THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1863.

We can take no notice of anonymous communications. We do not return rejected manu ications. We do not return rejected manuscripts.

**E-Voluntary correspondence solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it

will be paid for. The Season. Often as the topic has been discussed i prose and verse, the change of seasons, like all other changes, furnishes ample food for reflections, which, whether they be novel or not, are very generally indulged. Indeed. commonplace though the theme may have grown (like its next of kin "the weather") from sheer lapse of time, still we cannot escape it, any more than we can "escape history;" but must accord to it as large a share of our attention as it undoubtedly received from the family of Adam, over five thousand years ago. After a profitless and unsatisfactory spring, with ever-shifting alternations from chilling rains to torrid suns, we find ourselves upon the threshold of summer. The usual indications of its approach have not failed us, and the fact is indisputable. The thick clouds of dust, that opened the spring campaign with wonderful activity, whirling in eddies to the housetops, blinding pedestrians, and changing nice coats of fresh white paint to mimic Pictou stone, have scented from afar the languid breath of summer, and settled down upon the highways in inglorious strata that muffle the wheels of enterprise and the din of busy commerce, as though all of us citydwellers were invalids at the point of death. Indeed, there is something very like death in the languor of this coming season; at any rate, there is the lifeless stillness of suspended animation. And whereas the whole population feels nothing loth to indulge in after-dinner naps "about this time," it is very kind and thoughtful of the dust to carpet the busy thoroughfares, and hush the rattling wheels of the car and the ambutheless. Thus, a few of the storekeepers, most humanely, carry out the "earlyclosing" movement, and a great many of commendable vigor in favor of the same measure. The places of public amusement. with one or two exceptions, close their out of the trance state renovated. Along are all brave men, however, and regard rethe more classic thoroughfares doors and windows are closed resolutely tight, and furniture cars with their loads of trunks dash off to the ferries, as though the spotted fever had made its reappearance; while pendent from the maple trees the daintiest

is to-day as quiet as a country graveyard. He might have replied yes or no, but the Its trees, swayed lightly to and fro by the occasion was too precious to be lost, and we that the officers and men of the following vessels, sultry winds, scarce murmur a requiem for | have a homily. He speaks about himself, the countless dead entombed within their | his party, the radical newspapers, Christian dently set in, and affairs national, social, and political are verging to the comatose state. The Army of the Potomac is still powerful, the persons and property of loyal men under still enthusiastic, and we have the promise the care and protection of Mr. HENRY's muof Secretary Stanton that it "will speedily | nicipal police. resume offensive operations." At Vicksburg a terrible conflict may at any moment occur; while in General Rosecrans we have a leader who would not procrastinate, nor hesitate to give battle if a chance presented itself. God grant that the inevitable storm, appointed for a wise purpose, shall soon come; that, however fierce its passage

and seemingly destructive, it may pass away to leave the whole atmosphere purified and | that journal in commenting upon the sweetened! Liberty and the Government. It is said, by thinking men, that the true reason why Louis Naroleon was permitted to usurp the rule of France, and to establish himself peacefully in an empire which cost years of war and blood for the great Napoleon to found, was because the people of France, weary with faction, intrigue, and insecurity, were anxious to have a Government. They little cared what form the the Reign of Terror. It professed liberty, equality, fraternity, but wrote the national legend on the framework of the guillotine, and they turned away from it. They had seen bad men take power, and abuse it; and | control it to strengthen the hands of the whether Feuillant, Girondist, Montagnard, Federal Executive in this confessedly the or Terrorist, they had seen nothing but severest and bloodiest tribulation that has ambition, strife, anarchy, and massacre. So ever befallen any free nation. Whenever they fell into the arms of Louis Napoleon, a publicist, whether a statesman or a jouras weak and helpless men, who had tired of | nalist, adopts such a policy as this, he dreams and theories, and only asked strength | parts with all respect for himself and and security. Faction made them afraid of for truth, and is armed with the double liberty, and they lost it. We in America power of employing the means upon should think of the lesson that may be thus | which he lives to wound his own country. gained from France. Every Government, and to help her enemies. This may not to be a Government, must be strong. The citizen must feel that his life and property | triotic citizen, but it is undoubtedly agreeare secure, that wherever he goes his flag able relaxation to the National Intellilion rears an armed front it must be over- | sent of the Federal Government, it enjoys thrown. When a free Government fails to the rarest opportunities to do good; but do this, it is because the people no longer | nearly all its powers have been enlisted, possess the public virtue to submit to the under the guise of independence and candor, trials and privations their citizenship fre- to bring the public authorities into contempt. quently entails, and the way is opened to Its favorite occupation is to collect and the most ambitious and unscrupulous citi- string together, with Jesuitical comments, zen, to the most popular soldier or states every remark that may damage the Adman to attempt a neurostion. There are ministration and nothing is more gread ambitious and unscrupulous men in this na- | ly copied and complimented than the uttetion now, whose whole course is based upon rances of such known friends of the war as a hope like this, and they aim at its success exceptionally and impulsively criticise the by assailing the Administration. The reather actions of our legislators or genesoning is natural, and the inference easy. rals. The "Occasional" letter of the If the Administration falls the Government 8th of May has furnished a text upon falls, liberty becomes anarchy, parties coa- which the Intelligencer ecstatically dilates lesce, strive, and endcavor to grasp at power, this morning, and seeks to include the property is threatened; there is no safety, writer of these letters among those who for in the absence of an executive head there | know no higher duty than that of embaris no responsibility, and finally the nation rassing and weakening the Administration. ful. This can only be avoided in one way: its sincere opposition to this great war we must stand by the Government as it is. | for the preservation of the Republic, and We must strengthen it, and hold up the in nothing has it shown more ingenuity hands of the men who administer its laws; than in trying to use the words of loyal of the statesmen who counsel it, and the | men to give point and pretext to its own brave soldiers who fight its battles. It is our | unjust and persistent calumnies. Keeping bulwark and shield; the breakwater that before its readers, with incessant and makeeps us from the dark sea of slavery and | lignant zeal, whatever one Union general treason now sweeping over the world. If it may have said of another, whatever a goes, what is to come? If the constitutional | Republican newspaper or orator may defenders of liberty are stricken down, who | have spoken in haste of the President are to defend it? If the people permit bad or his Cabinet, and displaying, with

men to overthrow their rulers, what security | an industry which would seem to be

or refuge can the future show but that in | the result of agreement with the common

is now hidden. France was unworthy of

same of America? The Finances and the War. The newspapers of the country are daily printing the best evidence that can possibly be given of the devotion of the people to the Union, and their belief that a war is necessary for its preservation. We speak of the little paragraph that always announces the daily subscription to the national loan at the office of Mr. JAY COOKE, the agent of the Treasury Department. This is a popular loan of the people to the Government, for the period of twenty years, the interest five per cent. The provision allowing the holders of legal-tender notes to

transfer them into this loan-in other words, to invest the currency of the Government in its faith, and make the nation the great source of personal revenue and deposit—is showing its happy effects in this manner. This investment of money is the surest test of a man's sincerity. He may believe in a cause, write for it, speak for it, and sustain it, as a matter of theory or principle; but it is only when he gives it his money, the results of his time, and energy, and skill, that he exhibits the frankest devotion. We, therefore, look upon this brief table of figures and statements every morning with. as much interest as we look upon the news from the seat of war. The soldier who gives his life, and the citizen who gives the results of his life's trials and successes, are the true patriots. Each sustains the other, and each is a true friend of the Government. Both are necessary. Without the means to arm, and clothe, and feed him, the soldier would be useless; without the soldier to protect his home and property, the citizen would be helpless. So long as the Administration continues to obtain these substan-

may well believe in the Republic, and labor for the overthrow of the nation's enemies. A Suggestion. The New York Times recommends that Mr. VALLANDIGHAM be sent South to preach his treason to appreciative audiences, and lance. We are going, one and all, from the | that, since he has openly defied the laws of transition state of spring to the trance of | the country, he might be permitted to unite | summer, and so rapid is our progress that his services with the men who have made we scarce have time to note the symptoms defiance of the laws a question of courage. that precede the change, but they exist never- | We have no desire to anticipate the due process of law, but in Philadelphia we have a number of gentlemen whose affinities for the South are so emphatic that Richmond the storekeepers, equally humane, talk with | would be a happy home for them. We think we do not hazard too much in saying that the only thing that has prevented these gentlemen from taking this suggestion is the doors, with a promise that they will come existence of the conscription law. As they

sistance right, they cannot hesitate long in making up their mind. They would be gracefully welcomed by the "stern statesman" of the Confederacy they love so well. THE GENIAL AND JAUNTY president of the of worms are swinging. Strictly speaking, Walnut-street Club, Mr. Charles Ingenthe little creatures are moral agents, with a SOLL, has, with great difficulty, been pernoble purpose to subserve. They tell us in suaded to write a letter upon what he calls their gentle swing that we are all but the "misrepresentations of the radical worms, and shall some day be food for press." As the request for this letter came asu, while endeavoring to run the blockade. She worms. And in all our meditations that from the proprietors of a newspaper that is nobler or more valuable lesson can we learn? it is a new and original method of procuring As in the city, so upon the battle-fields of newspaper information, and that, considerheart of the whole people, loyal and dis- ever, is not to be dealt with in such a sumloyal, and whose forests so lately resounded mary manner. He was merely asked if any with the deafening peals of artillery, and member of his Club had cheered for "JEFthe fierce shouts of struggling hosts of men, FERSON DAVIS" or "South Carolina."

