the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad to Brookhayen, ten
miles south of Bahala.

When last heard from, he was three miles from
Summit, ten miles south of the last-named point,
and was supposed to be making his way to Baton
Rouge.

He had spread excitement throughout the State. and was supposed to be making his way to Baton Rouge.

He had spread excitement throughout the State, destroyed railroads, trestleworks, and bridges, burned locomotives and railway stock, and destroyed stock of all kinds. He also took many prisoners.

U. S. GRANS, Major General.

GRANT ADVANCING ON VICKSBURG BY BLACK RIVER THE BATTLES NEAR BAYOU PIERRE AND PORT GIBSON. CINCINNATI, May 9.—The news from below is encouraging.

The rebels who escaped from Grand Gulf retreated down the Mississippi, hotly pursued.

They halted at the entrenchments at Bayou Pierre, Inc. In the control of the control o The distance from the mouth of Big Black river to the bridge on the Vicksburg and Jackson Rallroad is thirty-two miles. The river is navigable for the is threy-two miles. The river is navigable for the gunboats.

On Wednesday Grant's army was pretty well up the river, and the fate of Vicksburg is probably decided by this time.

A few days ago the steamers Moderation and Horizon, carrying troops across near Grand Gulf, collided. The Horizon sunk. A section of the Ohicago Battery on board was lost.

Rebel reports claim the capture of several hundred prisoners at Tuscumbia recently by Forrest. Doubtful.

CAPTURES OF GRAND GULF, PORT CUR. CAPTURES OF GRAND GULF, PORT GIR-SON, AND WILLARD VALLEY—GRANT MOVING ON THE REAR OF VICKSBURG.

MOVING ON THE REAR OF YIOKSBURG.
CINCINNATI, May 9.—A special despatch to the
Gazette, dated Memphis, the 7th inst., states that
Gen. Grant has captured Grand Gull, Port Hudson,
and Willard Valley, and on Wednesday was thirty
miles up the Big Black river, marching on the rear
of Vicksburg. The army was enthusiastic at the
speedy prospect of a victory.
Grand Gulf is on the Mississippi, two miles below
the mouth of Black river. Port Gibson is six miles
inland. It is a thriving town, in a splendid rich
country, and is connected by railroad with Grand
Gulf. "Willard Valley," spoken of in the above
despatch, should probably be "Willow Springs," a
post village about eight miles northeast of Port Gibson. The Big Black is in fine navigable order, and
the fleet and transports may ascend it to within ten
or twelve miles of Vicksburg.

DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO. Trial of Mr. Vallandigham

Trial of Mr. Vallandigham.

CINCINNATI, May 9.—The charges, specifications, and testimony in Vallandigham's trial are published. The charge is based upon his speech at Mount Vernon, and accuses him of publicly expressing, in violation of Order No. 35, his sympathies for those in arms against the Government of the United States, and declaring disloyal sentiments and other opinions with the object and purpose of weakening the power of the Government in its efforts to suppress the rebellion.

Specifications and testimony are very strong against him. He managed his own defence, summoned few witnesses, and concluded by filing a protest denying the jurisdiction of a court martial for the trial of citizens, and demanding an indictment by the Grand Jury and a trial in a civil court, &c. the Grand Jury and a trial in a civil court, &c.
The finding of the court is only surmised. It has not been announced. not been announced.

The court martial before whom Vallandigham was tried is composed of Brigadier General Potter, president; Colonel Decourcey, Lieutenant, Colonel Goodrich, Major Van Buren, Major Brown, Major Fitch, and Captain Lydig. Captain Cutts was judge advocate.

A habeas corpus has been applied for before Judge Swayne, of the Supreme Court of the United States.

MORGAN'S INVASION.

CINCINNATI, May 9.—Morgan's reported intention to again invade Kentucky creates no alarm. He will find suitable preparations for him when he comes. comes.
The work on the Covington and Cincinnati bridge
The work on the Covington and Cincinnati bridge
The work will be energetically
have been closed, and the work will be energetically

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF. Ple. NEW YORK, May 9.—We hear by a private letter from New Orleans, that the army of Gen. Banks is in great spirits at the success of its operations The campaign, so far, has been fruitful of results. which they have made their aim, is the richest par

of the State. It contains—what was of inestimable penefit to the rebels—two mountains, said to be almost pure rock salt. From these sources the rebels are said to have obtained much of their salt ; and these are now in our possession. General Banks is sweeping the country of supplies s he passes through. He takes horses, mules, cattle, and provisions, and has already driven some eans. Whenever property is taken, it is receipted or by a quartermaster's receipt, and when this comes to be settled, the owner must prove himself

to have been loyal.

The people of this region, mostly French Creoles, are better satisfied with the conduct of our people than with that of the rebel Texans, who have the reputation of being robbers. But they are not loyal, neither disloyal. General Banks tells these people that he cannot protect them against rebels, but that they must take their guns and protect themselves.

He is following up the retreating rebel force in his front, supposed to be about 12,000 or 13,000 men strong. front, supposed to be about 12,000 or 13,000 men strong.

In all this region no one will take Confederate money; it is held to be utterly valueless. But United States money they are ready to take.

It is said that, among the rebels in Louisiana, salt is so scarce that men offer a bale of cotton for a taste of salt. The people are tired of fighting, and even the Texans are very anxious to return home. They say that Louisiana is going to get back into the Union anyhow, and they want to get back and take care of their own State. They have ceased to believe in the "Confederacy." Colonel Davies is recruiting his loyal Texas regiment among the Texan soldiers who have falten into our hands as prisoners, and he finds many of them anxious to enlist under the Union banners, and ready to take the risk of being shot as deserters.

It is thought probable—almost certain—that Port Hudson would be ours by the 10th of May; and it was supposed that about the same time General Eanks would have advanced beyond Alexandria.

The registered enemies who are now leaving New Orleans are women and other non-combatants: They were till now permitted to live there, while their sons, and brothers, and husbands were in the rebel ranks fighting against us. Now they are sent to join them.

