WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1863.

We can take no notice of anonymous communications. We do not return rejected manuscripts Voluntary correspondence solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it

Palmerston Defeated. The Palmerston Ministry, on the 28th April, were beaten in the House of Commons by a majority of ten (285 to 275), on their favorite measure for the abolition of

the Church-rate—a parochial impost, not abolished by HENRY VIII., at the Reformation, for making all persuasions pay for the repairs and maintenance of Church of England places of worship. In other days, not very remote, either, a Ministry has resigned office, on a much smaller mino rity. For example, in May, 1841, the Melbourne Ministry, defeated by a hostile majority of one, acknowledged it by going to the country, by a General Election, the result of which placed Sir R. PEEL in office. The Palmerston Ministry have sustained three heavy defeats since February, and still cling to office. They probably rely on an anti-American feeling keeping them there. They are accustomed to discomfiture as cels

are said to be used to skinning. Atlantic Telegraph. Mr. Cyrus Field exhibited so much ability in his recent pleading before the Board of Trade that the Atlantic Telegraph. Company must be fully satisfied with him as their agent. He satisfied his auditors, what we have long believed, that it is desirable and practicable to have a constant telegraphic communication between the Old World and the New. To this, at present, only two objections occur. First, that for every hundred and fifty dollars now subscribed to this scheme credit will be given in England, owing to the high exchange,

for only two-thirds of that amount; and next, that it would be an absurd concession on the part of the American Government and American shareholders to allow both termini of the Sub-Atlantic Cable to be on British soil. In the event of a war. England would preserve constant communication with her American possessions, but the United States would be cut off from all telegraphic inter-

course with Europe. One terminus of the cable ought to be on American ground.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL," WASHINGTON, May 13, 1863. The loyal men of the country, who have stood by General Hooker with so much devotion, find in the records of his last campaign a gratifying return for their fealty. Notwithstanding the calumnies and detractions heaped upon him he has kept silentleaving his deeds to speak. And, now that these deeds are known and read of all men, his friends may feel assured that the country has found a servant worthy of its cause. In this last campaign General Hooker has exhibited a genius which his warmest friends have hardly dared to claim; the power to been received from Lee, it was understood from the grasp every situation, as if by intuition, stant. The inspiration that dictated the return to the north bank of the Rappahannock was worthy of Napoleon; and when the results of that movement are

fully known, we shall see a more striking had left their formidable position along the heights, resemblance to the great Emperor. General Hooker has shown that he is able to fight or decline a battle, as the emergency may demand. There are those who clamor against him for not having thrown his army against Lee and made the battle one of desperation, the alternative of defeat being annihilation. To an ordinary man, to a soldier who merely fought for his own soldier who merely fought for his own in care of the wounded. Dr. Sukely, medical diffame, there would have been a great temptation in this; but the calm judgment of General Hooker resisted the temptation with a degree of moral courage that does him immortal honor. The cause did not require desperation. That is the game of the fierce gamblers of the Confederacy, whose wretched fortunes may be retrieved by deeds iure them. He paralyzed the rebel army in

the front while Stoneman demoralized them

in the rear, and he crossed the Rappahannock a victories sourcest. The rebel costores or transportation, without food for their soldiers, or medicine for their sick, compelled to beg for the most absolute articles of comfort to keep the wounded from dying; the dismay that now reigns in Virrequired of him to do. To use his own modest and thrilling words: "We have added new laurels to its former renown. We have made long marches, crossed rivers, surprised the enemy in his entrenchments, and whenever we have fought we have inflicted have taken from the enemy five thousand prisoners and fifteen colors, captured and brought off seven pieces of artillery, and placed hors du combat eighteen thousand of his chosen troops. We have destroyed his dépôts filled with vast amounts of stores,

tal, and filled his country with fear and con-The whole history of this Army of the Potomac does not furnish one-half the glory contained in these brief sentences. General Hooker has shown us what this army can do; and by trusting him, strengthening him, making him feel that he is the advance guard of a mighty people who are marching in his rear as his reserve, we can look for the dawning of the day of triumph. Let the nation stand by Hooker and all will go

damaged his communications, captured pri-

soners within the fortifications of his capi-

Miss Anna E. Dickinson. Mr. N. P. Willis, of the Home Journal, gives the following pleasing description of Miss Dickinson. We have rarely seen a more graphic pen-portrait than this of our remarkable and gifted towns

We have rarely seen a more graphic pen-portrait than this of our remarkable and glited towns woman:

"Miss Dickinson is a symmetrical young creature, every movement showing a well-knit agility of frame, and her build and action altogether being just what would be picked out for a daring horse-woman. The Napoleonic mould of her jaw expresses the energy which is her leading characteristic. Her features are otherwise well chiselled, her forehead and upper lip of the Greek proportion, and her nostrils thin. The men would all call her beautiful, the women would admit it with their usual reluctance, but we thought (ourself), that she was a beauty, but for the look, a little too determined, of that strongly-moulded jaw, though this would better hold the throat latch to a helmet, and make her look more like a Semiramis in the field. She wore her hair with the adolescent cut of a young Hephaestion, had long sleeves and a high-necked dress, and, with the contralto fullness of her vice, seemed, in fact, more ready for masculine service than for the 'complying tenderness' of her sex. But how, under the delicacy of a girl of eighteen, could be gathered the strong wisdom which she poured forths o volubly that night, was to us a wonder! As she walked up and down before the thousands in that crowded hall, she discussed topics so grave, that they required rather the scope and grasp of a Senator's mind, or a historian's, and presented them to the enthusiantic crowd with a fluency that was wholly without hindrance. How, to such youthful lips, flowed so easily such stately language! How, over every gesture, and every look, every turn of argument, and every cadence of voice, reigned such absolute self-possession! How, to such youthful lips, flowed so easily such stately language! How, over every gesture, and every look, every turn of argument, and every cadence of voice, reigned such absolute self-possession! How, to such youthful lips, flowed so easily such stately language!

Major language and the propersion of the such as the de

Major D. F. Jones. It will be recollected that Maj. DELANCEY FLOYD Jones, of the 11th Regular Infantry, was arraigned before a court martial several months ago, on the charge of misbehavior in the face of the enemy, which allegation was not substantiated.

It will be gratifying to his numerous friends to learn that, in the recent fight of the Army of the Potomac at Fredericksburg, while the conduct of the 2d Brigade of regulars was such as to elicit the praise of all their companions in arms, Colonel Burbank, the commander of the brigade, thus spoke of Major Jones: "When all did so-well, t is difficult to discriminate, but I desire to menon by name the regimental commander. Majo DELANCEY FLOYD JONES, 11th United States Infantry, for the coolness with which he commander his regiment."

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. seneral Orders of the Commanding General-The Army Congratulated and Extolled-5,600 Prisoners, 18 Colors, and 2

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE Ротомас, Мау 6, 1863. The following order has been issued: GENERAL ORDER No. 49.—The Major General Commanding tenders to this army his congratulations on the achievements of the last seven days. If it has not accomplished all that was expected, the reasons are well known to the army. It is suffi-

cient to say that they were of a character not to be foreseen or prevented by human sagacity or resource. In withdrawing from the south bank of the Rappahannock before delivering a general battle to our adversaries, the army has given renewed evidence of its confidence in itself and its fidelity to the principles it represents. In fighting at a disadvantage, we would have been recreant to our trust, to ourselves, our cause, and our country. Profoundly loyal, and conscious of its

strength, the Army of the Potomac will give or decline battle whenever its interest or honor may demand. It will also be the guardian of its own history and its own arm. By our celerity and secresy of movement, our advance and passage of the river was undisputed, and on our withdrawal not a rebel ventured to follow. The events of the last week may swell with pride the hearts of every officer and soldier of this army. We have added new lustre to its former renown. We have made long marches, crossed rivers, surprised the enemy in his entrenchments, and whenever we have fought, have inflicted heavier blows than we have received. We have taken from the enemy five thousand prisoners, fifteen colors, captured and brought off seven pieces of artillery, placed hors du combat eighteen thousand of his chosen troops, destroyed his depots filled with vast, amounts of stores, deranged his communications, captured prisoners within the fortifications of his, capital, and filled his country with fear and consternation. We have

consoled by the conviction that they have fallen in the holiest cause ever submitted to the arbitrament of battle. By command of Major General HOOKER.

S. WILLIAMS, Assistant Adjutant General. Recrossing of the Rappahannock Contra-WASHINGTON, May 12.—Several gentlemen reently arrived here, and proceeded to the Rappahannock to recover the bodies of their friends who ell in the recent battles. One of them, in a private note received in Washington to-day, says a commu-nication has been transmitted to General Lee for permission to pass inside of his lines for that purpose. Although, on Sunday night, no response had officers receiving the commun ication at the river that there would be no unnecessary obstacles thrown in their way. Subsequently, the enemy commenced paroled. For several days past supplies and medibut a close observation last evening disclosed the fact that their numbers had not been diminished. They were still at that point yesterday morning. At the time of our recrossing the river at United States ford, it is believed that only two divisions of the enemy's forces remained on our front, near Chancellorville, as a rear guard. The divisions mentioned were commanded by Generals Anderson Dr. Webster still remained in the enemy's lines

ville, sends back word that our wounded, generally, are doing well. Notwithstanding all the reports that our troops have again crossed the Rappahannock, it was not the case up to Sunday noon.
GENERAL LEE'S FLAG OF TRUCE. The facts connected with the flag of truce sent over by General Lee, on Wednesday morning, are, as stated by Himself, that he had exhausted his me-dicines, surgical appliances, and hospital atores for he wounded, and asking for triffied States ford. The truth of the report is now satisfactorily ascertained that some of our wounded, who were lying in the woods around Chancellorville, were burned to enemy's shells, and the flames spread rapidly until the rains fell. Brigadier General Hays, of the Reserve Artillery, who was wounded in both legs, was captured by the enemy.