shades. In Tennessee, opposing armies forbearance, and "unvarnished truth," and silently confront each other, and occa- tells us that there was an "exclamation" sionally exchange a flag of truce to break | for "JEFF DAVIS," which was "instantly the monotony. At Newbern and Suffolk, and copiously hissed," adding a specimen we hear of nothing but unfrequent recon-noissances. From Charleston we hear no de-varnished truth" in an attempt to finite tidings of an immediate renewal of the show that the "utterer of the cry" late conflict, but a great many cheap predic- was in the undress uniform of an Ametions that it is imminent. Except in the rican soldier. The impression Mr. IN-Southwest, where successes still favor us, GERSOLL intends to convey is, that Amerithere is nothing in the present military can soldiers are in the habit of attending situation of startling interest. So, people Democratic meetings and cheering for JEFcan go to the country, to the sea-shore, to FERSON DAVIS, amidst the "copious" hisses the mountains, with some little confidence | of himself and his friends; all of which that no tremendous battle will take place is very plausible and true, and accounts for in their absence; and, having recruited in this peculiar fact, that while the Democrats health, spirits, and patriotism, can be back and sympathizers, and such men as Mr. Into town just in time for the purposes of the | GERSOLL, and Mr. REED, and Mr. WHARdraft commissioners. Stagnation has evi- Ton are down on the Rappahannock serving their country and offering their blood for its salvation, the radicals, and Abolition-But who shall say that the indication, are ists, and men in the undress uniform of not deceptive? who shalk say that the calm | American soldiers are holding meetings to may not be followed shortly by a storm? | denounce the Government, and threatening

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

A recent letter over the signature of "Occasional" has given so much satisfaction to the National Intelligencer here, that I apprehend I must have unconsciously imitated the querulous and censorious example of operations of General Hooker on the south bank of the Rappahannock. Now, if there is one thing which I have studiously endeavored to observe myself, and sought to impress upon others, it is to avoid precisely such an example as that daily set by the Intelligencer, and, by postponing or forever forgetting mere factious and frivolous complaints, rendering to the Government a steady, unquestioning, and self-sacrificing support. The Intelligencer, and the school of which it is the organ, frequently asserts that those who sustain the Government in power, and was able to defend the national | this spirit are either the satellites or the parahonor. There can be no doubt that a re- sites of power. It is unnecessary to repeat public would have been the desire of all; the notorious fact that the National Intellibut a republic to them was darkened by | gencer has received, and continues to receive, large newspaper and individual bounties from the public treasury; and this being so, ordinary decency, if not common gratitude, should constrain those who seem to be an enviable pastime to the pawill be his protection, and that when rebel- gencer. Published, as that paper is, at the becomes an archa for desperate soldiers of All the readers of the Intelligencer must fortune, and the victim of the most success- remember that it has many ways of proving

which the genius, valor, and life of France | enemy, every apparent inconsistency in the reports of Congress, and every alleged liberty, and lost it. Shall history say the error in the orders of the civil and military servants of the Government, it thus creates a record behind which to screen its own iniurious treason, and from which the sympathizers with Secession in this quarter may gather comfort and hope. If "Occasional" refuses to serve in such company, the Intelligencer must not complain. OCCASIONAL

WASHINGTON. Special Despatches to "The Press."

Washington, May 13, 1863. The Fugitive-Slave Case. A fugitive slave case, which is pending in the Su-preme Court for this district, excites much interest. Chief Justice CARTER, to day, said it was not for that tribunal to review the decisions already pronounced by superior courts and the practice of both the executive and legislative departments as to the constitutionality of the law: that is settled. This institution of slavery, this madness, so arbitrarily controls men that it involves the nation's life-struggle. and has sent some of the best men of the country to premature graves. But the case will be executed, can be arrested and sent back to a disloyal master. The men who own this property are apparently dead

to love of country, and would give it for "a nigger," although there are honorable exceptions. It is not to be disguised that the blood now shed is on the Associate Justice Wylls said he issued the warrant by which the party was arrested (namely, a fugitive from Marvland.) and put him in prison to cornus was sued out and brought before the Court, and upon this there had been discussion for several days. He could not concur with the Chief Justice. Although he issued the warrant, he had since come to the conclusion that he had no authority to do so. and thought the party ought to be discharged. The fugitive-slave law, he said, was applicable only to Associate Justice OLIN said his conviction was

that all power possessed by the former Circuit Court had been transferred to this new Supreme Court. Under the former the Chief Justice of the District was the designated executive or ministeria officer apart from judicial conduct. He desired these tial evidences of the people's devotion, it points to be further discussed. This was agreed to, and Wednesday next was set apart for the pu These three judges concur on the constitutionality of the fugitive-slave law, but the question to be de termined is whether the court is clothed with power

> Confiscation. . The marshal of the District of Columbia has seized the real and personal estate of CHARLES E. WAL-LACH, under the confiscation act. It is supposed to be worth eight thousand dollars. Mr. WALLACH left for the South at the breaking out of the rebel-A case came before the Supreme Court to-day, in which James Guthrie and the Secretary of the Treasury are the defendants, and RICHARD W. Thompson the plaintiff. The ground of the suit is damages for declining to pay to Thomrson on de. mand a fee of forty thousand dollars for services to the Menominee Indians. Cales Ousning and Gil-LETT are GUTBRIE'S counsel. The court has de

General Halleck. The Star says that it has reason to believe there is no truth in the story that General HALLEOK designs taking the field in person in the next movement o the Army of the Potomac.

Passes to the Army. The Secretary of War has directed that while the army remains in its present position, no passes shall be granted to persons to visit it with the view of obtaining the bodies of deceased friends. Blockade-Runner Captured.

Captain CHARLES S. Boggs, commanding the U S. steamer Sacramento, reports that on the night of the 1st, he captured, in the vicinity of Wilmington, N. C., the English schooner Wanderer, from Nas cleared for Beaufort, N. C., and was loaded with Naval Orders.

Acting Master J. H. WARREN has been ordered to command the storeship Release. Acting Master the nation the excitement of stirring events gives place to an appropriate lull. Chancellorville, so lately the source of innumerable bulletins, whose every word stirred the matter of economy. Mr. Ingersoll, however, and Acting Ensign C. A. Miller has been ordered to acting master. Acting Ensign C. A. Miller has been ordered to acting master. the steamer James Adger. Acting Ensign G. A. Churchill has been ordered to the steamer

Naval Officers Paroled. The Navy Department to-day received informawho had from time to time been made prisoners by the rebels, have been declared exchanged, viz: Of the steamer Hatteras, Mercedita, Queen of the West, Harriet Lane, Isaac Smith, Columbia, and the schooner Vassar. News from Gen. Grant.

GRANT dated the 6th instant, when his force was in the Big Black river.

He says nothing whatever of having had an engagement on the day when, according to a rebel telegram, it was alleged that he was repulsed. Wounded Pennsylvanians. Relow is a further list of arrivals in the Washing

ton hospitals, from Pennsylvania regiments:

MOUNT PLEASANT HOSPITAL.

Gorp A L Brown, K. 22
Gorp A L Brown, K. 141
Mozes Warner, I, 133
John B Tennant, F, 43
John English, E, 26
Gorp Williams, B, 28
Daniel F Barton, D, 141
Garrison Cole, C, 35
Corp Rich'd Waters, G, 126
Gorp Williams, B, 129
Geowalth, B Williams, B, 129
Gown Richell, C, 132
Gorp Rich'd Waters, G, 126
Wing Constant, B, 143
B C Christy, C, 123
James S Means, D, 34
C H Neide, D, 91
John Strite, A, 17
Irwin Johnson, B, 147
Feter Hagerty, K, 118
Wing Moffat, G, 114
Corp Robert C Glark, G, 141
Sgt Jas Farley, F, 114
Henry Batby, B, 20
Michael Buns, F, 15
Wing Thomson, H, 141
Sgt Jas Farley, F, 114
Corporal D Lessing, C, 63
JR D Lay, I, 105
John Haslem, F, 114
Corporal Chas Senn, H, 114
John Lore, K, 96
Jas B Motrow, F, 57
Columbian Mospiral,
Wing Malhar, A, 95 ton hospitals, from Pennsylvania regiments: Jas B Morrow, F, 57

COLUMBIAN HOSPITAL.

