WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1863.

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

THE NEWS. FROM Russia and Poland we have news of interest. Prince Gortschakoff's replies to the notes of France, England, Spain, Sweden, and Italy, have been received. He defines the Czar's attitude to-wards Poland and Europe. The replies to England and France appeared to give satisfaction; but the London press was of opinion that the one forwarded to the Capinet of St. James was not just as explicit with respect to promises of reforms for Poand as was desired. The Paris Moniteur, of the 5th instant, savs: "It is easy to be convinced, upon reading these documents, that they open a path to projects of conciliation, and that they contain the bases of negotiations likely to lead to a common understanding between the different courts now seeking the means of upholding the legitimate interests of Poland." In St. Petersburg, conflicts between the Absolutists and Progressists have caused the Emperor disquietude. Popular excitement prevails, and revolutionary placards are occasionally found posted in the streets. According to news re-ceived at Oracow, May 6, from Lithuania, 4,000 Baskolinks, schismatic dissentients, armed by the Rus-

are desolating Lithuania with fire and sword. Shocking details have been received of their atronities A body of 600 Russians were repulsed by Miniew. aki; at Olkusz, on the 5th. SURGEON GENERAL HAMMOND has determined to abolish the use of calomel and tartar-emetic in the army, it having proven impossible, in any other manner, to properly restrict the use of these powerful agents, and it is therefore directed that they be stricken from the supply-table, and that no further requisitions for these medicines be approved by medical directors. In a circular on this subject just issued from the medical department to surgeons in charge of hospitals and on duty in the field, the Sur-

sian Government, in the neighborhood of Dunaburg

geon General remarks: "No doubt can exist that more harm has resulted from the misuse of both these agents in the treatment of disease than benefit from their proper administration."

COLONEL T. B. THORPE, arrived from the Gulf, renorts the great success of the organization of negro troops. The most prejudiced are forced to admit that they form the best material for a fighting army. In Admiral Farragut's attempts to pass the Vicksburg batteries, one battery, remarkable for precise and effective firing, was manned entirely by negroes. General Banks has found a proclamation of Governor Moore ordering the enrollment of the negroes in Alabama. Colonel Thorpe says there cannot be a doubt but that throughout the extreme Southern States the rebels are actually engaged in raising negro regiments, for it is only from such material

that they can now recruit their ranks with able-

bodied men. Gen Dix's coup de guerre in taking possession of West Point has been of great advantage to our arms, as it deters the army from making a forav at Gloucester Point. General Gordon, who is in temporary command of that post, has entrenched himself on the peninsula, stretching from the Mattapony to the York river, and with the cavalry force ied to that commend, he can make a dash upon the White House at any moment.

A BILL has been introduced in the Common Council of St. Louis to repeal the municipal slave code, which, in the present state of affairs, has become virtually obsolete, and which can never be practi-cally revived in that city. The Council has full power over this subject, and the bill will no doubt be passed, and St. Louis thus made a free city!
OHEERING NEWS from Generals Grant and Hurl-

but has been received by Major General Halleck. The apture of Jackson. They contain also an important report that Vicksburg has been evacuated. MAJOR GENERAL C. HAMILTON, of Wisconsin, the hero of Iuka and Corinth, has resigned. He had The War Department accepted his resignation, and he is consequently out of the service. GENERAL STAHL and his officers are impressing

itto the Government service all the horses they can find their front, without regard to whom they belons. The slicy has become absolutely necessary, in order to presary, in order to pro-this species of property from-being taken by the reber soullas, who rob friend and foe alike. A board of officers natural appointed by General Heintzelman to examine and djust the claims of loyal men whose horses have

Two meeting in New York, for peace with the rebels and war against the Government, called by the influence of Fernando Wood, was not a brilliant Success. The ex Mayor, Hono Amasa Parker, Hon. H. J. Murphy, Senator Wall, Richard O'Gorman, and Hon. James Brooks, advertised as the chief speakers, were absent. Apologetic notes were read, urging support of the Constitution, respect for the aw, and confidence in Governor Seymour GENERAL AVERILL has been ordered to duty in staff, is in nomination for a brigadiership, on the earnest recommendation of General Hocker. General Charles Campbell, of Pennsylvania, severely wounded at Bull Run under General Pope, has