General Banks has the confidence of his soldiers.

He always leads them into action, and when near the enemy his headquarters are every night with the 1st Division, so that, if a night attack should be made, he would be with the troops first engaged. THE SOUTHERN COAST,

join them. General Banks has the confidence of his soldiers.

The Rebel Commodore Forbes a Prisoner Reports from Charleston. New York, May 9.—The steamer Circassian, last from Wilmington bar on the 4th, has arrived. She has been all along the coast, from Sabine Pass to Fortress Monroe. She has on board the rebel Commodore Forbes, captured by the steamer New London, off Sabine Pass, and a lot of prisoners captured from the rebel steamer Chattaboochie She reports the iron-clads off Charleston all ready or another attack. The French gunboat Marceau, from Vera Cruz, with dates to the 21st ult. has arrived. The propeller Tillie, from Hilton Head and Port Royal, is below.

Minnesota. HOTILITIES BETWEEN THE INDIANS. St. PAUL, Minn., May 8 .- Arrivals from the Chippewa agency state that a difficulty has taken place between a number of Chippewa chiefs, thirtyfive miles above Crow Wing, in which four of them The difficulty grew out of the treaty made at Washngton last winter. The chiefs who had no hand in making the treaty wow their intention of killing all who signed it. The difficulty commenced last week. This news, together with the Indian murders the Cottonwood river, has caused the settlers be-tween Abercrombie and Georgetown to leave. A number of settlers from Big Woods and McLeod county, with all their stock, passed through here today, on their way to Wisconsin and Southeastern

New Orleans and Mexico. NEW YORK, May 9.—The steamer Morning Star, from New Orleans, with dates to the 30th, and Havans to the 4th inst, has arrived.

A portion of General Banks' staff, and William Tucker, his private secretary, are passengers. The latter brings despatches to the Government.

Colonel Thorpe and several wounded officers are also passengers. Colonel Thorpe and several wounded officers are also passengers.

The United States gunboat Huntsville was spoken off the Moro Castle, all well, and reported having taken three prizes.

A Havana letter to the Times states that news received from the French headquarters in Mexico, dated the 12th ult., says that the French troops were in possession of all but a small portion of Puebla.

The United States schooner Annie had overhauled three or four suspicious vessels, which fact had created an intense excitement at Havana and a Snames mean reamer had been sent to investigate.

California.

(SAN FRANCISCO, May 9.—Arrived, ship Grace Darling, from Liverpool.

Spoken, March 28, in latitude 35 S., longitude 81 W., the ship Fanther from New York for San Francisco. There is an increased demand for metals, Groceries suiting the Washoe trade are free of sales. Coffee has advanced. Rice is selling at 24c. There is a country demand for dry goods. The wool trade is receiving the attention of shippers and factors, but prices are 24cd lower the last wool.

The Late General Berry. ROCKLAND, Me., May 9.—The remains of General Berry, escorted by a detachment of the 7th Maine regiment, reached this city to-day. Minute guus were fired, flags placed at half-mast, and buildings draped in mourning. The funeral will take place on Thursday next. Colonel McClure and the Administration The Harrisburg Telegraph of May 5 makes the following just defence of Colonel A. K. McClure, of Franklin, one of the most loyal and gifted men in the State:

A synopsis of a speech lately delivered by Colonel A. K. McClure, to his fellow citizens in Franklin county, appeared in the Valley Spirit, the organ of the treason sympathizers of that locality, to the effect that the speaker had reflected very severely on the National Administration. The vituperative portion of that synopsis was reprinted in the Tory Organ with great parade and that gusto with which it always assists in the perpetration of a mean act. At the time the extract of this speech appeared in the Tory Organ we were certain that the sentiments imputed to Colonel McClure were never conceived, much less expressed, by that gentleman; and in order to satisfy ourselves as to the correctness of our estimate of the patriotism and loyalty of the man, we wrote to him for the denial we were certain would come, to overwhelm these shameless Copperheads with disgrace. We append an extract from Colonel McClure's reply to our inquiry on this subject: the State:

Colonel McClure's reply to our inquiry on this subject:

"You were doubtless surprised to find the Patriot and Union refer approvingly to a speech I made recently before the Union League here. I assure you that you could not have been more surprised than. I was, for I have yet to utter any sentiment relating to the Administration or the war that could merit the more than doubtful commendation of that paper.
"I did state in the course of the speech referred to, that the masses of the Democratic party were loyal at heart, and would so act, but for their disloyal leaders. This sentiment was so perverted by the Spirit that I have been compelled to suffer the fatal approbation of several Copperhead journals.
"When I cannot cordially act with the Union men, and subordinate everything to the life of the Republic, I shall at least preserve my manhood, by openly declaring for the rebel cause, and ask to be sent beyond the Union lines. No traitor should live amongst loyal men, to impair the efforts, to obstruct the execution of the laws, and to betray the cause of the Government by cowardly treachery. And until I become traitor myself—which can only be in some starless midnight of the mind—my whole efforts shall oe given to an unreserved support of the Administration in its struggle to preserve our free institutions. He who now falters in his support of the Administration, whatever may be his mere political opinions, falters in his fidelity to the Republic."

To the Editor of The Press: SIR: One year ago at this time, the list of genera officers from Pennsylvania, at least those accredited marked, have occurred in that time: . MAJOR GENERALS.

1. Cadwalader, Philadelphia. (In service.)

DRIGADIER GENERALS.

1. Heintzleman, regular army, Harrisburg. (In 2. Andrew Porter, regular army, Carlisle. (On 3. Franklin, regular army, Lancaster. (On leave.)
4. McCall, Philadelphia. (Resigned.)
5. J. F. Reynolds, regular army, Lancaster. (In 6. Hancock, regular army, Norristown. (In service.)
7. C. F. Smith, regular army, Philadelphia. (Dead.) 8. Cullum, regular army. (Never lived in the State.) State.)