John Williams, D, 132
Thos O Donnell, B, 119
Chas Lober, H, 74
Los Sunimers, F, 64
Corp Benj F Clevanger, I, 55
Thomas McDade, F, 28
Robert Brewbon, D, 95
R

ARMORY SQUARE HOSPITAL. Henry Crum, B, 122 The following is a full and correct list of the killed wounded, and missing of Gen. Pleasanton's Cavalry Division in the late battles, as reported by Majo Sam. B. Wylie Mitchell, surgeon-in-chief of Devins

Gorp Geo Brown, M, 17 Pa

Asst Surg S C Sanger, 6 N Y
W H Bass, hosp stewd, 6 N Y
G Stringer, I, S Pa
Adjt J H Haddock, Jr., S Pa
Adjt J H Haddock, Jr., S Pa
Gorp J H Foster, B, 8 Pa
J McGrant, B; 8 Pa
J Corp J H Foster, B, 8 Pa
A Martin, F, S Pa
W Momtt, H, 5 Pa
Corp J Hazel, I, 8 Pa
J Corp J Hazel, I, 8 Pa
J Stevenson, K, 8 Pa
J Stevenson, K, 8 Pa
SUMMARY. Killed. Wounded. Missing

FORTRESS MONROE.

rebel commissioner for exchange of prisoners, came down the James river to Newport News yesterday, for a conference with Colonel Ludlow, United States Commissioner, in reference to the delivery to the latter of the large number of officers and me now in Richmond, and recently captured at Frede-Transports have been sent unthis morning to City int to bring them away, and suitable provisions made for the sick and wounded. Gen. Hayes is not wounded, as was reported. Steamer State of Maine, Capt. ——, left this morning for City Point, with nine hundred rebel prisoners, in charge of Capt. John E. Mulford. They were captured at Fredericksburg. The 3d New York Regiment, Colonel Alford, has been on garrison duty in Fortress Monroe for several months past. About four hundred of their members take their departure to-night for their respective homes—their term of enlistment having expired. The most of them leave on a short furlough, however, having re-enlisted for the war.

About three hundred contrabands, with as many horses, followed Col. Kilpatrick, of Gen. Stone man's cavalry, into Gloucester Point, and were

there turned over to the provost marshal.

Major General Dix left Fortress Monroe last eve-

ning for West Point, on the steamer C. W. Thomas.

*Captain Harding arrived here this afternoon, in

charge of a prize schooner, laden with cotton. She

was captured while running from Stone Inlet to

Propeller Eastern State, Capt. North, arrived from Baltimore. .The Wounded Pennsylvanians. HARRISBURG, May 13 .- A despatch, received from Gov. Curtin, to-day, states that the army is in good condition and spirits, and that our wounded are well provided for. No civilian is permitted to visit the army, except to care for a wounded relative. and satisfactory evidence of character and loyalty nust accompany the application for a pass. MR. REUBEN TOMLINSON, of Philadelphia, has been appointed general superintendent of the second

division of plantations, Port Royal Island, S. C.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND. A SKIRMISH IN KENTUCKY.

NASHVILLE, May 13.-A party of about sixty bels, mounted, between Woodburn and Franklin Kentucky, while coming towards the railroad, were met by a detachment of Federal troops, sent out from Franklin, and defeated. The rebels lost five killed and several wounded. The Federal force was still pursuing them at the time the train left, at A rebel major, a surgeon, and four lieutenants rived from the front to-night, with six ambulance loads of wounded rebels. CAPTAIN SWEET.

The Murfreesboro correspondence of the Cincin-nati Gazelle has the following: The story of Captain Sweet has already been told. He was taken prisoner by five of our own men dis-guised as butternuts. He told all about the position and numbers of our forces, abused our officers, ac-cepted a parole, and took the oath of allegiance to the rebel Confederacy.

The following special field order, issued to-day, contains the sequel: Captain H. C. Sweet, Company 1, 105th Dio. is dishonorably dismissed the oath The 1010wing special field order, issued to-day, contains the sequet: Captain H. C. Sweet, Company I. 105th Chio, is dishonorably dismissed the service of the United States for cowardly and disgraceful conduct and manifest willingness, for trifling reasons, to communicate to the enemy information highly injurious to the service. Although the means taken by his companions in arms to satisfy themselves and the general commanding of his true character were unauthorized, it does not in any degree lessen his crime. The commanding officers of the 105th Ohio will enforce the general orders—that is, strip him of his buttons and shoulder straps in the presence of his regiment, and deliver him to the provost marshal general, who will send him north of the Ohio river under guard.

The Advance on Vicksburg-Gen. Grant Defeats the Enemy at Jackson, Miss. the with General Bowen at Clinton, ten miles from Jackson, Mississippi, on the line of railroad, last he may arrive at must have scarcely less effect Wednesday, which centinued all day. General Bowen was finally beaten and driven back towards South. The test will decide whether the United The women and children of the latter place were leaving for the town of Meridian, while the men were preparing to hold the town. It is reported, from rebel sources, that a large orce of rebels were coming from Charleston and Mobile to prevent the capture of Jackson and Vicksburg, and that General Grant, being apprised of this

ovement of the enemy, had fallen back to the river

o await reinforcements.

The Death of Stonewall Jackson. HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 13, 1863. The following letter and order are published in the Petersburg (Virginia) Sentinel: CHANGELLORVILLE, May 4.
To Lieulenant General T. J. Jackson: GENERAL: I have just received your note inform ing me that you are wounded. I cannot express my regret at the occurrence. Could I have directed events, I should have chosen, for the good of the ountry, to have been disabled in your stead. I congratulate you upon the victory, which is due o your skill and energy.

Most truly yours, R. E. LEE, General. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, May 11, 1863.

the 10th inst., at 3.15 P. M.

The daring skill and energy of this great and good soldier, by the decree of an All-wise Providence, are now lost to us. But while we mourn his death, we feel that his spirit still lives, and will inspire the whole army with his indomitable courage and unshaken confidence in God as our hope and strength. Let his name be a watchword to his corps who have followed him to victory on many fields. Let officers and soldiers emulate his invincible determination to do everything in defence of our beloved country. R. E. LEE, country. General Commanding.

Disloyal Persons Sent South. ST. Louis, May 13.—Thirteen male and eleven emale rebels were sent South on the steamer Relle. of Memphis, this evening, under the orders of the provost marshal general. The most prominent among the men are D. Donavan, formerly surveyor of the port; James S. Doroughty, formerly receiver of public money; Dr. Moses Henry, N. Hart, lawyer; Isaac Pollard, lawyer; Mortimer Kennet, and Christian Pullis, merchants, and Linton Sappington, a prominent The families of Owen. Merry, Hart, and Pullis. MAmong the women are Mrs. General Frost, Mrs. Montrose, A. Palen, Mrs. Sappington, Mrs. A. Ayres, Mrs. McClure, Mrs. Nicholson, Mrs. Clark, and Mrs. Snodgrass. The two former were the wives of rebel officers, and the two last named were

The men with families were allowed to take \$1,000 and all the others \$200 each. It is understood that the property of these parties will be appropria-ted for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers. Another party of the same character will probably leave on Saturday, and this will be kept up till the city and State are sifted of this dangerous rebel element.

Mexico.

New York, May 13.—A despatch to the News
Room of this city, dated San Francisco, May 12,
states that the French loss at Puebla, up to the late,
ult., according to the advices from Mexico, was
estimated at 4,000, killed and wounded.

Fire thousand French reinforcements had reached
Pueble. Havana. NEW YORK, May 13.—The steamer Eagle, from Havana on the 9th inst., arrived at this port this

evening.

New York, May 13.—A report was circulated here to-day that ex-Governor Morgan had received a telegram of a disaster to General Keyes at West Point; but the *Express* states that Governor Morgan denies having received any such information. From Hilton Head. NEW YORK, May 13.—The steamer Cosmopolitan arrived at this port this morning from Hilton Head on the 10th inst., with three hundred and fifty sick, wounded, and discharged soldiers. Among the passengers is Colonel Fessenden, whose collar-bone was barben buy a full from a horse engers is Colonel Fessenden, roken by a fall from a horse Contracts Awarded.

Contracts Awarded.