GEN. PLEASONTON has issued an order of commendation to the 8th Pennsylvania Regiment, for a gallant charge: to the 17th Pennsylvania, for rallying fugitives and supporting his batteries; and Martin's Battery and the 6th Regiment of New York, for gallantry at Chancellorville. THE appointment of John Titus, of this State, as Chief Justice of Utah, vice Kinney, removed, is regarded as an indication of less forbearance than has eviously been exercised to the Mormons. The change has been made in consequence of numerous

gone West to receive a separate command in the

omplaints, and at the advice of Gov. Harding. GEN. SHERMAN orders all places of amusement in New Orleans to be under supervision of the provost marshal general of the Department of the Gulf. all programmes to be submitted to approval, and to be interspersed with appropriate national airs. All persons who disturb the entertainment as laid down in the programme, will be arrested and THE War Department has officially proclaimed the instructions for the government of the armies of the United States in the field, prepared by Francis

Lieber, LL. D., and revised by a board of officers of Ex-Governor (familiarly known as "Extra") William Smith, is a candidate for Governor of Virginia, in opposition to Thomas Flournoy, and upon the same ticket. General Imboden, the guerilla of West Virginia reputation, is named for Lieutenant GOVERNOR GAMBLE, of Missouri, has called aconvention to meet at Jefferson on the 16th of June.

there to consult and act on the subject of slave emancipation, as it is of the highest necessity and importance to the interest of the State that some scheme of emancipation should be adopted. THE official vote for members of Congress in New Hampshire gives Marcy, Dem., 76 majority in the First district; Rollins, Rep., 351 majority in the Second district, and Patterson, Rep., 276 majority in To RAISE FUNDS for the erection of a bronze statue at Richmond, in memory of Stonewall Jack-son, his friends will appeal to the generosity of the people. The estimated cost of the statue; in Confederale funds, is sixty to eighty thousand dollars.

THE official statement of the losses in the recent battles on the Rappahannock is as follows: Officers killed, 154; wounded, 624. Enlisted men killed. 1,358; wounded, 8,894. Total, 11,030. The missing will not exceed 2.500: AFFAIRS about Vicksburg are not regarded by the rebel press as flattering. After having had a year's time to perfect all the defences, it is acknowledged that the rebels are now set upon in the quarter least PRESIDENT LINCOLN, at the invitation of our

Union League, will visit Philadelphia, if possible, on the Fourth of July next, to attend a grand Con-GOVERNOR CURTIN, it is said, has offered to raise ington, and the proposition is understood to have THE prisoners lately released on parole until ex-

RICHMOND papers announce that trains have been making their regular trips on the York river railroad from Richmond to White House. GENERALS HERON and Vandever left for Rolla, Mo., on the 16th, to join the Army of the Frontier, and reinvigorate the campaign in that quarter. WE publish to day Judge Leavitt's important de my of Music. Her subject will be, "How

against America got up in England, not | rest, on a theme which will command all merely by such small fry as GREGORY and | her marvellous powers of pathos and elo-ROEBUCK, LINDSAY and HORSFALL, but by | quence. She is doing a good work for her such responsible officials, calling themselves | country, and proposes to give her genius Statesmen, as Russell and Derby, Glad- and her time to the cause of charity. A STONE and MALMESBURY, appears hushed of noble woman could not be engaged in a late. In the prospect of a war with Russia, | more noble undertaking. to be waged, not in an out-of-the-way fagend of the Chersonese, but probably in the heart of Europe, it behaved England to To the Editor of The Press: take care not to have her hands too full. The remoter enmity is cushioned—scotched, not killed-in the alarm of a new and terrible contest with the Czar. Therefore, and only on this account, the temper of the British Government has lately been subdued, and the tone of its journals has been tempered down from foul abuse and misrepresentation to a certain contemptuous tolerance of our existence. This modification, for it scarcely amounts to actual change, may be continued until the crisis passes away. England, once relieved from the dread of an European war, will naturally fall back into a state of semi-hostility to the United States. "Willing to wound, and yet afraid to strike," would be an appropriate motto for England at this moment. Unwilling, because afraid, to incense the British nation by plunging into the horrors and expense of war, the rulers of England were compelled by public opinion to reduce their military force this year, and also to curtail their costly

preparations for building an iron-clad navy.