9. Reno, regular army, Meadeville. (Dead.)

10. Parke, regular army, Lancaster. (In service.)

11. Birney, Philadelphia. (In service.)

12. Keim, Reading. (Dead.)

13. Patterson, Philadelphia. (Dead.)

14. H. M. Naglee, Philadelphia. (In service.)

16. Negley, Pittaburg. (In service.)

16. Cooper, Adams county. (Dead.)

17. Bohlen, Philadelphia. (Dead.)

18. Baird, regular, army, Washington, Pennsylva.

Baird, regular army, Washington, Pennsylva-(In service.) I am sir, yours, truly, Philadelphia, May 1, 1863. How Colored Soldiers are to be Treated. The following letter from Governor Andrew, of Tassachusetts, is in reply to questions addresse him by Mr. Downing, of New York, concerning the position of colored troops in respect to pay, equipments, bounty, and protection, compared with that COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETT COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, BOSTON, March 23. George T. Downing, Esq., New York:

DEAR SIR: In reply to your inquiries made as to the position of colored men who may be enlisted and mustered into the volunteer service of the United States, I would say that their position, in respect to pay, equipments, bounty, or any aid and protection, when so mustered, will be precisely the same, in every particular, as that of any and all other velocities.

He will find suitable preparations for him when he comes.

The work on the Covington and Cincinnati bridge has been commenced. Large contracts for material have been closed, and the work will be energetically pursued.

Several squads of recruits for the rebel army have been captured near Maysville by the Home Guards.

Subscriptions to the National Loan.

Subscriptions to the National Loan.

Subscriptions to the National Loan.

Baltimore, May 9.—It is ascertained that upwards of one million five hundred thousand dollars have been invested in the five-twenty national loan, by persons residing in Baltimore, through Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, and the Government agents.

Propeller Explosion.

CLEVELAND, May 9.—The propeller Tioga explosed her boiler this morning. One man was killed and several injured.

On Salting Washington on one occasion, in an interview with Mr. Stanton, the Secretary of War, he stated in the Secretary of War, he stated in the Mr. Stanton, the Secretary of War, he stated in the Mr. Stanton, the Secretary of War, he stated in the Mr. Stanton, the Secretary of War, he stated in the Mr. Stanton, the Secretary of War, he stated in the Mr. Stanton, the Secretary of War, he stated in the Mr. Stanton, the Secretary of War, he stated in the Mr. Stanton, the Secretary of War, he stated in the Mr. Stanton, the Secretary of War, he stated in the Mr. Stanton, the Secretary of War, he stated in the Mr. Stanton, the Secretary of War, he stated in the Mr. Stanton, the Secretary of War, he stated in the Mr. Stanton, the Secretary of War, he stated in the Mr. Stanton, the Secretary of War, he stated in the Mr. Stanton, the Secretary of War, he stated in the Scutture of one match that the Work of the South; until the South; until the South until the Mr. Stanton, the Secretary of War, he stated in the Scutture of one million for dollars, distributed as follows: New York, \$30,000; Boston, \$350,000; Boston, \$30,000; Boston, \$30,000; Boston, \$30,000; Boston, \$30,000; Boston, \$30,000; Boston, \$30,000; Boston, \$30,000 desire further to state to you, that when I was

THE CITY. The ThermometerSW NNE....NNE....NW SW.

SWbys...WSW...W by N WbyN...W by N...WSW OFFICIAL LIST OF THE CASUALTIES IN THE 68TH REGIMEENT P. V., SCOTT LEGION.-From a member of the Legion, who arrived in this city on Saturday evening, the following official list is gained of casualties occurring in the Scott Legion Regiment at the battle of Chancellorville. List of the killed, wounded, and missing in the Scott Legion, Col. A. H. Tippin, commanding, 68th Pennsylvania Volunteers: COMPANY A.

COMPANY A.
Sergeant Charles Babe, killed,
Sergeant James P. Frazier, slightly, leg.
Private George B. Kenny, severely in back.
Private Jacob Herth, slightly, hand.
Private George McDowell, severely, heel.
Private — Dillmore, missing.
Private Alexander Mervin, missing.
Private Peter Cabez, missing.
COMPANY B.
Sergeant William Sheldrake, missing. COMPANY D.

Sergeant William Sheldrake, missing.
Sergeant Elisha Warne, wounded, arm.
Corporal William Winters, wounded, both legs.
Private John Brown, wounded, side and shoulder
Private G. W. Bisbing, wounded, scalp, slightly.
Private Henry Wagner, wounded, silghtly in arm
Private Charles W. Myers.

Private Charles W. Myers.

COMPANY C. COMPANY U.

Sergeant George P. Smith, seriously wounded,
Private Bernard Hagan, missing.
Private John W. Lescure, missing.
Private John Morrisey, missing.
Private James Rementer, missing.
Private William Smith, missing.
COMPANY D.

Compared Thomas Forbes Corporal Thomas Forbes. Corporal Thomas Forbes.

— Porter, slight, head.
Private John Jewell, slight,
Private George Giday, massing.
Private John Q'Connor.
Private Herman B. Hilton.
Private Wa. McCarron, missing.
Private James Jewell, missing.

COMPANY E. Captain Shields, killed. Lieutenant Keenan, seriously wounded. Orderly Sergeant F. Teltsen, slightly wo Second Sergt. W. H. Walker, seriously Corporal John Moore, slight wound, Private H. G. Harper, killed, Private Joseph L. Wright, slight wound, Private Wm. Wells, missing. Private John E. Markley, missing. COMPANY F.

COMPANY F.

Sergeant Casper Jones, slight wound, left arm.
Corporal Alexander Barton, foot wound.
Private Edw. Winchel, wounded slightly, left arr
Private Albert McAlvaine, missing.
Private Wm. Robinson, missing. COMPANY G. COMPANY G.
Lieutenant John Reynolds, missing.
Corporal Furnam Garrettson, missing.
Private E. A. Nutfall, wounded, shoulder.
Private Wm. Fitzpatrick, wounded, leg.
Private Chas. Matthew, wounded and missing.
Private Wm. Riley, missing.
Private Wm. Cherry, missing. COMPANY H. COMPANY H.