Baltimore, May 13.—The United States Commissary of this city has awarded the following contracts: To James W. Hammersley, of Philadelphia, 200 barrels of prime mess pork, at \$15.80; to Poumairat & McCully, of Baltimore, 100 barrels of prime mess pork, at \$15.75; James C. Adams, Baltimore, 200 barrels of mess pork, at \$15.24@15.74; Thain & McKeone, of Philadelphia, 25,000 pounds of soap at \$16.75 per hundred pounds. Prize Fight. NEW YORK, May 13.—A prize fight was fought at Weehawken, this morning, between Dunn and Elliott, in which Dunn was the victor, almost without a scratch. There were twelve rounds, lasting thirty minutes. Elliott was badly punished.

Suspension of Business at Buffalo. BUFFALO, May 13.—Business is almost at a stand-still here, in consequence of a strike among the grain-shovellers and stevedores. The Gunboat Juniata. NEW YORK, May 13.—The U. S. gunboat Juniata ailed from Havana on a cruise. The Sonoma ar-ived on the same morning.

A Vallandigham Indignation Meeting. ALBANY, N. Y., May 13.—The Democratic Central Committee have called a meeting of citizens, to be held on next Saturday, to express their indignation at the arrest and sentence of Mr. Vallandigham and to protest against its consummation. The Aggregate National Debt.

The Evening Post says: The aggregate of the public debt on the 5th instant was, in round numbers, nine hundred and eighty-four millions of dollars, of which legal-tender notes, including the fractional currency, amount to about four hundred millions.

Election at Providence, R. I. PROVIDENCE, May 13.—Mayor J. C. Knight and the rest of the Republican ticket was re-elected to-The Cavalry Raid into Alabama and Georgia.

Although Col. Straight and ten of his men were indeed captured in his late "raid" into Georgia, rebel troubles in that State and in Alabama are not yet over. The Chattanooga Rebel of the 7th instant says that express messengers from Rome report another Federal expedition, three thousand five hundred strong, into Northern Alabama and Georgia, and adds that "the Yankees were believed to be at Talladega, Alabama, eighty miles south of Rome. Talladega is the capital of the county of the same name, and is situate on the Alabama and Tennessee Railroad, about ninety miles northeast of Montgomery. A plank road forming a principal thoroughfare from Montgomery to the Tennessee river also passes through this place. A dash of a mile southwest from this place would enable our forces to destroy the railroads leading both to Montgomery and Selma, and a few hours' ride in a southwesterly direction would bring them to the road connecting Montgomery with Atlanta, Georgia, and with other central points north and east, the isolation of which from Alabama would be most inconvenient to the enemy.

Talladesa county, in which this expedition was at The Cavalry Raid into Alabama and isolation of which from Alabama would be most inconvenient to the enemy.

Talladega county, in which this expedition was at
last accounts operating, has an area of one thousand
two hundred and sixty square miles, with a population of some twenty thousand, of which over seven
thousand are slaves. It is not improbable that this
expedition will result in materially diminishing the
slave portion of this population.

NEW YORK CITY. nce of The Press]
NEW YORK, May 13, 1963.

"STEAMER DAY," as we call Wednesday, is passing away without bringing any other fresh news to be sent to our English cousins than that about the righteou sentence upon the traitor Vallandigham. This latter piece of intelligence, however, is something worth despatching across the Atlantic, as it will tend to convince John Bull that the "Peace party," as he loves to call Northern rebels, are not quite as he loves to can reorener recess, are not quite close enough to "perfect impunity" yet to be valuable as his allies for a war with the United States. Nothing is more sure than that the Opposition in England, who are stirring so hotly to displace the present conservative Ministry, and replace it with one in favor of an immediate American war, count confidently upon the co-operation of our Copperhead faction in the contingency of such greater favorites with Jeff Davis than they are with the rampant war party of Englaud; and hence the exceeding and significant value of the piece of news for John Bull that relates the downfall of the firstnamed and chief. John will lament it, and storm about the "infernal despotism" of the thing, just as savagely as Jeff and the Copperheads. Thank fortune, the news goes out before there has been time to weaken it with a doubt of the Government's approval of the sentence. That such a doubt exists in this city cannot be denied; for, while the cowardly accomplices and abettors of the convicted traitor still feel safe enough to bluster considerably about the President not "daring," &c., there are many DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI. loyal men who think that the Administration may consider it politic to commute Vallandigham's sen-

the offender, as an evidence of its unpartisan he-CAIRO, May 13.—General Grant had a severe bat. | nignity. In dealing with the matter, the President States Government has sufficient confidence in the unanimity of the Northern people for this war to defy the threats of an insignificant but audacious dishonorable-peace faction, and permit martial justice to take its course with the criminal found guilty of abetting the public enemy. The English war party are just as much interested for the result as the American—or, properly, the New York and New Jersey—"peace" party. And here let me say, that very few thinking people in this city are able to find in the European news, published in full to-day, anything to indicate that the chances of a foreign war are at all reduced. There is not a line which should serve to deter our Government from keeping a close watch upon Admiral Milne

and his fleet at Bermuda. The rumor about a squadron of British iron clads being despatched from Portsmouth thence may be only a rumor, but let us "Where the remote Bermudas ride," was the place at which England's ships of war com menced insidiously to congregate just before our war of 1812. THE GREAT EXPLOSION

of the powder magazine of the cartridge factory, foot of Seventy-ninth street, which took place at about half past eleven on Monday night, proves to have been still more remarkable in its effects than General Orders, No. 61.—With deep grief, the commanding general announces to the army the leath of Lieut. Gen. T. J. Jackson, who expired on times. Thousands of pounds of the terrible explosive were consumed in one terrific crash; over a hundred buildings in the upper part of the city, and in the suburban cities were shaken almost out of their foundations; the noise of the explosion was dishurled through the air to Long Island; and vet. been a single life lost. The New Haven steamboat, on her way to New Haven, was opposite the foot of Seventy-ninth street when the catastrophe occurred, and, although she had Blackwell's Island between her and the city at the time, nearly every pane of glass in the saloon and staterooms was proken, and her machinery was badly jarred. Some nouses in Williamsburg had their windows broken, and all the buildings within the radius of a mile from the magazine were shattered and cracked as though by a terrible carthquake. The damage done will easily reach one hundred thousand dollars. Another singular circumstance is, that although the sound of the explosion was heard in New Ha-

ven, it was not heard at all in the lower part of

this city. Whether the magazine was fired by an ndiary, or by some unaccountable accident, ha THE ANNIVERSARIES are being well attended, and partake more or less of the war spirit in their proceedings. That of the American Anti-Slavery Society yesterday, at of William Lloyd Garrison, was literally a war meeting of uncompromising and somewhat acri-monious radicals. Of course, Wendell Phillips was a prominent actor in the scene, and delivered one of his terse and stinging harangues upon the malignity of slavery. He named Generals Butler, Fremont, freedom, and found fault with the Administration for temporizing with the public foe. It is the mis-fortune of Mr. Phillips that he makes it a point to be forever snarling at the President and his Cabinet, as though he expected them to do the work of years in the space of about five minutes. His chronic scolding does no earthly good to the great cause to which he is so ardently devoted, and gives a sophistical coloring of justice to the blatant ontery of the traitorous faction who make it an artful excuse for their own abusive utterances of reason. CURRENT LITERAURE

is shortly to be enriched with a history of the Southern campaigns and New Orleans administration of General Butler, from the pen of Mr. Parton. Those ablest of modern biographies, the lives of Aaron Burr and Andrew Jackson, attest the ability of Mr. Parton for his present task, which cannot fail to furnish the public with a faithful narrative of events which have made General Butler as much admired and loved by his loyal fellow-countrymen as he is feared and hated by the foreign and domestic foes of the Republic.
THE NEW PRIMA DONNA, Miss Lizzie Parker (Mrs. Northrup), of whom I made mention in my Saturday letter, has failed to suit the critical taste of the metropolis. She made her debut in New York at the Academy of Music,

night before last, as Leonora, in the "Trovatore," and very soon satisfied her rather small audience that she was altogether too much of a novice in all prima donna. Her voice is very sweet in some of its tones, and she might make a very pleasant concert singer-nothing more. We shall be cautious about accepting a San Francisco verdict in artistic matters after this, for even the San Francisco editors lauded Miss Lizzie to the skies as a new THE AMERICAN DRAMATIC FUND ASSOCIATION have elected the following officers for the coming President, James T. Brady. Trustees, W. P. Chapman, T. S. Holbrook, G. W. McLean, John Genin, Barney Williams, J. Bridgeman, C. K. Mason, T. S. Hadaway, J. Sefton, J. Byrne, H. Isherwood, J. W. Lingard, J. Moore, W. R. Floyd, T. Moss, W. Davidge, N. B. Clarke, A. W. Young, J. Gilbert, J. P. Cooke. A Card.