Taxation has reached the limit of popular endurance in England, and war would augment it. Though England may not be able to fight, just now, she can bully. Indeed, no nation, not even Rome, when haughtiest, more fully merited being described in those lines of Shelley— "She was a bully to the strong,

A tyrant to the weak." The annals of history attest this. Within the last hundred years England has suffered only four great reverses, and two of these she sustained from this country-the other two, (namely, the Duke of York's

unfortunate campaign in Holland, in 1793-'94, and the miserable Walcheren expedition in 1809,) were disastrous defeats, it is true, but one arose from the incompetence of the leader, the other from the absurdity which planned the attack. The pride of England was greatly wounded, early in the reign of CHARLES II., (June, 1677,) when DE WITT and RUYTER not only swept the English Channel with a besom surmounting the mainmast of the flag-ship, but actually broke through the defences of the Medway, and burnt the British ships. and, sailing up the Thames, anchored within sight of the Tower of London, enforcing a real blockade of London for weeks.

A century later came greater grief than this-the Declaration of American Independence, the successful issue of the war. and the formation of the United States as a nation. That was a bitter albeit wholesome medicament for England to swallow Ere thirty years had passed, she provoked us into war, and was again beaten-that time on the ocean, which she claimed as her own peculiar field of fame. These two defeats have rankled in the minds of English

politicians and officials, and therefore they sympathize with our enemies. We have pursued a prosperous course never aggressive, never exacting. We have cultivated the arts of peace. When compelled to invade Mexico, we paused in the hour of victory, and abstained from plunder. Whatever territory we have gained has been by purchase, such as Louisiana from France, Florida from Spain, California from Mexico. We have exercised the widest hospitality to the needy and oppressed of all

nations. England, it is true, grants them an asylum, but rarely admits them into citizenship, and the popular dislike to "them furriners" keeps them very much out of employment, while here they obtain citizenship and employment, and speedily become part and parcel of our people—ready to fight, as the Irish and Germans are fighting, even now, in defence of the Constitution and the laws under which they thrive.

England cannot forgive, either, that the people whom she has particularly oppressed for centuries, fly for a home and freedom and comfort to this country. We have desired, all along, to live on good terms with all foreign Powers, but when we are provoked, we do not forget the wrong, and, it we cannot repay it at the time, carry it over to the general account-current. The day despatches relate General McPherson's battle at may come, perhaps, when England may be Raymond, the progress on Jackson, and confirm the | made to repent of her treatment of us since this Rebellion commenced. If there be a skeleton in every house, there is a weak place in every nation. Ours was Slavery. Russia same district by Gen. Hurlbut, and he demanded an the Poland of the Seas. is the vulnerable point of haughty England. In the event of

a war with Great Britain, even so small a force as 20,000 American soldiers, backed with a fleet of a dozen war-ships, and a few saucy Monitors, would win the independence of Ireland in a three-weeks' campaign. If we must fight, one day, this consummation is what England may look for as inevitable. We want peace with "all the world and the rost of mankind," but if England resume her offensive speech and conduct, it is possible that we may be driven into war. There can be no doubt of the

An Invitation to Murder. The New York World newspaper does not find it incompatible with the duty it owes to the laws of the land and public decency to write this paragraph:

"The blood that already makes green the springing grass on Virginia and Kentucky hillsides, spilled to protect the Union against traitors, is but a drop of that which will flow on Northern soil when the American people discover that the battle has begun to preserve the Constitution against tyrants." We could imagine such language from MARAT or HEBERT in some of the infamous journals of the French Revolution, but we did not think that an American writer could be found base enough to write an incentive to blood and massacre. It is about time that such bloodthirsty appeals werestopped. There is nothing easier than an invitation to anarchy and crime, and we

hear it too frequently from the city of New York. We protest against it, in the name of the law and the public peace. The New York Meeting. There was a meeting on Monday evening in New York, at which such men as RYNDERS and RANKIN and a law partner of Mr. YANCEY made profane and inflammatory speeches. The style of many of the addresses was which Major General E. A. Hitchcock was presi- such that the reporters refused to report them. RYNDERS has no reputation out-

side of New York, except that arising from a suspicious increase of the slave trade during his term of office as the United States marshal. RANKIN is one of the lowest adventurers and demagogues that ever left Philadelphia to find congenial associates among the politicians of the Pewter Mug and the Five Points. Even the Herald regards the speeches as "reckless denunciations of the Government," and calls the meeting a "villainous effort to stir up civil war in New York." One speaker threatens Mr. Lincoln with assassination, and with oaths, and amid "laughter and cheers," defies the provost marshals to execute the laws. New York has suffered many mortifications, but her whole history does not present a more humiliating scene than that of Monday evening. We are ashamed of the metropolis.