Corporal Wm. Brook, bad wound, arm.

Private Henry Seipel, wounded in shoulder.

Private Joseph Dearolf, alight, in hand.

Private Wm. Ellis, missing.

Private Abraham Moyer, missing.

Private Lewis Buckley, missing.

Company f.
Captain John D. Pawling, severely, left knee.
Sergeant J. Miller, wounded, left arm.
Corporal J. F. Runuer, wounded, right thigh.
Private John Wemly, finger shot off.
Private John White, missing,
Private George Scott, missing.

COMPANY K.

Sergeant Kennif, missing.
Sergeant Harris, missing.
Corporal Ferris, missing.
Private Wm. H. Smith, missing.
Private John Lareny, slight wound.
Private Patrick Hughes, slight wound.
Private Patrick Hughes, slight wound.
The regiment at the battle of Chancellorsville,
May the 3d, captured the stand of colors of the
10th Virginia Infantry. The flag was pierced by
sixty bullets, and the staff was broken in two places.
The flag has a red field, with a blue stripe, edged
with white, crossing diagonally, there being six
stars on each of the cross stripes, making twelve
in all. The rebel emblem has a yellow border. This
regiment was the pet of Beauregard, and the rebels
say they would rather have lost one thousand men
than the flag. It was taken from the rebel colorbearer by Corporal Brown, of Company A, "Scott
Legion," during a heavy cross-fire. The rebels
made a great dash at him in overpowering numbers,
to recover their flag, but the 68th boys rallied in a
desperate charge against the foe, and drove them
back. The color was captured, and planted in the
faces of the rebels, and waved in victory by the
colonel, A. H. Tippen, who commanded the regiolonel, A. H. Tippen, who commanded ment.

Company D, Capt. Geo. W. McLearn, captured a rebel captain, first lieutenant, and thirty privates. The Captain was formerly attached to the police force of Philadelphia, and the way he collared the rebels, and handed them over to the "boys," indicated that he was he was he never to the "boys," indicated that he was he was he never to the "boys," indicated that he was he was he never to the "boys," indicated that he was he was he never to the "boys," indicated that he was he was he never to the "boys," indicated that he was he was he never to the "boys," indicated the property of the property ebels, and handed them over to the "boys," indica-ed that he was by no means a novice at the busi-

ted that he was by he heads a first that he was ness.

Colonel Tippen rallied his men until he fell exhausted, which gave rise to the report that he was killed. These are but a few of the many scenes in themselves with glory. Paragivant facil provided the lion hearts that pulsate in the bosoms of the Sixty-eighth.

Major Winslow received but little injury, being struck by two spent balls. He was reported among the killed, but we are happy to say that he "still lives." Lieutenant Ealer, who went out as sergeant major, showed himself to be a true son of the old Keysfone State. He took the swords from a couple of rebel officers, and sent the captives to the rear. The Lieutenant was in the old Scott Legion, and served in the Mexican war. SICK AND WOUNDED .- On Saturday the SICK AND WOUNDED.—On Saturday the following-named wounded of the Pennsylvania regiments arrived, and were conveyed to the Citizens' Volunteer Hospital, Broad and Prime streets. They were wounded in the recent battles:

Geo. J. Eisingart, C, 117.
Geo. J. Lisingart, C, 117.
Dec. J. Eisingart, C, 117.
Dec. J. Eisingart,

L. Coleman, B. 114.
R. McCouch, G. 114.
John Goodfellow, G. 99.
J. M. Ferguson, A. 141.
Joseph Uler, D. 84.
Marvin Blind, I. 141.
Sergt. J. Williams, G. 96.
John M. Russell, I. 141.
Ernest Phifer, I. 61.
C. Stewart, D. 116.
The following arrived at half past ten o'clock on Saturday night:

PENNSYLVANIANS. PENNSYLVANIANS. Peter Wellwall, C, 134.
Thos. McElroy, K, 62.
R. Brockleburst, A, 116.
Wm. H. Platt, C, 114.
Corp. H. McVey, D, 116.
Michl. Martin, D, 116.
Jonas Hendricks, A, 116.
John Dunn, A, 116.
Corp. J. Bucher, C, 54.
Segt. Geo. Ast, C, 41.
James Starr, K, 26.
JERSEY, Geo. Kenley, H, 96.
Henry Rehoder, I, 105.
Geo. Rice, H, 141.
Edwin Osborn, C, 115.
Adolph Tripple, A, 75. NEW JERSEY.

W. Fowler, I. Jacob Unangst, H. Gouvin McCoy, D. Jos. G. Norcross, E. James Bennett, D. Jos. Heywood, K. M. K. Reynolds, A. Geo. Decker, A. John W. Nichols, A. Cp. W. H. McCormick, B. REGIMENTS RETURNING.—On Saturday. REGIMENTS RETURNING.—On Saturday, the 4th, 20th and 21st Regiments of New York Vocunteers passed through the city on their way home. They brought with them some of their number who had been wounded in the late battle at Chancellorville. After having been recuperated at the Volunteer Refreshment Saloons, they proceeded on their way. When the boat with the 4th Regiment was about leaving Washington-street wharf, John Donigan, a member of Company C, was accidentally pushed overboard, with his knapsack and other equipments on. He was almost drowned, when the harbor-police barge happening to pass along, rescued him. He was taken to the hospital at the Refreshment Saloon and put to bed. The comrades of Donigan did not miss him, but his absence may cause some uneasiness among his friends in New York. sence may cause some uneasiness among his friends in New York. The soldiers who came through with these regiments corroborated the report which was current in the city on Saturday afternoon, that when they left Falmouth, Hooker was recrossing the Rappahannock.