There was a prevailing impression at Falmouth on Friday that the enemy had withdrawn from our ginia and throughout the whole Confedera-cy, show how truly he has done what was in the rear of Chancellorville. One of our corpe commanders had occasion on Monday to send a message, under a flag of truce, to the rebel commander; but, after a fruitless effort, he reported that, although he tell in with scattering bodies of rebelspickets and skirmishers-no one could tell him There is no doubt that Gen. Stoneman has arrived

heavier blows than we have received. We safely this side of the Rappahannock.

GENERALS HALLECK AND HOOKER. GENERALS HALLECK AND HOOKER.

The Evening Post has special advices from Washington that General Halleck is about to take the field in person; not, it is understood, with the purpose of relieving General Hooker from his command, but that he may be in the very presence of events as they occur, and the better able to influence their general direction. The authority upon which we have this information is usually well informed.

It is a significant fact, and one that will increase the confidence of the country in General Hooker, that he did not execute his late retrogade movement until he had planned his present one, and had become satisfied of its superiority to any effort he could make in the field of Chancelloville—contracted as it had been by the unfortunate defection of the Eleventh corps at the commencement of the struggle. The best information that can be obtained here leads to the belief that the announcement of General Hooker's new movement across the Rappahannock was premature.

An order for the recrossing of the river was issued

War Gazette-Order Respecting Re-en-GENERAL ORDERS, No. 111.

the department as may from time to time be made, all disbursing officers, and all other officers connected with the enlistment of volunteers, will report to him.

II. Officers of regiments, going out of service, by reason of the expiration of their term, may, with the concent of their respective Governors, re-enlist their regiments within thirty days from the expiration of the original service, for a term of three years, unless, sooner discharged, and upon the regiment having filled up within the thirty days aforesaid, the officers shall be reatored to their rank as from the date of their original commissions. This, however, will give no claim to pay for the time between muster out, and re-entry into service.

III. The law provides that a man who enlists for three years, unless; sooner discharged, is entitled to one month's pay in advance upon the mustering of his company into the service, and to a bounty of one hundred dollars, twenty-five dollars of which is to be paid in advance when his company is organized, muster rolls to be made out and the mustering officer's certificate given thereto, or after he shall have been mustered into and joined a regiment already in the service.

IV. Hereafter regiments of volunteers leaving the shall have been mustered into and joined a regiment already in the service.

IV. Hereafter regiments of volunteers leaving the field on account of expiration of term of service will be permitted, on the application of their officers, who shall undertake to hold themselves responsible for their safe delivery, to take their arms and accourrements to the place of discharge, to be delivered to their safe delivery, to take their arms and accourrements will be held]subject to reissue to the men on re-enlistment in their former companies and regiments. By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant General.

Order Relative to Conscription. GENERAL ORDER No. 112.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJ. GEN.'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, May I, 1863.

Under the enrolment act, drafted men will be actually in the service of the United States as soldiers from the fact of being drafted. It is, therefore, ordered that they be put in uniform, and provided with Inapsacks, haversacks, canteens, tin cups, spoons, &c., as soon as they report to the district provost marshals. The Quartermaster General will fill the requisitions of the Provost Marshal General for clothing, &c., for this purpose, to be delivered at such points as the latter may designate.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General. GENERAL ORDER No. 112.

The War in Tennessce. New York, May 12—A special despatch from Murireesboro, Tenn., of the 11th, says trustworthy information has been received that Martin's rebel cavally is at Forrestyille, twelve miles from here, and is reported to have reinforced Gen. Buckner's division. A lady, who has arrived at Nashville, reports 760 rebels at Williamsport. The latest report states that the entire rebel force is from 60,000 to 65,000 men. 35,000 men.

Hon. John J. Crittenden. Hon. John J. Crittenden.

ECINGINNATI, May 12.—Hon. John J. Crittenden has been renominated for Congress. He made a speech in Frankfort yesterday, in which he said he was still for the prosecution of the war, notwithstanding the obnoxious acts concerning confiscation, emancipation, and negro soldiers. He was for its prosecution without an armistice, and regardless of to seign intervention, till the rebellion is crushed. It was the duty of freemen to first save the country from the uplifted sword, and then save the Constitution. Canadian Parliament. MONTREAL, May 12.—Parliament was prorogued this afternoon. The general election takes place

immediately.

WASHINGTON. Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, May 12, 1863. Cannon Captured-18,000 Rebels Placed Reported Death of Stonewall Jackson. A telegram from Fort Monroe, dated to-day, co ains a statement based on what is claimed as good authority, that Stonewall Jackson was not expected to live, and that he was accidentally shot by his own men, while another despatch, dated Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, appears in Star, saying that the Richmond papers of yesterday contain an obituary notice of Jackson, who died n Sunday afternoon.

Death of Gen. Stonewall Jackson-the Announcement Confirmed. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, MAN 12.—The Richmond papers, of yesterday, announc the death of STONEWALL JACKSON, on Sunday afternoon, from the effects of amoutation and promonia. His burial is fixed for to-day. The military band in Fredericksburg has been performing dirges a greater portion of the afternoon.

Speke and Grant's Expedition. Mr. WILLIAM H. GOODHUE, the vice consul of the United States at Zanzibar, reports that Messrs Speke and Grant's expedition, in search of the sources of the Nile, has been almost if not entirely crowned with success.

The two mentioned English gentlemen leit Zanzibar September 25, 1860, on the expedition, were last heard from March, 1862, when Cantain Sprug had iscovered the Miverargo river, which he writes to ber Britannic Majesty's consul to be the first certain with a gentle flow to the north. It takes its rise in

12' N. lat., in the Victoria Myanza, a lake discovered by Captain Speke. The expedition could not move forward (March, 1862,) through the kingdom of Uganda, (through which said river flows,) owing to the unwillingness Captain GRANT was heard from April 11, 1862, and was then behind Speke, making explorations

and scientific observations in the Kavaswe kingdom, which is about 1° 30' S. lat. The Negro Regiment. Public notice is given to the officers and men of the proposed regiment of the District of Columbia colored volunteers, to assemble to-morrow, for the purpose of inspection and being mustered into service. The Republican says that Commissionen Dolk, with Colonels TANNER and RAYMOND, and other friends of the movement, visited the President to day, to present the rolls and tender the services of eight hundred colored men already enlisted, and to ask for quarters, etc. They were gladly received. and the President at once referred them to the Secretary of War with a request that he do the very best for them he could. Secretary STANTON ha given orders that when six hundred and forty men,

who will pass inspection, are presented they will be mustered in at once, and assigned to quarters. Revenue Decisions. The Secretary of the Treasury has made the following decision of questions arising upon appeals by importers from the decisions of collectors, relating to the proper classification under the tariff act of July 14, 1862. The article called half gold is not no other regret than that caused by the loss specially provided for by name in any of the existing tariffs. It is a combination of gold and silver of our brave companions, and in this we are leaf, and is used for similar purposes and as a substitute for gold leaf, and therefore is liable under the twentieth section of the act of August 30. 1842, to the same duty as gold leaf, that being the

enumerated article it most nearly resembles in mate-

rial, quality, and texture, or the use to which it may be applied. Certain slipper patterns, being of size and shape, and of a texture and color precisely adapted for slippers, and can be used for no other purpose advantageously, should be admitted at ten per centum, as claimed by the importers. In a case of goods ordered previously to the act of July last taking effect, the appellant did not allege that the duty was errocously or illegally exacted, but simply complained of the want of equity and oppressiveness of that law. As the Department has no authority to question the policy of any act of Congress, the appeal decided, that as by that act all goods on shipboard. on the 1st day of August, 1862, shall be subject to the duties therein prescribed, there is no exem Naval Orders.

Acting assistant surgeons P. TREADWELL, and E. L. R. DRAPER have been ordered to the Mississippi Lieutenant Commander Milton Haxton is ordered to the receiving ship Ohio.

Lieut. George R. Gray is detached from the Ohio, and ordered to the receiving ship Princeton. Additional Wounded from Pennsylvania Regiments. The following is a further list of wounded Pennsylvanians who have arrived at the Washington

William Hallan, G, 119
JP Walton, B, 116
GARVER HOSPITAL.
H O Lindecukle, G, 1 Art
John Armend, G, 1 Art
Joseph King, L, 102
Jesse Plerce, B, 140
William Kephard, K, 27
Abijan D Gyer, A, 122
J Howard Snyder, F, 125
J Howard Snyder, F, 125
John Hart, G, 51
Corp Henry Keller, 99
Samuel Wyland, H, 148
John A Eckhard, I, 28
Gorp Joed Mitchell, E, 183
Michael Riee, J, 110

ARMORY SQUARE HOSP, G, 141 Michael Rice, I, 110.

ARMORY SQUARE HOSP, G, 141

Sergt Jos. CESTOTE, 115

T.J. Watson, H, 122

S.L. Brown, C, 63

Wm Colbridge, F, 114

G. McDowell, A, 60

J. G. Byerly, E, 105

Andrew Kolp, I, 122

Corp W Mace, A, 141

John F Duin, K, 63

J. Schweizer, F, 93

Corp AP Refmer, F, 63

James Scullum, B, 114

Evant Hospital Corp W Licenter, K, 141

Matthew Patterson, G, 114 From Nashville.

NASHVILLE, May 12.—The river has risen one foot since last night. yond the Federal lines to-morrow. fantry, is to be shot on the 15th for desertion. There is great dissatisfaction among the 15th Pennsylvania cavalry, Anderson Troop, now at Mur-Dr. W. A. Cheatham's family have been ordered to Alton, Ill., to be confined during the war. Mrs. Cheatham is a sister of Mrs. John H. Morgan.

From Fortress Monroe. FORTRESS MONROE, May 11 .- Steamer City of Richmond, Captain Kelly, arrived to-day from New A rebel flag-of-truce boat came down the Tames river to-day, from Richmond, to within hailing distance of our fleet at Newport News. The flag-oftruce officer sent through our fleet to Old Point for Col. Ludlow, the Union Commissioner for exchange f prisoners, to go up and meet Mr. Ould. 50'clock P. M.—Col. Ludlow has not yet returned

rom the rebel flag-of-truce boat. Great Explosion at Jones? Woods, N. Y.
Late on Monday evening an explosion occurred in the powder factory, situated at the foot of Seventy-eighth street, East river, which is employed in considerable part by the Government. The owners, or occupants, are Sheridan & Co., and Smith & Rand, No. 170 Broadway.