To the Edilor of The Press:

Sir: It is with the greatest pleasure and heartfelt emotions that I record the satisfaction afforded the officers and patients of Campbell Hospital, by the liberal donations of books, and choice selections of music, and seeds to ornament the hospital grounds; and laste, but not least, the money for the purpose of supplying personal comforts in those cases where such articles cannot be furnished from other sources, from the generous hearted citizens of my native State, Pennsylvania. Although our worthy and honored surgeon general, William A. Hammond, and the medical director, R. O. Abbott, are untring in their efforts to supply the wants of our brave wounded and sick soldiers, yet there are often special cravings for certain kinds of food or drink which none but the noble benefactors of the soldier can supply, and as one of their attendants I am proud to say that their wants, when made known to you, have been promptly satisfied in every instance. Foremost among the many means of enjoyment which have been afforded to the soldiers of the hospital is a finelibrary of about two thousand volumes, collected through the efforts of the officers of the hospital. Attached to this is a large and commodious reading room for the convalescents, and it will be a source of great satisfaction to those who have fathers, sons, or brothers in the army, to learn that, besides affording great pleasure to those who partake of the advantages of this library, it is also universally elevating the tone of their morals, and their intellectual resources are also developed.

When the soldier is brought, utterly prostrated, both mentally and physically, and on becoming convalescent he constantly needs some amusement to prevent his mind brooding over his allments and dramatic clubs have been organized, with their vocal and instrumental concerts, (composed wholly of patients), both money and articles conducive to our comfort and enjoyment, and especially Lee & Walker, for their choice collection of music, to Lippinc

Rebel Account of Coionel Grierson's Expedition.

From the Jackson Appeal, April 23]

From various sources, we have particulars of the enemy's movements from the north line of Missis sippi through the eastern part of the State almost to the Louisiana line. The route chosen for this darling dash was through the line of countries lying between the Mobile and Ohio and the New Orleans, Jackson, and Great Northern Railroads.

The expedition under command of Col. Grierson, of Illinois, after leaving Newton, advanced on Enterprise, where he met a warm reception. He then took the road to Raleigh, burning the bridge over Leaf river, and camped near Westville. Baton Rouge appeared to be his destination. The best information of his strength puts it at eight hundred, well mounted, having abandoned broken down horses, and seized fresh ones, and unencumbered by arillery or baggage.

The damage done to the Northern Railroad was Jackson, and Great Northern Railroads.

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The damage done to the Northern Railroad was extensive. In a distance of four and a half miles two bridges, seven culverts, and and cattle guard were destroyed. Twenty freight oars, the depot building, and two commissary buildings were burned at Newton. The telegraph wire was taken down for miles, and out in pieces. One engine was injured by an attempt, to blook it up. A and a distance of seam, and ran off the embankment.

Another account asys Grieraon's command consisted of the Seventh Illinois Cavalry, Col. Printz.

Sixth Illinois Cavalry. They had with them a battery of light artillery, commanded by Capt. Smith. Company C, Ninth Illinois. The force is estimated at fifteen hundred. It left Lagrage, Tenn., on the list of April, and passed through Ripley, and over Van Dorn's route, to Holly Springs. One man was killed at Gordonsville, and one wounded, who were left, with Sergeant H. C. Allen, Company C, Ninth Illinois, The force is estimated at fifteen hundred. It left Lagrage, Tenn., on the list of April, and passed through Ripley, and over Van Dorn's route, to Holly Springs. One man was killed at Gordonsville, and one wounded, who were left, with Sergeant H. C. Allen, Company C, Sixth Illinois, Cartino of the sight as existed at the time petalog in the right petalog in the

EUROPE. The American Iron Navy and the Fight at Charleston Considered in Parliament.

The American Iron Navy and the Fight at Charleston Comsidered in Parliament.

In the House of Commons, on the 28th uit, Sir J. Elphinstone rose to move that an address should be presented to her Majesty. Int. she would be graciously pleased to appoint a royal commission to consider the best mode of construction and form of iron-clad ships which were doe compose the future may of England, and and the amount of dock and besin accommodation required for their use at home and abroad. The honorable baronetsaid that during his time there lead been three reconstructions of the British navy, which had cost large sums of money to this country. One very great objection to our present system was the diversity of should be the construction of the British navy, which had cost large sums of money to this country. One very great objection to our present system was the diversity of should be the construction of the British navy, which had cost large sums of money to this country. One very great objection to our present system was the diversity of should be the construction of the strength of the work of the construction of the construction and Black Prince could make fifteen or sixteem knots, he doubted whether other vessels, when at sex, would be able to maintain a speed of nine knots. This is a point to which a royal commission would assign great equality of speed thatever we did it was essential fast equality of speed thatever we did it was essential fast equality of speed thatever we did it was essential fast equality of speed thatever we did it was essential fast equality of speed the server of the fast of the server of the fast of the server of the s ble Sir Peter Teazle, Major Oakley, and Sir Anthony sensible and spirited. Mr. Bass was born in London, and was educated for the ministry. In 1842 he was manager of the Astor Place acting at the Arch-street Theatre. He was the author of a number of dramas, one of which the tra-gedy of "Ada, Princess of Lombardy," was perormed at the Arch-street Theatre last season. adjourned meeting of the soldiers formerly attached to the Washington Brigade, who have been honorably discharged from the army, was held last evening, at 405 Chestnut street, for the purpose of perfecting their arrangements for the reorganization of the old brigade, with a view of offering their services to the Governor of the State, to be disposed of as the Government may deem advisable. At the appointed hour, General Small was called o the chair, and Adjutant H. H. K. Elliott was alled on to act as secretary. The following orders, which had been issued since ast meeting, were read :

dences of their members and recruits.

II. Dr. C. G. Stees is hereby appointed assistant surgeon of the regiment.

III. Lieutenant H. H. K. Eliott is also appointed adjutant of the regiment, to whom all reports will Joe made.

IV. Officers of the regiment will report on Wednesday (last) evening at 405 Chestnut street. In case of their failure to be present their places will be sumplied. v. Officers and soldiers not attached to the original regiment, and those desiring to join it, will be received as members, and will be assigned to duty in accordance with former rank and present merit and qualification. By order of

Colome WM. F. SMALL,

Commanding Regiment.

OFFICERS.—The annual election of officers of the Law Academy took place last evening, and resulted in the following choice:

Provost—Hon. George Sharswood.

Vice Provosta—George W. Biddle, Jas. F. Johns ton, Hey Wharton, E. S. Miller.

Provider Charles Buddles the Property of the Province of the Provi President—Charles Buckwalter. Vice President—Richard Ashhurst.

the world, and that the Evench were gradually driving us out of our monopoly.

Mr. Lindsay said: With regard to the cupola ships of Capiain Goles, he bolieved that they were more effective than port-sided ships. It was said that the manner in which cupola ships had suffered at Churleston proved them to be inefficient; but it must be remembered that the cupola ships there engaged were of a very inferior charotter. He believed our iron fleet was superior to any in the world, and he had no complaint to make of the Admirally on that ground; but he must say that in his opinion our navy cost us a very great deal of money. It was not the work they had to do, but what they had to undo, that cost the money, and he would suggest that instead of trusting to one man, a board of five practical men should be appointed to report upon matters connected with ship building to the Comproller of the Naty Charace. THE MONEY MARKET. nected with ship building to the Comptroller of the Navy.

Lord Clarence Paget said: A few days ago it would have been said. "Build iron ships," but the information which had reached us from Charleston was raihor against them. No two people agreed as to the form of a ship or the armaments of a ship With regard to armorplated ships the Government were carrying out at this moment experiments in every direction. He had no doubt that these discussions were extremely useful, because they called the attention of the Government and the public to various improvements in the construction of vessels. COST OF ERITISH IRON-CLADS.

From a Parliamentary return, we learn that the cost of the British iron-plated ships since the Warrior had been as follows: The Black Prince, £373.899; the Resistance, £277.848, and the Defence, £272.898. The whole cost of the Warrior, before being ready for sea, is now known; it amounts to £377,573; the principal difference between the cost of the Warrior and that of the Black Prince being in the item of masts and yards, rigging and stores.

COST OF BRITISH IRON-CLADS.

THE DEFEAT AT CHARLESTON.

[From the London Post (Government organ), April 27.]

POLAND.

NAPOLEON'S NOTE TO THE RUSSIAN MINISTRY.

The following is the full text of the despatch of the rench Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Drouyn de l'Huys, o the Duke of Montebello, the ambassador of France at L. Petersburg:

St. Petersburg.