THE UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP MASSA-THE UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP MASSACHUSETTS.—The United States steamship Massachusetts, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant W. H. West commanding, arrived at the navy yard on Saturday afternoon. She has now been here twice within three months, and brings passengers, invalids, and prisoners from the North and South Atlantic blockading squadron, via Newport News. The Massachusetts left this port just two weeks since, and touched off the following places, going and returning: New and Old Inlets, North Carolina; Georgetown, South Carolina; Charleston, South Carolina; Stono, Edieto and Port Royal, South Carolina; She also visited the fleet at Ossabaw, Georgia; Doboy, Georgia; Sapelo, Georgia; Warsaw, Georgia; St. Simons, Georgia; Fernandina and St. John's river, Florida. Next Saturday, May 16th, she will sail again for the same ports.

ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE A, M. E.
ZION CHURCH—SEVENTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.—
Conference met between the hours of nine and ten
o'clock A. M. Superintendent Clinton presided.
He read a portion of Scripture; singing and prayer
by Elder R. Squirrel. The minutes of the previous
session were read and approved. Rev. Mr. Gibbs, pastor of the Seventh-street Presbyterian Church of this
city, was introduced to the Conference, and took a
seat within the bar. The report on missions was received and adopted. The report on memperance was
presented, and elicited a spirited discussion of considerable length. The report was finally adopted.
The committee reported on local deacons' orders
of Brother J. E. Price, which was received, discussed at length, and the brother elected to orders.
Trenton Church, New Jersey, and York Church,
Pennsylvania, were set off as stations. The meeting
then adjourned.

THE HICKSITES.—Yesterday, that branch of the Society of Friends known as Hicksites commenced their yearly meeting. Their meeting-houses at Ninth and Spruce, Fourth and Green, and Fitcenth and Race streets were opened for public worship. At the Race-street meeting-house the business transactions of the society, for both males and females, and for members only, will be conducted during this week. A BAD FALL.—A young man named Benjamin Kern, living at Broad and Race streets, at about nine o'clock on Saturday morning, fell through the hatchway at Geo. W. Plumley's box manufactory, No. 209 north Fourth street. He fell from the third to the first story, and broke one of his legs. He was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

THE WAR PRESS. (PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

THREE CENTS

ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE A. M

acred duty for every man to guard and protect his ome and fireside from the ruthless and desecrating

hand of lawless and unprincipled men by all proper means, (and, if need be, with his life;) and that, mindful of the glorious part which colored men have taken in all the interests of the country,

whether in peace or in war, we recommend a patriotic response to the call of the Government fo able-bodied men to aid in crushing out this up

able-bouled men to aid in crushing out this unfortunate rebellion, whenever and wherever their rights (at least as soldiers) are respected. Committee—S. T. Jones (chairman), J. W. Loguen, S. T. Gray, R. H. Dyson, J. D. Brooks (secretary.) Several other reports were presented and adopted. Adjourned at half past one o'clock. At half past three o'clock, a large audience met to hear essays of members of the Conference and visiting brethren, which were listened to with marked attention.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES OF THE IN-

THE STORM IN NEW JERSEY. - The

storm which has prevailed for the past two days has been unusually severe in New Jersey. From the reports of the employees of the various railroads, it appears that the streams have risen to a great height, overflowing fields planted with grain, which will prove very injurious to the growing crops. For miles below Chatham, N. J., the Passaic river is overflowed to an alarming extent, and, to all appearance, the farmers in that section will suffer separance, the farmers in that section will suffer separance.

peramoe, the farmers in that section will suffer severely.

The tide yesterday morning rose to a great height, completely overflowing the Newark meadows, and in several places the Hoboken railroad was overflowed. The trains were obliged to run at very slow speed. The Morris canal was overflowed, but no serious damage was done. The lumber and coal merchants along the North river suffered considerably from the wind and tide, while the occupants of tenement houses in the lower localities were greatly annoyed, and compelled, in places, to vacate the

nnoyed, and compelled, in places, to vacate the

AN INTERESTING LECTURE.—At half past

seven o'clock to-morrow evening the Rev. J. W. Loguen, of Syracuse, N. Y., will deliver a lecture in the Lombard-street First Colored Wesleyan Church. The subject will be "The war and the connection of the colored people with it." The price of admission will be ten cents.

FELL DEAD. - On Saturday afternoon,

THE UNITED STATES SANTARY COMMISSI the following acknowledgments: From Grover & Baker, a sewing machine and from the Pennsylvania Life Insurance at Company, twenty dollars.

was trifling.

FIRE ON SATURDAY NIGHT.—An alarm

of fire occurred at about eleven o'clock on Saturday hight. It was occasioned by the burning of a small stable in Baker street, above Seventh. The damage

AN APPOINTMENT.—Under the new en-rolment act, Dr. R. W. Richie has been appointed surgeon in the Second Congressional district. The friends of this gentleman will be sincerely congratu-latory upon this appointment.

A NATIONAL GUARD FOR TURKEY .- Fuad Pachs as proposed the creation of an Ottoman militia, or ational guard, in which all classes of the Sultan's

subjects, of whatever religion, shall be liable to serve, and the idea has so far commended itself to his majesty that the irade sanctioning the force has issued, and a commission will shortly be named to agree upon the organization, and superintend the embodiment of the new landwehr.

THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by Larger Clubs than Ten will be (charged at the same

The money must always accompany the order, and

afford very little more than the cost of the paper.

Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for The WAR PRESS. To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty, an extra copy of the Paper will be given. THE LAW OF CONSCRIPTION.

HOW IT WILL OPERATE IN PHILADELPHIA.

officials:

First District—Composed of the Second, Third,
Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Eleventh wards of Philadelphia.—Provost marshal, Ceptain W. E. Lehman;
commissioner, Charles Murphy; surgeon, Dr. N. H. Liable to duty. Wards.

exceeding three hundred dollars, as the Secretary of War may determine, to procure a substitute: But a discharge from one draft furnishes no exemption from any subsequent draft, except that, when the person drafted has furnished an acceptable substitute, and has received a certificate of discharge from a preceding draft, he shall be held exempt from military duty during the time for which he had been drafted, and for which such substitute was furnished. Thus it, will be seen that the bill, in its effects, deals as lightly as possible with the poorer classes of our community. When the draft took place in October last, the prices of substitutes ranged from five hundred to a thousand dollars, and none but the rich could afford to procure them, while the poor were compelled to shoulder the musket. The present law wisely fixes the price of substitutes, thus profecting, to a great extent, the poor man. There are many who can command \$300, but not \$500 or a \$1,000.