Two buildings were used in the manufacture of the powder, and there was one magazine which contained, so far as it can be ascertained, nearly three thousand pounds, that were recently stored there, besides other quantities—to what amount is not accurately stated. The whole amount blew up with a tremendous explosion, which leveled one or two residences in the vicinity of the factory, injuring many edifices at a considerable distance from the magazine, and was felt throughout this city, in Long Island, and in New Jersey.

The amount of loss to the owners of the factory is estimated at \$10,000. The entire loss can scarcely be less than \$40,000. Great Explosion at Jones' Woods, N. Y.

Another Mill Burned. BOSTON, May 12.—The Palmer Cotton Manufacturing Mill, at Three Rivers, in Palmer, Mass., was destroyed by fire on Sunday morning. It was a granite building, 280 feet long, and five stories high, with a capacity for 10,000 spindles, and employed 300 hands. The loss is estimated at \$250,000, and a large portion was insured in the Boston and Hartford offices.

Six companies of the 2d Massachusetts Clavelry. Six companies of the 2d Massachusetts Cavalry left Readville, at noon, for the seat of war. Habeas Corpus in Vallandigham's Case CINCINNATI, May 12.—The motion for a writ of habeas corpus in Vallandigham's case was argued yesterday, before Judge Leavitt, in the U. S. Circuit Court. The argument will be continued to-day. The Court of Inquiry in relation to Gen. Buell concluded its labors yesterday, and adjourned sine die. The court has been in session 164 days. Wool Sale.

NEW YORK, May 12.—The wool sale, to-day, was well attended by the public, and quite satisfactory. The offerings consisted of 711 bales of Cape, which were all sold at 29@38%c, the average price being Canada Cotton Factory Burned. Boston, May 12.—The Palmer Company's Cotton Factory, at Three Rivers, Canada, was burned on the night of the 9th. The loss is insured in New Grain Receipts at Buffalo. BUFFALO, May 12.—The receipts of grain here for Sunday and Monday were 2,180,000 bushels, the largest ever received here.

Markets by Telegraph. BALTIMORE, May 12.—Flour very dull; Ohio ex-ra \$7@7.12%; superfine \$6.87%@7. Wheat steady. tra \$7@7.12%; supernne \$6.87%@7. Wheat steady. Whisky firm at 46c. Sugar firm. Groceries are tending upward.
CINCINNATI, May 12.—Flour dull at \$5.25@5.30.
Whisky unchanged. Red Wheat \$1.20@1.22; white Wheat \$1.30@1.35. Exchange on New York at % The Paroled of the Anderson Cavalry. The following extract from special field order No. [01, releasing from the obligations of parole those of the Anderson Cavalry, lately captured and released conditionally by the enemy, has been forwarded by our special correspondent. The action of General Roscerans in the matter will be generally approved:

ROSECTANS in the matter will be generally approved:

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE CUMBERLAND,
MULFREEBORO, April 14, 1863.

\* \* \* \*

XYII. The following enlisted men of the Anderson
Cavalry having been captured by the enemy, paroled, and set at liberty without the delivery required by the cartel agreed upon by the Government
of the United States and the Confederate authorities for the exchange of prisoners during the existing war, cannot be claimed by the Confederates
as prisoners of war, and are, by their failure so to
deliver, released from parole, and will immediately
report for duty with their command:
Corporal C L Hayden,
Andrew J Buchanan,
Kichard Pancoast,
William Tarr,
Robert R Taylor,
D Eusene Bigler,
Samuel Trimble,
Josiah Warg,
Josiah Warg,
Josiah Warg,
John G Marshall,
Edward L Mills,
Wilbur F Jamison,
Samuel Y Curtis,
Samuel T Curtis,
Samuel T Wilson.

Harry B Eckley,
Charles T Wilson.

Willum Watt,
By command of Major General Rosecrans,
H. THRALLL Capt. and Asst. Adit. Gen. By command of Major General Rosecrans.

H. THRALL, Capt. and Asst. Adjt. Gen.

EUROPE.

Sweden and Russia-The Polish Insurrection-Langlewicz. New York, May 12.—The following additional intelligence, brought by the steamer Bohemia, which was intercepted off Cape Race, yesterday, failed to reach us last night, owing to the trouble on the telegraph wires to the enstward.

The King of Prussia hesitates, but the reactionary party highly favor the design of Russia.

The Le Nord formally announces the relations between the Cabinets of Sweden and Russia to be most satisfactory. ant engagement took place on the 25th ween the Russians and the insurgents, near Wark, tho f Warsaw. The Russians were defeated, h great loss.

angiewicz has been conveyed by the Austrian horities to the Bohemian fortress of Josephstadt.

The Rio mail of April 18 has arrived at Lisbon.

Coffee was quoted at 6||900@7||000 for good firsts. The

stock in port amounted to 90,000 hags.

The bids of England and France for the Turkish

loan have reached to £4,000,000.

In the bids of England and France for the Turkish ioan have reached to £4,000,000.

"RECRUITING BRITISH SINJECIS FOR THE FEDE-RAL ARMY."

Between Mr. Adams and Earl Russell, an interesting correspondence has occurred, concerning the report that irish subjects were being enlisted for the American army under character of railroad operatives.

The first letter, dated November 20, 1852, is from Earl Russell, and informs Mr. Adams "that her Majesty's Government are informed, by persons to whom they are disposed to give credit, that recruits are being raised in his country for serving in the army of the United States, and that bounty money of a considerable amount is offered by agents of the United States to encourage British subjects to enlist," and that the practice, to which his attention is thus called, is calculated seriously to increase the difficulties already incident to the observance of neutrality by her Majesty's Government.

On the following day Mr. Adams replies, stating that he "not only has no knowledge of any such proceedings, but he has no belief that they can have been attempted by any person reality vested with authority as agents of the United States. Should it turn out that these are individuals assuming to act under such an authority, he will be obliged to Earl Russell for such information as he may possess that may enable him to ascertain who these persons may be, and to take the necessary neasures to disavow their operations."

On the 16th of December Earl Russell writes to Mr. Adams, stating that he has the satisfaction of informing him that "further inquiries, which have been instituted respecting the alleged recruiting in Loudon for the United States army, seem to establish that the reports to that effect, which had reached her Majesty's Government, were without foundation."

On the 16th of April Earl Russell writes to Mr. Adams: "Sir. With reference to your letter of the 10th instant, in which you repeated the denial you had formerly made of the truth of the report that men were being recr RECRUITING BRITISH SUBJECTS FOR THE FEDE-RAL ARMY."

week. It am, &c., "Hospital states have states," It am, &c., "Lordon of the United States," "Lordon, April 18, 1863.

"My Lord; I am very much obliged to you for the courtesy extended to the in the communication of the substance of a report which has been made to her Majesty's Government, with regard to the number of persons, who are now being shipped as emigrants from theenstown. The fact that a great many people, especially in Ireland, have been anxious for some time yast to flud their way to the United States has been made known for free passage. A large proportion of these contains offers to enlist in the service of the Government. No doubt they are more or less influenced by the high bounties offered in America, accounts of which have been from time to time published in the newspapers here. To all such solicitations the answer given from here has been uniformly to the effect that no authority has been given by the Government to listen to any proposals of the kind, or to make any engagements whatever. Instructions have likewise been sent to the respective consuls, who have reported similar proposals to me, to make the same answer. I have no reason to believe that any American citizen in England, clothed with anthority, has ventured to act in any other way. It is proper for me to add, in explanation of the emigration that is taking place, that agenticman of influence in America, now in London, who is in a situation to know, has lately informed me that some of the great corporations for the extension of rail-ways in their employ to be drafted for the war, and apprehending more, are making efforts to procure large supplies from other countries of aliens, who are from that circumstance exempted from the risk of being called into service. If may be that those who desire to get across the ocean for the purpose of emilsting expect to take advantage of the opportunity thus placed before them. In addition to this there is no doubt of the fact of a scarcity of laborers in the United States, I learn from private vaniage of the opportunity thus placed before faem. In addition to this there is no doubt of the fact of a scarcity of laborers in the United States. I learn from private sources that the rate of wages this season is very much advanced. I am led to believe that these sauses, in addition to the alleged distress of the population of Ireland, may explain the phenomena of emigration to which your lordship has been pleased to draw my attention. "I pray, &c., CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS."

"THE MALLIS OF THE PETERHORE THE MAILS OF THE PETERHOFF.

"I pray, &c., CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS."

THE MAILS OF THE PETERHOFF

In the House of Lords, on the 27th ultimo, Earl Russell said that, in accordance with his promise of Friday, he had consulted the law officers of the Crown in relation to the seizure of the inall-bags on board British vessels by American cruisers, but it was not desirable at the time to state what that opinion was. He was, however, able to give explanations which, he trusted, would so far he ratisfactory. He referred to the papers which had already been laid before Parliament, and showed that the result of Lord Lyons' remonstrance in the ease of the Ariel was, that on the 31s of October Mr. Seward wrote instructions to Mr. Welles, the Secretary of the Navy, that it was not expedient that naval officers in charge of the blockade should open the bags of a friendly Fower duly authenticated by an official seal, or search them, but that they should be forwarded with all convenient despatch to their destination. "No question has arisen in consequence of these instructions until very recently, and it was only that morning that he had received an official account. From that it appeared that on the 4th of April Mr. Archibald, her Majesty's consult at New York, received the unails captured on board the Peterhof, under the seal of the Presumater General as directed in due form. Mr. Archibald protested against the seals being broken or the bag disturbed, and required that it should be forwarded to its destination. The Federal anthrities insisted that the bag should be opened, and it was only insisted that the bag should be opened, and it was only insisted that the bag beatifus—the seals to officer, which stated that hage beatifus—the seals to officer, which stated that Mr. Archibald was told that the prize found to be opened, our forwarded to their destination. Mr. Stward asked for time to consider the matter.