MONSIPER LE DUC: The insurraction of which the kingdom of Poland is now the theatre has a roused in Europe
an anxiety in a time of peace which no proximate event
seemed likely to disturb. The lamontable effusion of
blood caused by this struggle, and the painful incidents
connected with it, excite at the same time a deep and sad
emotion.

connected with it, excite at the saine time a deep and sademotion.

The Government of his Majesty, therefore, only obeys a duty in expressing to the Court of Russia the reflections which this state of affairs naturally suggests to it, and in calling its attention to the inconveniences and dangers which it tuplies.

What characterizes the disturbances in Poland, M. le. Duc, what gives them an exceptional importance, is the fact that they are not the effects of a temporary crists. Effects which are almost invariably reproduced with each generation cannot be attributed to purely accidental causes. These convulsions, which have become periodical, are the symptom of an inveterate evit; they are so many proofs of the impotency of all plans hitherto imagined to reconcile Poland with the position conceded to it.

imagined to reconcile Poland with the position conceded to it.

On the other hand, these too-frequent disturbances are a source of anxiety and alarm. Poland, which occupies a central position on the continent, cannot be disturbed without the other States touching upon her frontier suffering a shock which reverberates through the whole of Europe. This has always been the case whenever the Poles have taken up arms. These conflicts, as what we are now witnessing sufficiently, proves, do not only create anxiety in the public mind, but, if they are prolonged, may disurib the relations between the Cabluets, and cause most lamentable complications. It is the common interest of all the Powers to see that these incessantly recurring dangers are put a stop to.

We flatter ourselves. M. le Duc, that the Court of Russia will receive in the same spirit in which we have written them the considerations which are worthy of its attention.

We feel confident that it, will show that it is animated by those liberal views of which the reign of his Majesty the Emperor Alexander has already given such striking proofs, and that, in its wisdom, it will take advantage of the opportunity of taking measures to place Poland under the conditions of a durable peace.

You will please to leave a copy of this despatch with his Excellency Prince Gortschafoff.

his Excellency Prince Gortschakoff.

THE DIPLOMATISTS IN ST. PETERSBURG—PRINGE GORTISCHAKOFF ANGRY.

[Vienna (April 25) Correspondence of the London Times.]

The day after the Austrian missive of the 12th instant reached St. Petersburg, Lord Napier, the Duke De Montebello, and Count Guido Thun (the Austrian charge d'affaires), called on Prince Gortschakoff, and read to him the despatches they had received from their respective Governments relative to the state of affairs in Poland. As had previously been arranged, the diplomatist called within an hour of each other, and my informant "believes" that the representative of England had the first interview with the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

had the first interview with the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Prince Gortchakoff was violently excited by the contents of Earl Russell's despatch, and he is said to have given free expression to his feetings of anger and resentment. The Russian Premier listened in silence to the French despatch, but the Duke de Montebello perceived that it cost him a great effort to suppress his rage. To Count Guido Thun Prince Gortchakoff expressed his regret that the Austrian Government was acting in concurrence with the Western Powers.

AN ENGLISH M. P. IN CRACOW.

while bewaling the agons of rotand, forested as demption.

IV: And, though the legend itself is dark, it speaks to us. nevertheless, of Albion, and tells how daylight shall drst break upon us from her cliffs, and then the Turk shall water his horses under the gates of Gracow.

Lo! beneath the funeral pall the heart of Poland heats once nhore. Gnest, thou art surely the wished for herald of the joyful tidings

Cracow (April 20) Correspondence of London Times

The particulars of the engagement at Charleston, which

THE DEFEAT AT CHARLESTON.

(From the London Post (Government organ), April 27.1

The particulars of the engagement at Charleston, which have reached us by the Canada, prace to beyond a doubt the Federal fleet has suscained a decisive dafeat. Not only have the forts commanding the entrance to Charleston on been taken, but any future attempt to reduce them to been taken, but any future attempt to reduce them to been defined by any future attempt to reduce them to be a succession of the care of the control of the sixes rose to 64.
Reading Railroad shares were strong and advanced to 52%, closing ½ lower. North Pennsylvania rose to 17%, closing at 17. Catawissa preferred closed at 24½. Lehigh River sold at 63. Little Schuylkill rose to 54%. Minehill sold at 63. Pennsylvania rose ½. Passenger Railsixes rose to 64. ways were more active. Sevenieenth and Nineteenth rose to 13; Spruce and Pine to 17½, an advance of 1; Fifth and Sixth to 61; Thirteenth and Fifteenth to 33½, an advance of ½; Green and Coates to 43, an advance of ½; Arch street rose ½; Race and Vine 1; Second and

lar, \$150,000 in bond hands. Drexel & Co. quote: Jay Cooke & Co. quete Gover Quartermasters' Vouchers.....
Demand Notes.....
old...
Sales of five-twenties, \$1,000,000 The following is the statement of coal transported over the Hazleton Railroad for the week ending May 9, 1863: Week.

Hazleton Mines 3,904 to Cranberry 1,759 16
Diamond 1,083 15
East Sugar Loaf 2,939 18
Council Ridge 2,158 10
Mount Pleasant 807 06
Ebervale 1,467 17
Harleigh 1,298 13
Milnesville 1,000 94 Previous.
Tons. Gwt.
57,598 06
26,111 08
16,177 19
40,663 04
35,955 05
6,332 17
20,483 03
19,673 13
10,669 12
41,421 07

..... 1,000 91 nding period vr..... Total.. ear:
Previously.
Tons. Cwt.
103.028 11
62.507 11
41.579 11
7.964 05
43.224 00
19.225 92
2.113 11
17.032 11
37.108 15
44.201 17
22.911 01
19.189 16
15.249 03
22,552 03 Total.
Tons. Cwt
111,769 1
56,007 0
43,489 1
8,771 1
46,655 0
20,181 0
2,146 0
17,032 1
40,449 0
46,765 1
23,086 1
26,037 0
14,249 0
22,382 0 Total......23,750 15 9/0,001 10 presponding week last 18,499 10 902,972 04 321,471 14 . 5 981 05 179 082 12 177 363 17

. 25.885 15 25,572 08 York, for the month of April, were closed yesterday at the Custom House, and we present the following com IMPORTS.

AN ENGLISH M. P. IN CRACOW.

I Cracow (April 29) Correspondence of London Times. J
Mr. Pope Hennessy arrived here last Friday from ylenna, after previously passing through Paris. Before the next morning nearly seven hundred persons had called upon him. Some left their portraits; others, portraits of relations whom they had lost in the insurrection. Many of the visitors came from the neghboring villages, and deputations from various parts of Gallicia sent messages or brought cards.

On Sunday a grand banquet in honor of Mr. Hennessy was given at the Club, or 'Ressource 'Upwards of one hundred persons (nearly all attired in the ancient Polish costume, worn only on state occasions) sat down, among whom were Count Adam Potocki and M. Kirchmeyer, members of the Gallician Diet and representatives of Cracow in the Reichsrath; Count Leon Skorup & A. deputy for theeity of Cracow in the Gallician Diet, Count Henry Wodzicki and M. 'Wieloglowski, also members of the Det; M. Bentkowski, late chief of Langewicz's staff, and, until the insurrection broke out, deputy for one of the districts of Posen in the Prussian Chamber, &c.; proprietors from Posen, from the Kingdom, from Lithuania, Vollynia, 'Podolla, and the Ukraine—in short, from every part of Poland—were present; and Cracow in particular was represented by members of all classes of the community, including, of course, the adherents of 'the Mosaic Confession.'

M. Siemienski, a poet of celebrity, and one of the editors of the Ozoz, then came forward and recited some verses, of which the following is a transation:

1. How shall we greet our, guest of the greet nation which rules alone o'r Neptune's realms? Shall we well-come him with a golden honeycomb, as in the days of the Pisats, or with a zift of horses from the Hetman's stud? Or shall twe offer him the far-famed sword of Zolkiewski? Or, lastly, admit him to the rights of the country's noblity?