EXEMPTION AND LIABILITY OF FOREIGNERS. EXEMPTION AND LIABILITY OF FOREIGNERS.

The proclamation of the President of the United States, issued a few days since, warms all foreigners resident among us, who have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States, that they cannot obtain exemption from the conscription by renouncing such intention. If found within the country at the expiration of sixty-five days from the date of the proclamation, they will be liable to encome citizens must share the risks and burdens as well as the benefits of citizenship. At the same time, such of them as may from cowardice or any other motive, wish to evade the great duty now devolving upon every citizen, have ample time to make their arrangements for quitting the country. The term of sixty-five days will expire on Saturday, the 11th of July. No doubt the intention is to commence the enrolment about that time. During the Revolution no traitors were suffered to stay among patriots and cripple the efforts of the Government, and they were sent off. During the last war with England no allens were suffered to remain in loyal communities.

In reference to this subject, we understand that EXEMPTION AND LIABILITY OF FOREIGNERS. MEETING OF THE FIRST REGIMENT WASHINGTON GUARDS.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of the above regiment was held on Friday evening at 405 Chestnutstreet, when Col. Small was called on to act as chairman and Colonel Berry as secretary. Colonel Small stated the object of the meeting briefly, after which the names of about twenty-five companies represented were announced. A motion was made to request the Governor to accept of the services of the regiment as soon as the ranks of the different companies shall be filled. Another motion was made, and favorably acted on, that Colonel Small be requested to instruct the various companies represented to open recruiting offices. After the transaction of some unimportant business the meeting adjourned to assemble at the same place next Wednesday evening, to hear the report of the different companies represented.

An Interesting Lecture.—At half past

Mrs. Devlin, residing at No. 485 Allen street, Kensington, dropped down dead, whilst washing her payement. Coroner Conrad was sent for, to hold an inquest. PRICE RAISED.—At a recent meeting of livery stable-keepers, held at the southwest corner of Eleventh and Race streets, it was resolved, on account of the high price of feed, &c., to raise the price ADDRESS AT THE DEMOCRATIC HEAD-ADDRESS AT THE DEMOGRATIC HEAD-QUARTERS.—Ex-Senator J. W. Wall, of New Jersey, delivered an address on Saturday evening at the De-mocratic Headquarters, on Walmut street. A large crowd gathered on the outside of the building, and cheered for President Lincoln, the Union, and General Hooker. Those inside the building at-tempted to interfere, but in the meantime Chief Ruggles arrived on the ground with a large posse of police, and all signs of a disturbance were at once arrested. horse-keep to \$20 per month, from the 1st day o THE United States sidewheel steamer Wyalusing, 240 feet long, 36 feet beam, and 12 feet hold, will be launched at the yard of W. Cramp & Sons, foot of Palmer street, to-morrow moving at 9 o'clock—being a twin steamer of the Tacony, launched on Friday last at the navy yard. THE POLICE. THE WOMEN'S CONTRIBUTING AID TO

Arested for Abduction.

Ellen Smith, who spends most of her time in the panter's apariment of the almshouse, was taken before Alderman White on Saturday, on the charge of kidnanping the infast of hir. Ferguson, the particulars of which have already been published in the Press. It seems that she is not insane, or if the is, there is a deal of method in her madness. The evidence is positive at to her possession of the child, but when asked to explain, made no reply. She was committed, in default of \$1000 atil, to answer.

Beat his Step-father.

A young man named Herman Alterno was committed to answer the charge of beating his step-father, Joseph Snyder, in a most unmerciful manner. Mr. Snyder, some time since, married widow Alterno, and they resided on Gothic street, in the Fifth ward. It seems that the old man has a brother, at present an immate in the Millitary Hospital, West Philadelphia, and young Alterno was sent to that institution to get ten dollars from the soldier, the latter having agreed to advance this much to Mr. Snyder as a favor. It is alleged that the accused instead of taking the money as intended, "went on a spree, "spent it, became intoxicated, and on returning home on Friday night, beat the old man in a shocking manner, and tore nearly all his clothing from his person. These are the points so far as developed. The accused was committed in default of \$1,000 to answer the charge of assault and battery and malicious mischief.

ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE A. M.
E. RION CHURGH—SIXTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.—
Conference prayer-meeting was held on Friday. **
usual, from nine to ten o'clock. The minutes of
the previous session were read and approved. In the
afternoon, interesting faddresses were delivered to
the Sabbath-school by elders J. W. Loguen, R. H.
Dyson, and J. D. Brooks. A letter was read from
J. S. Wilson, who formerly belonged to the New
York Annual Conference, whereupon the question
arose, as to the identity of that brother with this
body, which was discussed at length and he was acknowledged to be a member of the conference.
Brother John E. Price, local delegate from Wesleyn Union church, Harrisburg, Pa., was by vote
admitted and took his seat among the members.
He was referred to the Committee on Holy Orders, to
be examined for local deacon's orders. The Business
Committee made the following report which was
received and adopted: The committee respectfully
recommend the adoption, by the Conference, of
the following declaration of sentiment, viz: That
we regard with deep and solemn interest the
conflict now raging in this country; first, as indicating unmistakably the displeasure of the Almighty with the nation, because of its toleration
of a system at war with every attribute of His
nature, and without parallel for cruelty and our
rage in the history of the most barbarous nation of
the earth—American slavery; second, as a triumphant vindication of that axiomatic principle of the
Divine government, so often insisted on by those
who have labored to avert the righteous retribution
of Heaven from the nation, that, though hand join
to hand, the vicked shall not go unpunished; third,
as the pledge and earnest of that irresistible power
of God to subdue every principle antagonistic to
righteousness, by which every valley shall finally be
exalted, and every mountain and hill shall be made
low, until the glory of the Lord shall be so displayed
that all mankind shall see it together; fourth, that
we regard with emotions of misled wo That the new national enrolment act will be enforced as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made is evident to all. The War Department has announced the appointment of provost marshals, commissioners, and surgeons, required for the purpose, and Colonel Fry, the Provost Marshal General, has prepared his instructions, which will be issued in a tew days, and the work of enrolling will t once begin. It is argued by some that previous to the draft, and while the enrolment is progressing, an order will be issued offering tempting bounties to recruits, which will be cut off at a certain time named, and the conscription enforced. This, no doubt, may be done by the different States and cities in order to lessen their quota, but so far as the Go vernment is concerned, it is scarcely probable that any more than the bounties now offered volunteers will be granted. The conscription will be put in operation, and enforts will be made to have large forces drafted, organized, and somewhat drilled, in season to take the field early in fall.