Since that Mr. Archibald was told that the prize court had decided that the letters should be opened, and

General should not be opened. The forwarded to their destination. Mr. Stward asked for time to consider the matter.

'Since that Mr. Archibald was told that the prize court had decided that the letters should be opened, and asked him in the first instance to open them, and forward what were borna fide private letters to their destination, giving over all othors having reference to the early to the prize court. Mr. Archibald refused to be a party to any such proceedings, but said that if the prize court chose to give orders that the letters should be opened he would be present as a wincess, but that he did not approve, and would not take part in, the proceedings. In consequence of this declaration the proceedings seemed to have been suspended, and the packages had not been opened. Mr. Archibald reported the matter to Lord Lyons, who immediately saw Mr. Saward, and desired that, in conformity with his letter of, the 'Six of October, the packages should be put again into the bars and suffered to proceed to their destination. Mr. Saward had given directions that, until further orders from Washington, no further steps should be takent but, at the time the mail left, the United States Government had not come to any decision.

"These were the facts of the case as it at present stood; and seeing the importance of the question, and that the opinion of the law officers of the Grown must be carefully weighed by the Government before any directions were given, which directions must probably be given before the next mail wend out, and, moreover, as the next mail which arrived might entirely alter the facts of the case, he must request their lordships indulgence, and decline to state the opinion of the law officers of the proceedings before the prize courts.

"The Marquis of Clauricarde said that the merchants ought to have been more fully informed of these instructions with respect to the mails. He hoped that measures would be taken to have full reports of the proceedings before the prize courts. would be taken to have an reports of the proceedings before the prize courts.

'Earl Russell said he would communicate with Lord Lyons on this point.

'The subject then dropped.'

The mails of the Peterhof have since been surrondered, by order of the United States District Courtain this

ed, by order of the United States District Court in this city. J DEFENCES OF CANADA.

During a debate in the House of Commons on the Sth, in reference to the military defences of Canada, Mr. Fortesque said the Government were of opinion that the Ganadian Government had shown a very inadequate sense of their duty in reference to the military defence of the colony; still, the exertions which had been made must not be undertade. The volunteer system was being carried on with much spirit and notivity. At the beginning of the year there were minety-dive thousand volunteers in training, and the number was already increasing, while successful attempts had been made to render the rural militia fit for service in case of emergency. The Government could not pretend to maintain an unlimited number of troops at its own osts in Canada at a time of war, much less at, a time of peace. Consequently, the defence of the Canadian territory must mainly depend on the Canadian territory must quently, the defence of the Canadian territory must mainly depend on the Canadians themselves.

THE POLISH QUESTION—THE INSURRECTION. The London Herald gives, on the authority of the Angslung Gazette, the French notes to Russia on the Polish question. The writor adds that the Presse says that, in the event of the Russian reply not being satisfactory, France, England, and sustria, will recall their ambassadors from St. Petersburg. The correspondent of the Herald thinks that if the note be authentic the situation is extremely serious.

The Stampa of Turiu asserts that England has sent a note to the Italian Government on the Polish question similar to that of France, and has, at the same time, communicated the note addressed the Ruslian Government to St. Petersburg in favor of Polish Government to St. Petersburg in favor of the Zith April Loled well, with the insurgents under his communication was considered by two thousand Russian troops with one hundred and twenty men.

A Cracow telegram of the Zith April Says:

"A combat between the Russian troops and the Polish insurgents was fought upon the 23d, at Rampinos, near Warsaw, in which three hundred Hussars were killed. It was by the peasants that the victory was decided. On the 24th, encounters took place upon the Warsaw Rail-way, in which the Russian had a great number wound.

twas by the peasants that the victory was decided. On the 24th, encounters took place upon t. e Warsaw Rail-way, in which the Russians had a great number wounded. Three vessels have succeeded in landing arms at a decot station on the coast of Poland."

The chief of the Warsaw Revolutionary Committee had issued a special order of the day, forbidding the inhabitants to pay taxes to the Russian Government.

THE ALABAMA.

The Liverpool Post of the 20th with the control of the 10th with the control of the 20th with lowing:

"The intelligence last received of the Alabama is, that on the 23d February, in latitude 30, longitude 44, she brought to the British ship Prince of Wales, and reported having destroyed thirty. Four Federal vessels during the cruise. On the same day she spoke the ship Gil Blas, and reported having burnt a very large vessel, bound from California to Queenstown."

REPUBLIC OF MEXICO. General Contradiction of Intelligence Favorable to Mexico—The Fall of Puebla Imminent—Gen. Forey's Campaign. By the French gunboat Marceau, Captain Varin, prived at New York, we have news from Yera Cruz in to the 21st of April. No repulse or reverse of any kind had been sustained by the French since the arrival of Gen. Forey in Mexico. The pompous bulletin of Gen. Forey announcing the repulse of the French from Fort San Xavier was intrue. The fort was first attacked with cannon, then blown up, and no effort to storm it was made before these operations were performed. After the capture of Fort San Xavier, the French batteries ceased their fire, and the operations of taking the city by storm began. This was done by sending a few companies of Zouaves into the streets of Puebla, with the order not to fire a shot, but to act with the bayonet alone. This order was strictly obeyed. When a Zouave enters a street, he generally manages to escape the fire of Ortega's soldiers, either by a leap or by, throwing himself flat on the ground. Then he gets up, rushes at all speed to the house or battlement he wishes to take, breaks open the door and pursues his foe, who never waits for the point of his bayonet. It is in this way that two-thirds of the city of Puebla has been taken.

One of the objects of General Forey in getting hold of the cathedral now in his power, was to have ground high enough to direct a plunging fire upon Juarez's forces doubled up on the hills of Guadalupe and Loretto. It was expected, however, that these two forts would surrender in consequence of the suppression by the French of the two streams which were supplying the army of Juarez with water.

It is calculated that since the beginning of the slegge of Puebla, the Mexicans have fired 16,000 cannon, and 1,000,000 rifle shots, killing 41 French soldiers only, and wounding 161.

The policy hitherto pursued by Gen. Forey, in his non, and 1,000,000 rifle shots, killing 41 French soldiers only, and wounding 161.

The policy hitherto pursued by Gen. Forey, in his operations, is not to make a glorious campaign, but a useful one; and to carry his army intact to the city of Mexico. "The taking of Mexico," he says, "is not a question of:blood, but a question of time. Id on to come here to gather laurels, but to obtain serious advantages, as profitable to the Mexicans as to France." The soldiers are convinced that the policy of their general must finally bring good results, and manifest no impatience at the slowness of his movements. They even do not grumble at

the system adopted for the siege of Puebla, which, they say, they might have taken in three days by assaulting it, and wait patiently for the surrender-ing of the place. Loss of Vessels. NEW YORK May 12,—The ship Hotspur, from Foochow for New York, has been lost on the Caracal islands. The first officer, with one boat's crew, had strived at Singapore. It is thought that the balance of the crew in two boats were drowned. The Express says it is believed that the ship Mermaid, 147 days out from Shanghai, has been burned by the Alabama, she is so much overdue Guerillas in Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, May 12.—The U. S. steamer Transfer was attacked and burned by guerillas eight miles above Cattletsburg, on the Big Sandy, on the 9th inst. The hull was taken to Cattletsburg. Twenty guerillas were brought into the same place from Floyd and Carter counties, and were shipped to Camp Chase. The Late Col. Francis A. Lancaster. To the Editor of The Press: SIR: Among the many gallant officers who fell in the recent battles across the Rappahannock, no one is more sincerely lamented by his large circle of sor While at Georgetown College, where he graduated, in 1857, Frank Lancaster, then a light-hearted boy, was respected and esteemed by his teachers on ac ount of his moral worth, and beloved by his companions, who appreciated his kind, sincere, and onorable disposition. As first lieutenant of the Commonwealth Artillery, Mr. Lancaster won golden opinions from all the members of that company during their three months' service at Fort Delaware. He was afterwards commissioned major of the 115th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and tion. The colonel and lieutenant colonel of the 115th having resigned, Major Lancaster was appointed colonel of the regiment by Governor Curtin, and while gallantly leading his regiment ended his short but honorable life, at the battle of Chancellorville, on Sunday, May 3. In Colonel Lancaster's death.

the Army of the Potomac has lost a gallant officer, his friends a true gentleman, scholar, and Christian, tegrity. The writer of this may live to be an old nan. If so, one of the happiest recollections of his early youth will be his intimacy with Frank Lanend will be ever one of his saddest. J. H. E. PHILADELPHIA, May 12, 1863. Public Entertainments. NEW CHESTNUT-STREET THEATRE. -Mrs. John Wood's iry extravaganza, "The Fair Maid with the Golder

locks," drew another crowded house last evening, and, ndeed, if we may judge from the evidences of pub satisfaction manifested by repeated plaudits, it must have a successful run of many weeks. As a speciacular play, it is without doubt magnificent. The entire cenery, costumes, and effects have been produce tanced as a triumph of the painter's art, and is worth all the applause which greeted it last evening. None but the boldest and most pains taking talent could have roduced such an effective tableaux upon canvas; and, indeed, the audience is half in doubt whether the group be of flesh and blood, or the simulation of scenic art. As-to the music, it is sprightly and attractive if not altogether new, and the solos of Mrs. John Wood have a peculiar chaim. The literary merits of the production are not such as to deserve unqualified praise; the language night, in most instances, be more refined without being less pointed or witty; and whatever margin of allow-ance is presumed to be due to the extravaganza, in that espect, over every other form of drama, has certainly been taken advantage of in this piece with assume Still, "The Fair One with the Golden Locks" possesses many merits, and whatever objections the hypercritical been taken advantage of in this piece with avidity many merits, and whatever objections the hypercritical may allege against it, it is destined to command as large a measure of success in this city as has been meted to it by the people of New York. WALNUT-STREET THEATRE.—If Miss Laura Keene expected to exterminate her reputation she would have chosen the play of "Jessie McLane;" if she expected to establish it, she would not. The play itself, and the players themselves, are scarcely noticeable. Laura Reene is the only feature of the programme, and she, in this instance, is a poor one. A deservedly poor audience greeted her appearance. This could not be laid to the ac-count of the weather, for, in the beginning of the evening, this was sufficiently clear to insure at least an audience of respectable size. The thinness of the auditory was only due to the poorness of the play and the poorness of the players. We do not remember, and we do not care play as this. A production without plot or passion; a has y conception which scarcely deserves the contempla-tion the pen beslews upon it; merits neither the cold elucication of the critic, nor the careless admiration of the mere observer. It is from a plot, however, that cor-