11. Thus in ancient times did the King and the National Diet greet envoys and visitors of mark. But since Poland has been a Total imports.....\$14,886,393 Withd'n fin wareh'se 1,761,145 Cash duties..........1,643,261 13,252,582 4,405,410 4,149,952 17,385,315 4,132,633 Total exports\$11,109,679 The New York Evening Post of to-day says;
The market opened without much elasticity. Governments were firm, but on the share list a desire to realize produced a depression of prices, which, as was natural, affected most the sensitive fancy stocks, whose rise has recently been most rapid. Thus, while such stocks as Erie and New York Central are but elightly affected by the depressing influences of the hour, the Harlems have gone down three por cent. and several of the other speculative shares have raceded from 1000 per cent. The recent advance in Chicago and Ation to the prevailing conviction that, from the rise of the Mississippi will increase, rather than 1 sascribed, it on and local relations of the road, the future specific of the Mississippi will increase, rather than 1 sages the traffic both of freight increase, rather than 1 sees to over seventy-five per cent. Of the market, as compared with the latest prices of last evening:

Wed. Tu. Adv. Dec. The New York Evening Post of to-day says: herald of the joyful tidings

SUBSTITUTE FOR GAS.—A novel Continental invention is making a noise at present. The streets and shops are everywhere lighted with it; but in private dwelling houses, the trouble of watching metres and watering lustres, the smell produced by occasional essapes, and, above all, the dread of an explosion, have perpetuated the use of old-fashioned candle lamps to an extent which was, till recently, quite startling to visitors from the North. Moveable pipes of gutta percha were never found to work, and portable gas holders, recently employed with much success on the underground railway, could only be used where a locomotive was at hand to drag them from place to place. The new invention is said to be free from all the objections that are made by the Londoners to gas. The light is supplied by passing a current of atmospheric air through a fluid which the French inventor, M. Mongruel, has named "photogene." In a house where there is gas, every closet and cupboard, the Londoners say, may at any moment become as dangerous as a barrel of gunpowder. There is no such risk, it appears with the "photogene." Should it escape in the form of gas or vapor, it will gather in little beads like dew on the furniture and walls, Wed. Adv. Dec. U. S. 6s. 1851, reg. 107 U. S. 6s. 1881, con. 107 M U. S. 7.3-10 p. c. T. N. 107 U. S. 1.7 cort. curricy 99/2 American gold 100 Tanuesses 6s. 60 Missouri 6s. 64M Pacific Mail. 199 N. Y. Central. 1194/2 Erie 93%

which will not burn more readily than similar globules of oil. The caving in expense is something wonderful, and has already insured an extensive adoption in France. So society moves on; "the liberal man," as the prophet Isaiah says, "devises liberal things."—Inverness Courier. Phila. Stock Exchange Sales, May 13. THE LATE CHARLES BASS .- Mr. Bass, who died a short time ago, at St. Catharine, Canada West, was well known to our theatre-goers as an admira-Absolute. His acting was of the old school, very Opera House, New York, and seven years ago was DISCHARGED SOLDIERS' MEETING.—An

last meeting, were read:

HEADQUARTERS IST REG'T WASHINGTON GUARDS,

PHILADELPHIA, May 9, 1863.

Order No. 1.—In accordance with the resolutions of a meeting of the officers and members of the list Regiment of Washington Guards, 2d Brigade, 1st Division Pennsylvania Militia, at a meeting held on the 8th instant, the colonel commanding the regiment issues the following orders:

I. Officers commanding companies will open recruiting stations immediately, and will report daily, at noon, to these hendquarters, the names and residences of their members and recruits.

Colonel WM. F. SMALL,
Commanding Regiment.
H. H. K. ELLIOTT, Adjutant.
Alexander Russell was appointed first lieutenant of Company I of this organization.
Colonel Small stated that he had tendered the services of the regiment to the Governor, but that he had not received any reply, owing, he presumed, to his absence in the army.
A committee of three were appointed to procure a place for future meetings, when they reported in favor of Barr's Hotel, which was agreed to, after which the meeting adjourned to meet at the call of the colonel. LAW ACADEMY-ANNUAL ELECTION OF

Secretary—John R. Reed. Freasurer—Michael Arnold, Jr.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13, 1963.
The duliness noted yesterday on Third street continued to day. Gold was strong during the forenoon, and advanced to 150%. Government securities were in heavy demand, notwithstanding the large amounts being converted into the five twenties. Gold closed with sales at 150. Money is in more demand, and rates are a fraction higher.
The conversions into the five-twenty loan at the office of the Government agent, 112 South Third street, amounted to over a million dollars. 44 P. M. orders from the country were still arriving, the office boing closed for local business at 3. If the opinion, now rapidly gaining ground in financial circles, that, after the lst of July, Mr. Chase will not allow over five per cent. on any security except the new one-year certificates to be thereafter issued, should prove to have any foundation, the sales of the five-twenty would be much accelerated. An offi-cial announcement of the above fact, if true, would tend greatly to settle the popularity of present loans, and The stock market was again very active and excited, with prices ranging still higher. The flood of money in the commercial centres must produce this result, and when the regular dividend-paying securities are worked up to the non-dividend-paying or fancy, stocks must be

taken hold of by those speculatively inclined. Some of the stocks, in which there has lately been a considerable exists for a rise, improved business, and a gradual working off of old indebtedness, justifying much higher figures. State fives sold at 101%. City sixes were steady at 111% for the new, and 108 for the old. Pennsylvania Railroad first mortgages sold at 115—109 bid for second do. Long Island sixes sold at 103. Philadelphia and Brie sixes at 106. Allegheny County Railroad sixes at 71. Allegheny Valley Railroad sixes at par. Reading Railroad sixes, 1886, sold at 109—an advance of 1½ per cent. North Pennsylvania Railroad sixes rose 1, selling at 95. Elmira sevens rose 1/2, the chattel tens selling at 7734. Lehigh Navigation sixes at 1084. Schuylkill Navigation sixes, 1882, at 884—an advance of 1. Union Canal sold largely at 30, closing at 2914. Susquehanna

Union Canal preferred sold up to 5%; Schuylkill Nabinio bana preserved son the to 23%; Sunquehanna Canal closed at 13%; Delaware Division at 44%; Wyoming at 20; Lehigh Navigation was ½lower; the Scrip rose to 49, an advance of 6; New Creek Coal sold at 1; Big Mountain at 4%; Philadelphia Bank sold at 113; Corn Exchange at 31. The market closed somewhat irregu-lar, \$150,000 in bonds and 14,000 shares changing

275,086 14 294,071 14 115,571 14 113,852 01 The following shows the amount of coal transported over the Lehigh Valley Railroad, for the week ending May 9, 1863, and previous since December 1, 1862, compared with the same time lost transported with the same time lost pared with the same time last year :

The following is a report of the amount of coal trans-ported over the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad for the week ending Saturday, May 9, 1863, 372,759 00 Total..... 351,361 0 21,396 1 The tables of the foreign trade of the port of New

| April, April, I862. | I863. | I862. | I863. \$,002,094 11,581,933 664,028 450,173 4,037,675 1,972,834

rie preferred.... Ludson River....

| Phila. Stock Exchange Sales, May 13. | Reported by S. E. SLATMARER, Philadelphia Exchange. | Philadelphia Philadelphia Exchange. | Philadelphia Philadelphia Philadelphia Philadelphia Exchange. | Philadelphia Ph

| Second-street R. 78 Do prfd..... 53%
Do 7s 73....111%
Do 10s
L Teland R.ex dy 32 Philadelphia Markets. There is very little demand for Flour either for shipment or home use, and the market is dull and drooping; sales comprise about 500 bbls superfine at \$6; 400 Ohio extra family at \$7@7.50 \(\) bbl. The retailers and bakers

are buying in a small way at from \$5.871/206 for super-fine; \$6.371/206,75 for extra; \$7@7.50 for extra family. and \$8@9 % bbl for fancy brands, according to quality Rye Flour is selling in small lots at \$5 % bbl. Corn Meal Brandywine is held at \$4.37%, and Penna. Meal at \$4.57 \text{\text{bbl}}.

Brandywine is held at \$4.37%, and Penna. Meal at \$4.57\text{\text{bbl}}.

Brandywine is held at \$4.37\text{\text{bcl}}, and Penna. Meal at \$4.57\text{\text{bcl}}, held at \$4.57\text{\text{bcl}}, and prices have declined 50 \text{\text{bcl}} bush; prime Pennsylvania red is offered at \$1.67\text{\text{bcl}} bush for common to prime. Rye continues scarce; a small sale of Peuna is reported at \$1.07\text{\text{bcl}} bush. for no is in good demand; sales comprise about 5.000 bus prime yellow at 92c. Oats are also in demand. with sales of 2.600 bush at \$1.032\text{cc}, weight.

BARK—160 hlads lst No I Quercitron have been disposed of at \$35\text{\text{bcl}} to The market is very dull, and prices have again declined 2c \text{\text{\text{bcl}} ib, cash.}

GROCERIES.—There is very little doing in Sugar or Coffee; we quote the former at 10\text{\text{bcl}} bl\text{\text{cc}} and the market is dull. Mes Pork is held at \$15\text{\text{bl}} bl\text{\text{bl}} and Beef at \$15.20\text{\text{bl}} for Cwestern and city-packed. Lard is dull; \$\text{\text{small sales}} of bbls and Beef at \$15.000\text{\text{bl}}. There is very little doing; and the market is dull. Mes Pork is held at \$15\text{\text{bl}} bl\text{\text{bl}} and Beef at \$15.0000\text{\text{bl}} for Cwestern and city-packed. Lard is dull; \$\text{\text{small sales}} of bbls and test are reported at 10\text{\text{\text{bl}} for \$\text{Coll} \text{\text{bl}} for \$\text{coll} \text{\text{coll}} for \$\text{coll} \text{\text{bl}} for \$\text{coll} for Brandywine is held at \$4.371/2, and Penna. Meal at MHISKY.—There is very little doing; small sales of bbls are making at 46c, and Drudge at 4c B gallon. The following are the receipts of Flour and Grain at this nort to day: 6,000 bus. 8,200 bus.