In apportioning the draft, credit will be given each State for the number of troops already furnished, but three-years men, it is understood, will be taken as a basis. Thus, three regiments of two-years men will be considered as equivalent to only two regiments, and four regiments of nine-months men to one regiment of three-years men. The State again will, no doubt, as was the case in the first draft, credit each city with the number of men already furnished, and where there is an excess, said excess to go towards making up the quota. So far as our city is concerned, as matters now stand, the draft will fall lighter than in many other cities. When the draft was about to be enforced, in October, 1862, it was contended that Philadelphis had more than furnished her full quota, and satisfactory evidence of the same having been produced, the conscription at that time was evaded. The exact number of men furnished by our city, however, since the commencement of the war, has never been officially stated, although it is generally conceded to be larger than any other city in the Union. forces drafted, organized, and somewhat drilled, in

According to the instructions about to be issued by the Provost Marshal General, it is enjoined upon the enrolling officers to enroll all persons subject to military duty, whether white or black. This duty will be performed in Philadelphia by the following THE ENROLMENT. commissioner, Charles Murphy; surgeon, Dr. N. H. Marsells, Second District—Composed of the First, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth wards.—Provost marshal, Captain Edwin Palmer; commissioner, William M. Bull; surgeon, Dr. Robert W. Richie.

Third District—Composed of the Twelfth, Thirteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth wards.—Provost marshal, Captain Jacob S. Stretch; commissioner, Frank D. Steiner; surgeon, Dr. Alexander C. Hart.

Fourth District—Composed of the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, and Twenty-fourth wards.—Provost marshal, Davis McLane; commissioner, Charles B. Barrett; surgeon, Dr. J. Ralston Walt. COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES OF THE INSTITUTE FOR COLORED YOUTH.—The rhetorical and elocutionary exercises of the Alumni and undergraduates of this institution occurred on Friday. Those of the Alumni were held in Sansom-street Hall, at eleven o'clock in the morning, and consisted of introductory remarks by Joseph S. White, president of the Alumni Association; address by Jacob C. White, Jr.; and Alumni oration by Heary Highland Garnett, of New York.

The evening exercises were executed by the pupils in Sansom-street Hall, and commenced at 8 o'clock. The orations, essays, dialogues, and recitations, included: Ambition, by Thomas H. Boling; Great Men our Model, Mary V. Brown; Oratory, John W. Cromwell; The Senses, (selected.) class of boys (Prep. Dept.); Influence of Literature, Harriet C. Johnson; Perseverantia, James H. Roberts; Humility, (selected.) class of girls (Prep. Dept.); Nature, Frank J. R. Jones; Poetic Inspiration, Frances A. Rollin; History, James M. Baxter, Jr.; dialogue, (by S. M. D.,) class of girls (Prep. Dept.); The Cultivation of Taste, Caroline R. Le Count; Mental Culture, James L. Smallwood; Scraping Acquaintance, (selected.), class of boys (Prep. Dept.); The Times, James Le Count, Jr.; Intercourse with our Fellow-Men, Rebecca J. Cole; The Spirit of Reform, Joseph H. Rogers; Of Psalm XLII, class of girls (Prep. Dept.); and Pioneers of Penna., with valedictory, Ellis Yarnall Dingle. Wall.

Fifth District—Composed of the Twenty-second, Twenty-shird, and Twenty-fifth wards of Philadelphia, and Bucks county.—Provost marshal, Capt. Mahlon Yardley; commissioner, William M. Taylor; surgeon, Dr. E. F. Leake.

The number of white persons residing in this city subject to conscription is estimated at about 95,000. The enrolment taken in September last, showed the number liable to military duty, between the ages of twenty-one and forty-five, to be as follows:

Wards. Liable to duty. Wards. Liable to duty

form, Joseph H. Rogers; Of Psalm XLII, class of gils (Prep. Dept.); and Pioneers of Penna., with valedictory, Ellis Yarnall Dingle.

These, exercises were followed by the presentation of diplomas. It is hardly necessary to say that the entertainment was one of extreme interest. Every portion of it was excellent, and each detail was well attended to. The management of the whole affair reflected infinite credit on those who promoted it, and every item of the programme might emphatically be pronounced good. The hall was crowded, and the applause was correspondingly munificent. SOMETHING ABOUT TAXES.—The following statistics relative to American and English taxes will prove of interest, and should be carefully studied by those who are loud in their cries about oppressive taxes, and the expenses naturally incurred in carrying on the war. In England, on receipts for \$10 and upwards a stamp duty of 2 cents is required, while according to our law there is no duty. Agreements of the value of \$25 or upwards 12 cents; if the agreement contains 2,150 lines, or upwards, then for every quantity of 1,050 a further progressive duty of 12 cents. Here the tax is 5 cents per sheet. The English law a tax of 36 cents on leases of any lands, tenements, &c., the yearly rent exceeding \$50 and not exceeding \$50, \$2.50. There is also an ad valorem stamp chargeable on each lease when granted. All leases, according to the United States law, under three years, are taxed 50 cents, and over three years, \$1. While a lawyer can act in any court in this country, by paying a license of \$10, he is required to pay \$250 for the same privilege in England. A notary public is also required to pay \$150, while here he is only subject to a 3 per cent. income tax: English law also requires all drafts, warrants, or or weather the part of the property terms and the property terms and the pay \$150, while here he is only subject to a 3 per cent. income tax: English law also requires all drafts, warrants, or or weather the pay that the property terms are the property to the property terms and the property terms when the property terms when the property terms are the property to the property terms and the property terms are the property to the property terms when the property terms are the property terms and the property terms are the property terms and the property terms are the property terms and the property terms are the property terms are the property terms and the property terms are the property terms are the property terms and the property terms are the property terms and the property terms are the property to the property persons for color. A popular error at present prevailing is, that all the single men are to be taken first, while the law, if carefully read, states different.