is "out of her head." She is seduced by a smooth-faced and smooth-tongued man (with straight-parted hair), who is presupposed to live in a brown-stone house in so-and-so street or something-or-other avenue. Her husband confronts her there in the middle of her "reception." So ends the second act. In the third act, Jessie McLane (Laura Keene) entors in a very neat and dressy-looking night gown, and does the sentimental-ridiculous. John McLane, the deserted husband (Mr. E. L. Tilton), is wounded. Jessie is distracted. She weeps, and, according to the last words of the programme, "is saved!" After which, "Affecting and Impressive Denouement!" We protest the whole affair is too positively- wretched to merit a notice of cool and contemplative length. Laura Keene did the best she could. We think better of her than to think she should perform such a part as this. She should she should perform such a part as this. She should think better of herself than to perform such an one. An actress of the first-rate order of genius might perhaps have made one or two points in the play. Miss Laura Keene is not an actress of this sort, and does not pretend to be. She did not make one single point in the whole play. Neither did any one else. In "Peg Woffington" and "The Unequal Match," and other plays which might be named, Miss Laura Keene is very charming in the correct sweetness of her versatility. There here the safe suffered by this sibline, it visually looke at the fe safe by the safe has shown. Inpluous, gay, weak, daring; here she is—shall it be said?—little less than stupid. The company, which has emigrated with her, and which is dovetailed in with the demerits of the piece, is even less worth mentioning than she is. Arthur Marsden, "the tempter" (Mr. C. Walcot, Jr.,) made nothing of the part. Marker, "a Cockney servant," (Mr. C. Peters), gave us no reason for arguing that he strengthened the cast; and the rest are beneath mention. The scenery in the first act was supposed to represent a mine. Thoused as though it were compresed of vegetables mine. It looked as though it were composed of vegetables which had half made up their minds to turn into coal. Both scenery and actors looked out of sorts, and mutually ashamed. The doctor—who, by the bye, looks like an undertaker—is as truthfully represented as such characterizations generally are. That Miss Laura Keene is a deserving and successful actress nobody wishes for a moment to deny. Her company also has generally been considered good. But when such a play as "Jessie McLane" is presented, the principal actors, at least, and all the accessories should be excessively attractive it order to insure a success worth having. The new play was succeeded by the comedicta of "Trying It On." Mr. Levick, as Mr. Washington Potts, was funny enough to be well received, and to continue entertaining throughout the play.

"Jessie McLane" will be repeated this evening.

CONCERT HALL.—The Tom Thumb mania is on the in-

order to insure a success worth having. and stare their eyes out at eventide, watching for the advent of General and Mrs. Tom Thumb. It is doubtless gratifiying to Barnum, amusing to the hu man, wee-bodies, and completely satisfactory to the public. The most comprehensive advertisement that can be read may be perused at the hotel and the hall of exhibition General and Mrs. Tom Thumb.

[FOR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS SEE FOURTH PAGE.] MERCANTILE BENEFICIAL ASSOCIATION.

MERCANTILE BENEFICIAL ASSOCIATION:

—A meeting of the board of managers of this association was held on Monday evening, at the rooms of the association, corner of Seventh and Sansom streets, Wm. C. Ludwig, Esq., president, in the chair.

—Samuel R. Colladay, treasurer, reported a cash balance in bank of \$667.03.

—The Relief Committee made the following report, to which we invite the attention of our readers. It will give them an insight into the operations of this excellent society and of its quiet and unostentatious mode of relieving its distressed members and their families. The operations of the society extend over a period of nearly a quarter of a century, and the recepients of its bounty are amongst those well known in the mercantile community but whose names are carefully concealed. The following is the report:

The Relief Committee report an expenditure of \$250, divided amongst 4 applicants. In two instances, an appropriation of \$50 each wasmade to the widows and children of deceased members, in accordance with authority granted by the board at a former meeting. For the relief of one of these families—a mother and six young children—\$100 was granted, and although but half of this sum has been used, it seems impossible that the comparatively small item of \$50, judiciously expended, calld have been capable of doing so much real good to a family so helpless. Since the board authorized this appropriation one of the children has, died, and this money not only paid its funeral expenses, but, accompanied with encouraging words and successful efforts to obtain work for the despairing mother, has prevented her and her little ones from seeking a home in the Poorhouse, and encouraged her to hope for a brighter future. Could our lukewarm members witness these instances of relief, they would not only pay their annual contribution more willingly, but would exert themselves to increase the usefulness of our association.

In the other instance, \$50 was appropriated expressly to the expenses attending the burtal of the work, and the present item of \$50 is given for his immediate necessities, and, it is believed, will be judiciously expended, as it was gratefully received.

One hundred dollars was handed to an old member, arrived at New York, we have news from Vera Oruz up to the 21st of April.

The officers of the Marceau seem confident that the news of the capture of Puebla will be announced by the next mail. Public sentiment on that subject was such that even the partisans of Juarez had given up all hopes of a further resistance, and console themselves with the hope that the inundation of the city of Mexico will do what the walls of Puebla refused to do, and annihilate the French army as the Red Sea did that of Pharaoh.

No repulse or reverse of any kind had been sustained by the French since the arrival of Gen. Forey in Mexico. The pompous bulletin of Gen. Ortega

Judiciously expended, as it was gratefully received. One hundred dollars was handed to an old member, in who, because of dyspepsia and returnatism, had been unable to attend to his duties. He had held the same situation for eighteen years, has a wife and four children, and when one of the committee called on him, it was discovered that he was unaware of the object of the visit, and that the application had been made by another. Medical advice was obtained for him, and the committee report that this member as been elected an assessor of one of the wards, and that his health is improved, so that he is again attending to his duties.

After the reading of the report, a number of new tending to his duties.

After the reading of the report, a number of new members were elected.

The secretary reported the assets of the association to be \$17,520.35. to be \$17,520.35.

Applications for membership to this society may be made to the secretary, Wm. A. Rolin, 739 Market MEETING OF THE HORTICULTURAL SOCI-MEETING OF THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The regular fruit and floral exhibition of this
Society, took place at eight o'clock last evening, at
the rooms of the Society, southwest corner of Broad
and Walnut streets. The collection was exceedingly fine, and elicited the warmest expressions of admiration and delight from all present. It was interesting to mark the disposition of vegetable, fruit,
and flower, and to note the prizes which accompanied the competition. The whole arrangement was
very noticeable. The usual premiums were awarded. Particular attention was directed to some seeds
of what was said to be the true tree cotton, and likewise to some cottonized flax. The attendance was
large, and the interest manifested of the usual earnest nature. The entertainment, the entertainers,
and the entertained, were mutually pleased.

A SHOOKING ACCUENT.—A lad named A SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—A lad named Quinn, employed in the Jefferson Mills, near Hea-tonville, was caught in the belt of the machinery at that place, yesterday afternoon, and almost instant-ly killed.

THE NINETY-FIRST PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNYEERS.—The following is an official list of killed, wounded, and missing in the 91st Kegiment, P. V.:

Col. E. M. Gregory, wounded in leg. Capt. T. H. Parsons, Co. O, in knee. Lieut. Geo. Black, H., wounded and missing. Corp?! Sam?! Wilson, A, missing, supposed a prisoner. Wm. Hentzel, A, missing, supposed a prisoner. Rudolph Mardle, A, missing, supposed a prisoner. Rudolph Mardle, A, missing, supposed a prisoner. Rudolph Mardle, A, missing, supposed a prisoner. Wm Stetler, A, slightly wounded.

Corp?! Sebastian Bodini, B, killed.

Corp?! Jacob Lynn, B, killed.

Corp?! Joseph Gilbert, C, slightly wounded.

Wm. Beale, C, wounded in leg.

Wm. H. Carpenter, C, wounded in leg.

Henry Chitticks, C, wounded in leg.

Henry Chitticks, C, wounded in shoulder.

John O'Neille, O, wounded in head.

Joseph E. Smith, C, wounded in arm.

Alexander Keeley, C, wounded in arm.

Alexander Keeley, C, wounded in arm.

Alexander Keeley, C, wounded and missing.

Corp?! Wm. H. Simpson, C, missing.

John Banning, C, missing.

John Banning, C, missing.

Joseph Morgan, C, missing.

Joseph Morgan, C, missing.

Joseph Kessler, D, missing.

Joseph Kessler, D, missing.

Joseph Kessler, D, missing.

Joseph Kessler, D, wounded in leg.

John Collins, D, wounded in leg.

Wm. Bryson, E, killed.

Alexander Baird, E, wounded in hand.

Martin Blake, E, missing.

Robert B. Miller, E, missing.

Rory?! Wm. H. Jeffries, E, missing.

Rory?! Wm. H. Jeffries, E, missing.

Rory? Those Crozicer, H, wounded in arm.

George Pilkenton, G, wounded in arm.

George Detterline, H, wounded in hand.

Hugh McLaughlin, H, wounded in hand.

Hon Corp! How. Cloud, K, wounded in hand.

Hon Corp! H. W. Erdman, I, wounded in shoulder.