New York Markets, May 13. New York Murkets, May 13.

ASHES are inactive, with sales of 25 bbls at \$3.25 for pots, and \$9.25 for pearls,
BREADSTUFFS.—The market for State and Western Flour is rather more steady, but the business is quite moderate.
The sales are 9.000 bbls at \$5.55@6 for superfine State;
\$6.35@6.55 for extra do; \$5.00@6 for superfine Michigan, Indiana, Iowa. Ohio, &c. \$6.35@8.55 for extra do, including shipping brands of round-hoop Ohio at \$6.75@

So and trade brands do. \$6.90@8.
Fouthern Flour is steady, but rather quiet; sales 700 bbls at \$6.967.20 for superfine Baltimore, and \$7.35@

7a for extra do.
Canadian Flour is firm and in moderate request; sales of 600 bbls at \$5.866 for superfine, and \$5.50@8.25 for extra do. extra do. Rye Flour is dull, with small sales at \$4@5.25 for the Rye Flour is dull, with small sales at \$4@5.25 for the range of fine and superfine.
Rye is quiet at \$1@103.
Barley is dull and nominal at \$1.23@1.37.
Onts are dull and heavy at 76@776 for Jersey, and 79@ \$1c for Western. Canada, and State.
Corn Meal is steady and in fair demand. We quote Jersey at \$4.20@4.25; Brandywine, \$4.60; puncheons, \$22.
Corn is steady and rather more active; sales of 45,000 bushels at \$5@\$6c for shipping; \$1@\$4c for unsound, and \$6c for white Western, to arrive.

Albany Cattle Market, May 11. First quality 5.60%5 4/2 5.60%5 4

Boston Markets, May 12. Boston Markets, May 12.

The receipts since resterday have been 2.754 bbls Flour, 2.625 bus Corn. 1.125 do Wheat, 10,700 do Oats, and 2,170 do shorts. There is no change to notice in the Flour market. Demand moderate, with sales of Western superfine at \$6.566 50, common extras at \$6.756 7.25, medium do at \$7.500,77.5, and good and choice, including favorite 5t Louis brands, at \$56.00 7b. Boothern Flour continues quiet, and no change to notice. In Corn there have been moderate sales at \$56.046 7b bns. for Western nixed, and \$70.81 for Southern vellow, Oats are steady at \$36.85 p bns. for Northern and Canada. Rye \$1.12. Shorts, Fine Feed, and Middlings at \$37.638 76 to. Pion.
Phovisions—Pork is dull at \$13@13 50 for prime, \$14:50@15.50 for mess, and \$17@15 for clear, cash. Beef ranges from \$11@14.50 \(\frac{1}{2}\) bbl for Bastern and Western. Lard 10%@10%e in bbis and tos, and 11%c in kegs, and \$100.00 for the bastern Chicago Breadstuffs Market. May 11.

Chicago Breadstuffs Market, May 11.

Frorr-Received, 3, 311 bble: shipped, 6, 905 bbls, Market dull. Sales were as follows: 100 bbls "Peacekeeper" at \$7: 500 bbls common spring extens at \$4.75; 180-bbls; "Phomix" spring extens at \$4.75; 180-bbls; "Phomix" spring extens at \$4.75; 180-bbls; super at \$4.25; 15 bbls, "Major Mills; super at \$4.25; 100-bbls, "Northwest," and 100 bbls "Locat port Hydraulto" on 7. Northwest," and 100 bbls "Locat port Hydraulto" on 7. Re. 2, and 1c lower on No. 1871ng, Sales: 500 bush No. 2 Red Winter in store at \$1.18; 1.200 bush Rejected Red Winter (in A. & S. 's) at \$1.77, 7,000 bush do at 1.16%; 1.000 bush do at \$1.16%; 5.000 bush No. 2 Spring (in North side houses) at \$1.15%; \$.000 bush No. 2 Spring (in North side houses) at \$50:; 1.000 bush do (in North side houses) at \$50:; 1.000 bush do (in South side houses) at \$60:; 7.000 bush do (in North side houses) at \$60:; 7.000 bush do (in North side houses) at \$60:; 2.000 bush Rejected Spring (in South side houses) at \$60:; 2.000 bush Rejected Spring (in South side houses) at \$60:; 2.000 bush Rejected Spring (in South side houses) at \$60:; 2.000 bush Rejected Spring (in South side houses) at \$60:; 2.000 bush Rejected Spring (in South side houses) at \$60:; 2.000 bush Rejected Spring (in South side houses) at \$60:; 2.000 bush Rejected Spring (in South side houses) at \$60:; 2.000 bush Rejected Spring (in South side houses) at \$60:; 2.000 bush Go at 49%c. 70.000 bush do at 49%c. 70.000 bush nixed dona the foll and %c lower. Sales: 6,000 bush No. 1 in store at \$1%c:; 1.000 bush do at 49%c. 70.000 bush nixed doll and %c lower. Sales: 6,000 bush No. 1 in store at \$1%c:; 1.000 bush do at 49%c. 70.000 bush nixed doll and %c lower. Sales: 6,000 bush No. 1 in store at \$1%c:; 1.000 bush do at 49%c. 70.000 bush pool bush rejected in store at \$1%c:; 1.000 bush do at 59c. 1000 bush pool bush rejected in store at \$1%c:; 1.000 bush do Cincinnati Provision Market, May 12. The market is flat and not much doing: 6,000 pieces bulk Hams sold on Saturday evening at \$5 90; a decline. Bulk Sides of a beavy average could have been sold at 6c, but the demand is light.

GEMS OF ART.—Throughout the long and

celebrated Photographers, Nos. 912, 914, and 916 stant aim to produce specimens of pictures in the various styles of the Photographic art unequalled by any other artists in Europe or America. In this they have achieved a triumphant success. In all their larger finished pictures, whether in oil, India. ink, water colors, or those executed by their exclusive Wenderotype and Ivorytype processes, there is nothing comparable to these rich and life-like pictures that has ever been made by the best Photographic artists of Paris or London. WARBURTON'S CELEBRATED HATS, made and sold exclusively by Mr. Warburton, next door to the Post Office, are unquestionably the greatest hats of the age. Unlike the New England made lebrated hats of Mr. Warburton are all made from the finest selected furs, and for beauty and durability, surpass any other felt hats in the world. Try them. PINE APPLE, DUTCH HEAD, AND OTHER MAKES OF CHEESE.—We invite attention to day to the splendid stock of pine apple, Dutch head, and other makes of Cheese, now offered in choicest quality at the popular old grocery stand of the late C. H. Mattson, Arch and Tenth streets. A CLOCK FOR THREEPENCE.—An ingenious time-taker has been invented. It is a small card, on the face of which hangs a weighted string. The card is so figured that, by holding it in the sun-shine, a bead on the string will indicate the solar time. By it the hours of sunrise and sunset may also be ascertained. It is undoubtedly the cheapest time piece that ever was devised, and it would be a 14,004,940 good advertising card for an enterprising dealer. For instance, every time it is exposed to the sun shine, its owner would see such sentence as this: "Buy all your wearing apparel at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, No. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth. THE GREAT RAID of General Stoneman

meets the applause of every one, both friend and foe. People think, and, indeed, we heard one of them say that "Solomon, in all his glory," was not a raid like this. It is astounding (we mean the pun), and the author of it should be among those whom the nation delights to honor. When the General returns let him and his horse be presented with a new harness. For his horse's, "there is nothing like leather;" but for his, there is nothing like Charles Stokes & Co.'s one-price Clothing Store, under the Continental. BE ALWAYS frank and free, spurn every

sort of effectation and disguise, have the courage to confess your ignorance and awkwardness, confide your faults and follies to but few, and always patronize an establishment similar to that kept by Granville Stokes, fashionable Clothier and Merchant Tailor, No. 609 Chestnut street, where the letest styles of Summer Garments can be obtained at reduced prices.

IMPORTANT TO MANUFACTURERS OF ARMY CLOTHING.—The new lock-stitch machine, No. 9, just introduced by the Grover & Baker S. M. Co., 730 Chestnut street, is working a revolution. Its great success is due to the fact that, while it reduces the cost of manufacture, it greatly improves the product.