THE EXEMPTS.

Already have we received numerous communications from parties, relative to who are exempt. One individual writes as follows:

"Does the act of Congress exempt from 'conscription' the father of one motherless child, dependent upon his labor for support, or must there be more than one child to entitle him in exemption?"

The law on this subject says, "the father of motherless children under twelve years of age," and it is probable that there must be more than one child in order to claim exemption. The framers of the bill no doubt considered that a soldier's pay would support one child, and exemption. Was not allowed on that account. Or it may be that the law also provides for such cases as that named.

Another correspondent writes:

"You will oblige several interested parties by the draft about to be made. I, and some others now resident in this city, were drafted in a neighboring county. We furnished substitutes, will be subject to the draft about to be made. I, and some others now resident in this city, were drafted in a neighboring county. We furnished substitutes, who were duly accepted, and who are now in the service. We have certificates of the drafting commissioner to this effect, and we wish to ascertain whether, upon proper proof of the facts stated, we will be entitled to be placed among the exempts."

The law on this point is very plain—no provision whatever having been made for those who were formerly drafted and procured substitutes. The bill exempts only the Vice President of the United States, the heads of the various executive departments of the Government, and the Governors of the several States; second, the only son liable to military duty of a widow dependent upon his labor for support; fourth, where there are two or more sons of aged or infirm parents subject to draft, the father, or, if he be dead, the mother, may elect he is only subject to a 3 per cent, income tax: English law also requires all drafts, warrants, or orders for the perfect of money to be chargeable receipt stamps, which must be cancelled by the person drawing the check, draft, or order, by writing his name on the stamp; and all incomes, amounting to \$500 per annum are taxed \$12.50, and those of \$750, \$27.45. The duties on male servants are, for those aged 18 years and upwards, \$5.08, and under this age, \$2.54. No income is taxed by our law, except over \$600, and that after house rent is allowed; neither does our law require a tax on servants. Again, English law declares that horse dealers, residing in the cities, shall pay \$121: those residing in the country, \$60.50. For every horse kept for racing, \$18.64; and for every other horse or mule, exceeding respectively the height of thirteen hands, of four inches to each hand, kept for the purpose of riding, or drawing any carriage chargeable with duty, \$5.08. For every carriage with four wheels, when drawn by two or more horses or mules, \$16.94. Our law simply taxes horses, \$10, and carriages from \$2 to \$5 each, according to the value. The taxes in rebelom are still more excessive than those of England, in both of which places the poor man receives no protection whatever, his little income being entirely consumed. When we compare the state of affairs to that which exists in the North surely we have no consumed. When we compare the state of affairs to that which exists in the North, surely we have no cause to complain, but rather to be thankful. We have not yet felt the effects of war, and if taxes are somewhat higher than a year or two since, incomes here invested of a conveyable of the state of the family and household, and two of them are in the military service of the United States as non-commissioned officers, musicians, or privates, the residue of such family or household, not exceeding two, AN IMPOSTOR.—R. Demerat is the name given by an individual who has been imposing on the confidence of a number of persons, by obtaining money under false pretences. He alleges that he is a Catholic priest of the Dominican order and authorized to collect for sundry charitable institutions. Within a few days past he called upon Rev. Father Bowles, at Burlington, New Jersey, and by representations of poverty obtained a suit of clothing from him, to show his earnest gratitude for which he stole the gold watch and other articles belonging to his benefactor, and was for making off in safety, when he was arrested and taken before the Mayor of Burlington to answer the charge, when he admitted that he committed the robbery, and that the story which he had circulated as to being a priest was a fabrication. He had being operating with some success in Bordentown and other parts of New Jersey, and it was said to be his intention to soon pay Philadelphia a visit, where he could have a wider range for his operations. He was committed to answer. AN IMPOSTOR.—R. Demerat is the name shall be exempt; eighth, young men between the ages of eighteen and twenty are exempt, for the reason that experience proves that soldiers under twenty years of age cannot sustain the burdens of camp life so well as men between the ages of twenty and thirty-five. The law, of course, also exempts such as are physically or mentally unfit for the ser-vice. Any person is authorized to furnish an acceptable substitute, at any price for which one can be pro-cured; or any drafted man may pay such sum not exceeding three hundred dollars, as the Secretary of

England no aliens were suffered to remain in loyal communities.

In reference to this subject, we understand that the mechanics of this city, both American and naturalized foreigners, are about making a movement which will tend to exclude unnaturalized individuals from our workshops. It is stated that these workmen will refuse to work in the same establishment with foreigners who have not declared their intention to become citizens. It is claimed that as the conscription act is about to be enforced, and all citizens are liable to be called into the service of the country at any time, it is unjust that their places shall be filled by those who are exempt from draft by reason of not having declared their intentions to become citizens. The movement will, doubtless, spread rapidly throughout the entire country. No true patriot objects to the conscription on any account, but, on the contrary, considers it the most useful and beneficial bill passed since the commencement of the war. Those who denounce it are classed among that number whose patriotism has been found wanting, and who have always opposed every act of the Administration.

[Before Mr. Alderman White.]
Arrested for Abduction.