J LUNTEERS.—The following is an official list o killed, wounded, and missing in the 91st Regiment

THE NINETY-FIRST PENNSYLVANIA VO

John Dort, K., wounded in breast,
Jacob B. Kepplinger, K., wounded in ankle.
Thomas Young, K., wounded in foot,
Robert Reese, K., wounded in hand.
Wm. R. Cooper, K., missing.
Eugene R. Chambers, K., missing.
Michael Connelly, K., missing.
Lewis F. Launing, K., missing.
Col. E. M. Gregory arrived in this city on M

Col. E. M. Gregory arrived in this city on Monday night. He was wounded in the late battle near Fredericksburg; a ball passed through his leg, shattering the bone badly. It is supposed, however, that he will not lose the limb, and he is now being well attended at his own residence. SICK AND WOUNDED.—A number of men arrived at the Citizen's Volunteer Hospital, from Washington, who were wounded in the recent fight. Among them are the following Pennsylvanians: ngnt. Among them are the following Pennsylvanians:

Wm Schaaf, A. 129
John Wright, K. 28
Chas R James. I, 25
Wm Fitzparick, G. 66
W J Donaldson (corp.), D., 119
Moses Hewett. F. 65
Wm Siler, F. 71
Richard Birny, E. 113
Jas Duffy, A., 116
Michael Burns, F. 115
Martin V. Schumo, C. 114
Jas H Morrison, D. 28
John Slott, D. 91
R C Clark (corp.), G. 114
Robert R Murray, B. 68
John Shott, G. 114
Robert R Murray, B. 68
John Shott, F. 113
Jas Wilson, F. 116
Vm Molfit, G. 114
Robert R Murray, B. 68
John Shott, F. 135
Jas Wilson, F. 136
Jas Wilson, Col. H. W. Brown, of the 3d New Jersey, arrived at the same time, and was conveyed temporarily to

THIRD SENATORIAL DISTRICT .- The delegates elected in this district to the National Union Convention for the purpose of selecting a delegate to represent the party in the coming Pittsburg State Convention, met on Monday evening at Lukens' North Pennsylvania Hotel, Third, above Willow street. At eight o'clock the Convention was called street. At eight o'clock the Convention was called to order by the selection of Isaac A. Sheppard as president, and Jackson Leidy and J. Smith as secretaries. After the usual preliminaries, a ballot was taken and Colonel William B. Mann was unanimously selected as the delegate. A committee was then appointed to invite Colonel Mann into the Convention, and shortly after Mr. A. B. Sleanaker, as the chairman of the committee, presented him in an appropriate manner to the body. Colonel Mann returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him, after which the Convention adjourned to the large dining hall of the hotel and partook of a splendid collation. After the cloth was removed, speeches were made by Messrs. Mann, O'Brien, Sheppard, Sloanaker, Murphy, Shoemaker, Hoffman, and others. The company dispersed in fine spirits, after singing the Star-Spangled Banner and cheering lustily for Hooker, Butler, Lincoln, and the Union. THE NATIONAL FINANCES. - Jay Cooke, Boston.... Philadelphia and Pennsylvania.. Providence, R. I.

The grand opening of this valuable institution will —The grand obeding of this valuable institution will take place on Thursday. It is located on Broad street below Walnut. The bathing tub is 30 by 100 feet, and the water 3½ feet to 8 feet deep; temperature 80 degrees. Such an institution as this should be well patronized. Here the art of swimming can be learned in a very short time, to say nothing of the beautiful exercises. Hours are set apart for the different sexes to avail themselves of the benefits of the institution.

Saltimore and Maryland.....

SUDDEN DEATH.-William Illingsworth, aged sixty-three years, died very suddenly at the depot of the Second and Third-street Passenger Railroad yesterday afternoon. He appeared to be in health up to the time of his death. He resided at No. 16 Carroll street.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

PHILADELPHIA, May 12, 1863.
There was not much activity on Third street to-day, he gold market being lifeless and devoid of feeling, the the gold market being lifeless and devoid of feeling, the precious article ranging from 148 to 149. Government sixes (1831) were in demand, and advanced 1 per cent; the seven-thirties rose %; certificates are steady; money very plenty and rates unchanged.

The subscriptions to the five-twenty loan, at the office of Jay Cooke, Esq., amounted to one million five hundred thousand dollars to day up to four o'clook P. M. The Keystone State is doing nobly in the good work, the interior adding very largely to the income of the nation.

The coal region, ampreciating the advantages officed by The coal region, appreciating the advantages offered by this loan, is eager to secure it, the people of the city of Pottsville, in one week, taking over one hundred

the prices reached yesterday being maintained, and a further advance noted in some stocks. State fives were steady at 10½. City sixes were firm. Penasylvania Railroad first mortgages sold at 115; second mortgage do. at 109. Reading Railroad bonds were steady at yesterday's figures. North Pennsylvania sixes were in demand at 94, an advance of ½; the chattel scrip sold at 80; the mortgage scrip at 90. Delevane Railroad mortgage scrip at 90. the mortgage scrip at 90. Delaware Railroad mortgage sixes sold at 104; Camden and Amboy sixes, 1875, at 103%; Chester Yalley sevens at 40; Long Island sixes at 103%; Ill was bid for Elmira sevens; 110% for Ranbury and Erie sevens; Schuylkill Navigation sixes, 1882, sold at 8514; 1872s at 10114; Morris Canal second mortgage at 102, and 1012; morris Canal second mortgage at 102.

Reading Railroad shares were active rising to 52; Catawissa preferred closed at 24%; Minehill advance 1; Beaver Meadow, ½; North Pennsylvania, ½; Philadelphia and Erie, ½; Camdon and Amboy, 1; Little Schuylkill, 1½; Long Island was steady at 31½; Pennsylvania at 65; Harrisburg at 65½; Norristown at 59; Passenger Ballways continue steady but inactive; Thirteenth and Fifleenth, sold at 33; Arch-street at 271/4; eventeenth and Nineteenth-street at 12; Green and Coates at 421/4. Course at 25%.

Susquehanna Canal was in demand, at 14½; Wyoming at 20; Schuylkill Navigation at 9, the preferred at 23½; Union preferred sold at 4; Morris rose 1½, the preferred selling at 140, an advance of 4: Lehigh Nav gation was steady at 58, the Scripat 43: 44 was bid for Delaware Division; New Creek Coal sold at 1; Corn Ex-change Bank 31: Bank of North America at 149. The market closed very firm, \$40,000 in bonds, and

.009 shares changing hands. Draxel & Co. quote:
United States Bonds, 1881.
United States Bonds, 1881.
United States Cartificates of Indebtedness.
United States (3 -10 Notes
Ruartermasters' Vonchers.
J'ders for Certificates of Indebtedness... Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government United States Sixes, 1881.
United States 73-10 Notes.
Certificates of Indebtedness.
Certificates of Indebtedness, new Quartermasters' Vouchers.
Demand Notes.
Gold.
Sales of five-twenties, \$1,500,000

vidend of three per cent., payable on demand, clear of

The following table shows the business of the Catawissa Railroad Company from the commencement of t year 1863 as compared with the same months in 1852: \$13,142 92 The April amount for 1863 is estimated from the data now in possession. The receipts for May continue to show an increase. - The New York Bank statement of yesterday, compares The New York Evening Post of to-day says: The new torn sweating ross of to-day says:

The market opened strong on Governments, for which
the demand continues active, notwithstanding the vast
amount of capital daily absorbed in the five-twenties,
the popularity of which is increasing to a most gratifyincreasing.

The following table shows the principal movements of the market, as compared with the latest prices of last Quickeliver Co. 46% 47
Gold has been more steady this morning than usual, the rumor being that no heavy amounts have been put on the market. Prior to the first session we observed a few transactions at 147. The heaviest sales, however, have been at about 148. As we go to press the price is 148%. Exchange is dull at 16% 64, and the uncertainty arising from recent and apprehended movements of the Gold market arrests the course of business.

Phila. Stock Exchanger. Philadelphia grave from the first Board.

350 New Creek. 1 | 6000 Cam & Amb 6s '75.102' | 100 Phila & Eric R. 1 | 100 Phila & 2 do Pref 23% 500 do b5. 14% 46 do Pref 23% 50 do b6. 14% 7 Arch-st R 22% 1500 Chester Val 7 s. 40 200 Reading R 511, 200 Chester Val 7 s. 40 200 Reading R 511, 200 Chester Val 7 s. 40 200 do 513, 200 Arch 2 s. 200 do 513, 200 Arch 2 s. 200 do 513, 200 Arch 2 s. 200 do 513, 200 do 513, 200 do 513, 200 Delaware R mort 104 200 Delaware R mort 104 200 Delaware R mort 104 200 Arch 2 s. 200 Arch

Semi-weekly Review of the Philadelphia The Produce markets continue dull, and prices most of the leading articles are without change. Flou continues dull. Wheat is dull, and prices have de-clined. Rye is wanted. Corn is in good demand, and prices are well maintained. Oats remain about the same as last quoted. Cotton is unsettled, and lower. Coal is active, and prices firm. The Provision market is dull, and prices rather lower. Naval Stores are scarce an high. Oils remain about the same as last quoted.

and prices rather lower. Naval Stores are scarce and high. Oils remain about the same as last quoted.

FLOUR.—There is very little demand either for export or home use, and the market is dull; sales of 200 bbls superfine are reported at \$606.25—the latter for choice; 250 bbls Ohio extra at \$6.31; and 600 bbls Ohio extra family at \$7.37% \$7 bbl. The retailers and habers are buying in a small way at within the above range of prices for superfine and extras, and \$60.9 bbl for fancy lots, according to quality. Rye Flour is held at \$5 \$1.000. Corn Meal is relling in a small way at \$4.37% for Brandy wine, and \$4.25 \$7 bbl for Penn's.

GRAIN.—The demand for Wheat has fallen off, and prices are rather lower, with sales of 16,000 bushels fair to prime. Penna red at 1865. \$1.000 c. loss in in demand, and Penna sealls freely at 1060 \$2 bu. Corn is in demand, with sales of 18,000 bushels at 180.050 c. weight. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

METALE.—The sales of Fig fron are only in small lots, and the market is very dull. No. 1 Anthracite is selling at \$3.000 \$3.000 c. 25 st. S. and No. 3 at \$3.000 c. Description and the market is very dull. No. 1 Anthracite is selling at \$3.000 \$3.000 c. 25 st. S. and No. 3 at \$3.000 c. Description and the market is very dull. No. 1 Anthracite is selling at \$3.000 c. 25 st. S. and No. 3 at \$3.000 c. Description continue light; sales of about 40 hhds are reported at \$3.500 for 18t No. C. A.NDLES.—There is yery little doing in any kind. City-made Adamanline are reselling at from 210.23c, Western at 200 for Sheets, on time.

CARDILES.—The sicks has increased; sales comprise about 400 bass lite at \$1.0000 c. 250 c. Description and fallow Candles at 140.55 \$5.000 c. Description and fallow Candles at 140.55 \$5.000 c. Description and selection and selection and selection at 3000 c. Description and selection and selection at 3000 c. Description and selection at 3000 c. Description and months.

OOAL.—Large shipmonts are making to go East, and
the market continues active. The demand from the Government also continues good, and prices are firm and
looking up vernment also continues good, and prices are firm and looking up.

COTTON —The market is dull, and prices have de-llined; about 60 bales sold at 63@64c, cash, for midhere are but few here, but the sales ar FRATHERS.—Increase our lew here, out the sales are limited at 450-45c 9 lb.

FISH.—Mackerel are held with more firmness, and there is more inquiry. Sales of 500 bbls, from first hand, on private terms. The store quotations are \$12012.50 for bay is, \$15 for shore do, \$8.75010.25 for No. 2, and \$7.506 for medium and large 3s. 500 bbls pickled Herring sold at \$2.7503.50 Fbbl. Codfish, Shad, and Salmon are unchanced and dril. for Day 18, \$19 107 shore do, \$5.76011.25 for No. 2, and \$5.760.7 for medium and large 3s. 500 bils pickled Herring sold at \$2.7503.50 Pbl. Codfish, shad, and Salmon are unchanned and dull.

FHUIT.—There is less; doing in foreign. A cargo of Oranges and Lemons has been disposed of on private terms. Green Apples are scarce, and sell at \$304 Pbl. Dried Apples sell slowly at 506c, and Peaches at 60 Utc. for quarters and halves. A large sale of the latter was made at \$635c Ptl.

GUANO.—Prices remain|without change and there is moderate inquiry; sales of Peruvian at \$55, and Superpherophate of Lime at \$4004 Ptl.

GUANO.—Prices remain|without change and there is moderate inquiry; sales of Peruvian at \$55, and Superpherophate of Lime at \$4004 Ptl.

HAM There is no stock of American in first hands; and Drice are have been reported.

and Drice are have been request at the recent decline; select of Eastern and Western at 22025c, and inferior at 500c Ptl.

HAY is scarce, and selling at \$500 It 25 the 100 lbs.

LUMBER.—The demand is fair for most descriptions, and prices are steady; sales of white Plue Boards at \$23 (202): Hemlockt cantling at \$0.500 Ptl. wellow & & Boards \$2002 Ptl. Laths sell at \$1.500 00 Ptl., in cargo lots.

MOLASSEN—There is a furn believe in the marget, and

521022 \$ m reet. Laths self at \$1.0091.60 \$ m, in cargo lois, MOLASSES—There is a firm feeling in the market, and the stock in first hands is light; sales of Cuba Muscoya do at 44@45c, and New York Syrup 58c, cash.
NAVAL STORES.—The stocks of all kinds are very much reduced. Rosin is held firmly; sales of common at \$26@36, and No. 2 \$28@35. A sale of Peansylvania Tar at \$6.50. Pitch is unchanged. Spirits Turpentine meets with more inquiry; small sales at \$3.30@3.55 \$ gallon. meets with more inquiry; small sales at \$3.30@3.30 pgllon, pgllon, PROVISIONS.—The market is dull; new mess Pork Rails 1988 13.50 City packed mess Beef ranges at from \$13@15 and country at \$12, cash Bacon—There is a good demand for Hafms, with further sales at 10@10½c for plain, and 11@12c for cannassed; for sugar durl at \$6.40 cash, for new. 400 tes Green Meats have been sold at \$2.00 for sugar cured Hams; do in salt at 70%12c, 540 set \$6.00 for sugar cured Hams; do in salt at 70%12c, 540 set \$6.00 for sugar cured Hams; do in salt at 70%12c, 540 st \$10 for sugar cured for, with sales of 400 bils and tes, in lots, at 10% (2012c, and kegs at 11% (2012c) bils. Butter—There is less doing and prices are lower, with sales of roll at 150 20c, and solid-packed at 16@16c bils. Ginesse is selling at 11(2013c bils, and Eggs at 12@16c bils. Ginesse is selling at 10(2013c bils, and Eggs at 12@16c bils. Ginesse is selling at 10(2013c bils, and Eggs at 12@16c bils. Ginesse is selling at 10(2013c bils, and Eggs at 12@16c bils. Ginesse is selling at 10(2015c bils. Ginesse is selling at 103156 \$10, and 1935 at 1129105 To 10201, instantial decline.

OILS.—Prices of Fish Oils are rather lower, and the sales from store limited. Linseed Oil is unsettled; sales at \$1,50 \( \text{ rather lower, and quoted at \$93.95c.} \) Coal Oil there is less doing, but the market is firm, withseles of 2,000 blus at 23c for Crude, \$36.37c for Refined in bond, and \$50.45c \( \text{ galloy} \) green as to quality.

RICE.—There is very little here; sales of Rangoon at \$78.085c \( \text{ Bib.} \)

Iree as to quality.

RICE.—There is very little here; sales of Rangoon at 18(28) are dull and neglected. We quote Clover at 85(26) 5.50, the latter for strictly prime lots. Timothy is nominal at \$3.50(22) and Flaxseed at \$3.25(32.50) B) bushel, and but little offering or selling.

SPIRITS.—Brandy and 6in are firmly held, but there is little or nothing doing in either. New England Runs is quoted at 65(68)c. Whicky is skeady, with sales of Pennsylvania and Ohio bbis at 46c, hinds 45c, and drudge at 44c B gallon.

SUGAIL.—Receipts have somewhat increased, and there is a fair inquiry. Prices are firm at the advance; sales of 300 hind, mostly Cuba, at 10(310)c, and New Orleans at 10(3(31)c, ox time, 11 ALLOW is unchanged; sales of city rendered at 114 Cuba. The cand country at 104c B is.

Weca and country at 104c B is.

We on and country at 104c B is.

The following are the receipts of Flour and Grain at the port to-day:

The following are the receipts of Flour and Grain at 100 cuba.

New York Markets, May 12.

BREADSTUFTS.—The market for State and Western Flour is heavy, with a moderate demand.
Sales 7,000 bbls at \$5,9000 for superfine State; \$5,3000 6.55 for extra State; \$5,9000 6.65 for superfine Michigan, Indiana, Iowa. Ohio, &c.; \$6,5506 35 for extra do, including shipping brands of round hoop Ohio at \$6,750 6.90, and trade-brands do at \$6,9506 \$5.00 bbls at \$6,9507.20 for superfine Baitimore, and \$7,2509.75 for extra do. extra do. Cabadian Flour is quiet and a little lower; sales 630 bbls at \$5.90@6 for superfine, and \$6.45@5.25 for extra brands. Rye Flour is dull at \$4@5.25 for the range of fine and superfine: -Rye Flour is dull at \$4.65.25 for the range of fine and surerfine.

Wheat quiet and without important change. The nominal quotations are \$1.35.61.55 for spring, and \$1.55.61.61 for winter red and amber Western.

Corn Meal is in moderate request. We quote Jersey at \$4.2024.25, Brandywine \$4.50.64.60, punchoons \$22. Sales 600 bibs winter at \$4.50.

Rye is quiet at \$1.61.03.

Barley is nominal at \$1.25.61.25.

Outs are dull and without decided change; sales at 7.6726 for Jersey and \$0.6326 for Canada, Western, and \$1.256.61.25.

Fales 25.000 bus at \$5.685/26 for sound mixed Western, and \$1.685/26 for sunuound Provisions. The Pork market is dull and heavy, with sales of \$400 bibs at \$12.26612.37% for old mess and \$14.25 for new mess.

with sales of 400 pbis at \$12.20@12.37% for old mess and \$14.25 for new mess.

Beef is inactive and the sales are limited. There Beef and Beef hams are dull and nominal. Bacon is heavy and declining. CITY ITEMS. A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF DRY GOODS. As the present week is being made a season of shopping for Dry Goods to an unusual extent, by the presence in the city of a large number of Friends, who are here attending their Yearly Meeting, we take occasion to direct attention to a superb stock of Goods advertised by Messrs. Edwin Hall & Co., No. 26 South Second street, in another

stock of these gentlemen is very general in its scope and taste, adapted to all classes, their department devoted to the graver styles, edanted for Friends, Wear, is now unusually full, prominent mong which will be found a rich assortment o shawls, plain styles of silks, plain Poult de Soies neat plaids and striped silks, plain styles of mozam oiques, plain styles lawns and chintzes, the new shades of plain Goods, together with plain styles of Dress Goods of every description, all of which they re offering at reduced prices. We can recomm wish to buy good Goods at fair prices. THE "DR. HAYES REFRIGERATOR."-AS he warm season with its wants is approaching, we would again call attention to the superior Refrigerator manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by Mr. John S. Clark, No. 1008 Market street, entitled the "Dr. Hayes." It is a first rate article, and has taken the premium at all the different fairs where it has been exhibited, over all other Refrige-large manufacturing force employed in getting them the place to buy. Indeed, Clark's establishment may justly be considered the Refrigerator headquarter in this city, and we recommend our readers to examine his immense stock before purchasing. Mr. Clark is a practical mechanic, and superintends the manufacture of these articles personally, and the public is certainly indebted to him for the best Refrigerator of the age. HELMBOLD'S GREAT MEDICINE. -Aniong scientific physicians, and intelligent people who have personally tested its merits, it is no longer a matter of doubt that Mr. Helmbold's great Preparation, now known all over the world as "Helm-

column of our paper this morning. Although the

bold's Highly Concentrated Compound Fluid Extract Buchu," is the most effectual and thorough pecific remedy for a number of affiictions that flesh is heir to, that the medical wisdom of the world has yet produced, among which may be prominently enu-merated diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel, and dropsical swellings; whilst for enfeebled and delicate constitutions, of both sexes, with the accompanying symptoms of indisposition to exertion, loss of memory, weak nerves, wakefulness, dimness of vision, pain in the back, hot hands, dryness of the skin, eruptions on the face, pallid countena general lassitude of the muscular system, the Extract Buchu has been found a sovereign rem thousands of cases. . In commending it to the con dence of the public we are but reiterating what is attested by a large number of the most eminent and respectable physicians in the land, who believe that it is the greatest restorer of health ever found in any single preparation,

BEAUTIFUL SPRING AND SUMMER SUF -The Summer weather which has so sud dropped down upon us has created a perfect for at the popular Clothing Emporium of Messre Somers & Son, No. 625 Chestnut street, up Jayne's Hall, for their splendid new styles of Sr ner garments. We have taken pains to spect this elegant stock, and we are free to say, the it is one of the very best for a gentleman of taste to select from, that we have ever examined. The style in which their clothing is cut, the character of work manship, no less than the superior quality of mate rials employed, all conspire to make this the place to buy fashionable clothing, at reasonable prices. WARBURTON'S CELEBRATED FELT HATS.
These hats, made and sold exclusively by Mr. Warburton, the Hatter of Chestnut street, next door to the Post Office, are, beyond doubt, the greatest and most comfortable Hat of the age. Unlike the ommon New England-made hats, sold by hatters generally, which are made of no one knows what he Philadelphia-made article, of Mr. Warburton, is manufactured from the finest selected furs, and for beauty and durability, surpass any other felt hats in the world.

CAPTURE OF NEWSPAPER. CORRESPOND-ENTS BY THE REBELS .- An official account of the destruction of the barges and tugs at Vicksburg says that a number of prisoners were captured by the rebels, including the correspondent of the New York Times, two correspondents of the New York Tribune, and one of the Cincinnati Times. The latest despatches forwarded by these correspondents contained the information that the rebels throughout that entire region were suffering more from the want of W. W. Alter's Coal, of this city, than from any other deprivation to which the war has subjected them. Alter's coal has the peculiarity of being freer from unconsumable matter than any other in the city, on account of his superior mode of sifting it; and, with all this, his prices are the most reasonable. His yard, Ninth street, above Poplar, is one of the best-known localities in Phila-

A VALUABLE PUBLIC CONVENIENCE. We need hardly inform our readers that one of the finest and most complete stocks of Groceries in this ountry is that found at the old stand of C. H. Mattson, Arch and Tenth streets. Their present supply if goods, we may state, is got up with special reference to the wants of families about removing to the country for the summer who wish to supply themselves with Groceries, and the proprietors have done the public a real service in affording the opportunity of ordering goods at their store, and having hem neatly and safely packed, and delivered at any of the railroad depots free of charge.

OFFICERS IN THE ARMY AND NAVY WILL find an admirable stock of Swords, Sashes, Belts, and Military Furnishing Goods generally, at Charles Oakford & Son's, under the Continental Hotel. MESSRS. WOOD & CARY, No. 725 Chestnut street, have just received and opened a superbassortment of Misses' and Children's Hats, to which we invite the attention of our lady readers. AT THE POPULAR GENTS' FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT of Mr. George Grant, No. 610 Chestnut-street, our readers will find one of the choicest stocks of seasonable goods in this city. We would invite special attention to his fresh invoice of Courvoisier and Angele's best make of Kid Gloves. They are the best and most popular glove in use. THE NEW STYLE SPRING HATS AND Cars for gentlemen and youth, at Oakford & Son's, under the Continental Hotel, are universally ad-FRENCH HATS, FOR LADIES, in great vaiety and most exquisite styles, will be found at the

great Millinery establishment of Messrs. Wood & Cary, No. 725 Chestnut street, "Some Mean Thier has Stolen Presi-DENT DAVIS' HORSE."-Richmond Examiner .- The fact is the animal began to lose flesh, owing to the scarcity of fodder. Melancholy had marked it for her own by putting a spavin in its off hock, a ring-bone round each fore fetlock, and that strange music attributed to horses, namely, thrushes in the hoof and warbles in the back. The creature was not alogether free from thorough pain, nor those appendages known as curbs, and he exhibited a ten spring-halt and sand-cracks. "Bronchial Troches" were finally mixed with his oats; but soon the oches failed, then the oats, and then the horse, and there were none left to tell the tale. 'Tis said every

ne has his "hohhy." if not his horse Ours is writing notices of Charles Stokes & Co.'s one-price Clothing Store under the Continental. Secesh Hard Ur.—The rebels are getting . in a very bad way. All their able-bodied men have been conscripted, and the old folks and children who remain at home have been placed upon stort commons. Confederate money is about the only thing that is plentiful south of the Potoman and this is so much depreciated that it will scarcely purchase its weight in bread and beef. Greenbacks are not altogether a vanity on the perchern side of the line, but they are worth four their face, as anybody can ascertain by taking a reasonable amount of them in his breeches pocket and investing them in a new and elegant Spring suit at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, No. 603 and 605 Chestnut treet, above Sixth.

ARE WE A DRINKING PEOPLE ?-By the census it appears that the consumption of spiritous liquors in the United States reaches the enormous quantity of eighty-six millions of gallons annually, being equal to six gallons for every adult person. The reader can answer the question for himself, remembering, at the same time, that the changest and nost substantial Summer Clothing is at present Stokes, No. 609 Chestnut street. ONE WORD TO THE LADIES -We supposed that the Ultima Thule in the art had been reached months ago, when we saw, for the first time, a Grover & Baker Machine in full action; but now, a lady friend, well posted in all matters pertaining thereto, ance escaped our notice, and, in proof thereof, ex-hibits to our astonished gaze her little boy's frock embroidered with tasteful and fanciful designs which, she informs us, was all done, stitching, embroidery, and all, on the same machine. This is certainly remarkable, but nevertheless true, and if all the purchasers of these celebrated Machines are as enthusi-

astic as is our friend, the proprietors must be having one continual "hymn of praise" ascending in their THE AVENUE HOUSE.—By reference to an advertisement, in another column, it will be seen that John Casey, Esq., formerly of Cumberland county, in this State, has leased the Avenue House, corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Seventh street, Washington, D. C. Mr. Casey contemplates a thorough renovation of the establishment, and, as it nossesses the most central and desirable location in the city, we feel assured that, under his careful supervision, it cannot fail to be an attractive place of resort to strangers who may visit the Federal WALNUT-STREET THEATRE. -Miss Keene and Company will produce, first time in this city, a new Irish drama, "Bantry Bay;" also the success-

ful American play, "Jessie McLane." SEE ADVERTISEMENT "Country seat for sale." C. M. S. Leslie. Losr.-We would invite the attention of our readers to advertisement of Mesrs. W. Carter & Co. in another column, headed "Lost, in Going from the Post Office," etc. -SPECIAL NOTICES.

MEN-OF METAL. BY THE BARD OF TOWER HALL. "A man of mettle!"-'tis a phrase,

When properly applied,
By which a certain kind of praise
Is often signified.
But if the metal will not pass, As sometimes is the case: As, for example, when 'tis brass,
Or other mixture base,
The man may be a counterfeit, Of value very small, Whom some observers will admit To be no man at all. Some men deserve to be enrolled Among the angelic kind. Among the angelic kind,
And these are truly Men of Gold,
Mest thoroughly refined.
Some conscientious are and pure,
Like Silver they appear;
And some like iron, will endure
Misfortanes most severe. All these at Tower HALL may dress.

We offer the largest and best assortment of ready made-Clothing in Philadelphia, made in the bost and most ashionable manner, at prices much below present mar-tet rates. TOWER HALL, TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET Street,
BENNETT & CO.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT IS THE industrious mechanic. He was also a tenant of ours, and paid his rent promptly. Unexpectedly, however, he informed us that he was poor, and must leave, not only our house, but the city. His reasons were brief. He said that no, with others of his neighbors, gave him no paironage. Our house was soon tenantless, and income much reduced. So it will we with all communities that reacher their now. house institutions. Eatter by the pass by their own home institutions. Better by far to patronize the GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSUpatronize the Ulband Files and market than go should for Insurance.

myl3

THE LAMENT OF THE FLEA. Long years have I wandered unfettered and free,, And bitten the young and the old, And laid in the couch of the rich and the poor, And frightened the warrior bold. A Powder Magnetic and strong, Invented by Lyon, is death to our tribe, And away I must travel ere long.

Lyon's Powder is harmless to mankind, but will kill all house insects, garden worms, plant-bugs, &c. Lyon's Magnetic Pills are sure death to rats and mice. Sold everywhere.

my9-12t

DEMAS S. BARNES, New York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE! THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated Eviz Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from sature; warranted not to injure the hair in the least; semedies the ill effects of bad dyes, and invigorates the hair for life. GRAY, RED, or RUSTY HAIR instancy turns a alle. GRAY, RED, or RUSTY HALK INSTANCE TURNS a splendid Black or Brown, leaving the hale soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists, &c.

The Genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHE-LOR, on the four sides of each box.

FACTORY. No. 81 BARCLAY Street, (Late 233 Broadway and 16 Bond street.)
y28-17 New York.

A BEAUTIFUL CONPLEXION CAN BE OBtained by the use of HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SAR-SAPARILLA. March, April, May, and June, are the best months to use a Blood-Purifying remedy. See adver-tisement. ONE-PRICE CLOTHING, OF THE LATEST TYLES, made in the Best Manner, expressly for RETAIL, SALES. LOWEST Salling Prices marked in Plain Figures. All Goods made to Order warranted satisfactory. Our ONE-PRIOR SYSTEM is strictly adhered to. All are thereby trusted alike.
del2-ly JONES & CO., 604 MARKET Street.