Mr. CHARLES INGERSOLL, with that charming felicity of language which led him. not long since, to denounce Mr. Lin-COLN as a "tyrant and a nightmare," wrote a letter to the New York meeting, in which he says: "Wishing-without, however, in vention and celebration of the National Union | the least degree doubting—that it (the meeting) may rise to the level of so great an oc-50,000 volunteers to man the fortifications at Wash- casion as that to which you have summoned it, I am, &c." This reminds us very forcibly of the late Captain JACK BUNSBY, changed, and now at Camp Parole, Md., number | mariner, whose form and method of speech bore a cheerful similarity to that of our ponderous fellow-townsman.

Miss Anna E. Dickinson. Miss Anna E. Dickinson will deliver an address, on Tuesday evening, at the Acaderefusing the writ of habeas corpus in the case | Providence is Teaching the Nation." This is a new address, and it will be delivered in England, America, and Ireland. behalf of a charitable object. This gitted woman will be listened to with great inte-Mr. Bayard Taylor and the Russian Mis-

DEAR SIR: The Press of Yesterday contained the following Washington despatch:

"Bayard Taylor, secretary of legation under Mr.
Cameron, has been removed, it is said, in consequence of having allowed his name to be used against Minister Clay in the Senate." Will you allow me to say, as one fully acquainted with the circumstances, that Mr. Bayard Taylor's eccionation as secretary of legation to Eusaia was sent to the State Department before Mr. Clay's nomination as minister to Russia was laid before the Senate? It was understood that Mr. Taylor's resignation should take effect upon the date of Mr. Cameron's. Mr. Taylor remained in Russia after Mr. Cameron's departure from a sense of duty only, order that aur Government might not be without representative at St. Petersburg at so critical a period of our diplomatic history. When Mr. Taylor accepted the post of secretary of legation it was his tention to return, as he went, with Mr. Cameron, and under no possible circumstances to serve as secretary to any other minister. I am perfectly ac-

quainted with all the facts in the case, and I there fore make this correction, in justice to Mr. Taylor. I am, sir, your obd't serv't. G. H. B. PHILADELPHIA, May 19, 1863. The Reciprocity Act with Canada. TORONTO, May 19.—The Glade says that the new Ministry will advocate a renewal for a fixed term of

years of the American reciprocity act. The Inter-national Railway section will be dropped.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI. The Capture of Jackson Confirmed. REPORTED EVACUATION OF VICKSBURG.

GENS. GRANT AND HURLBUT'S OFFICIAL DESPATCHES. Battle of Raymond and March on Jackson.

WASHINGTON, May 19 .- General Grant, under date of May 11th, telegraphed General Halleck as "My force will be this evening as far advanced

long Fourteen-mile creek, the left near Black river, and extending in a line nearly east and west as they can get without bringing on a general engagement. I shall communicate with Grand Gulf o more, except it becomes necessary to send a train with a heavy escort. You may not hear from me again for several days." General Grant also telegrephed to Gen. Halleck s follows : "RAYMOND, Miss., May 14.—General McPherson took this place on the 12th inst., after a brisk fight

of more than two hours. Our loss was 51 killed and 180 wounded. The enemy's loss was 75 killed (buried by us) and 186 prisoners, besides the wounded. "McPherson is now at Clinton. General Sher man is on the direct Jackson road, and General McClernand is bringing up the rear. I will attack the State capital to-day." A telegram from General Hurlbut, dated Memphis, received here to day, says General Grant has taken Jackson, and the capitol was burned. From 5,000 to 10,000 mounted men are concentrated near Okolona, threatening an advance in the direction of the Memphis Railroad. A citizen just up from Jackson reports that the enemy abandoned Vicksburg on Saturday, march-

twenty miles northwest of Jackson. WASHINGTON. Special Despatches to "The Press."

ing on the ridge north to Leavington, which i

WASHINGTON, May 19, 1863 English Provisions for the Rebel Army. Reliable information has been received here that the steamer Gladiator sailed from Liverpool, on the 25th ult., for Nassau, but ultimately to run the blockade, if possible. Her cargo consists of 1.500 barrels of bread and 1,045 barrels of bacon. The bread and bacon are for the rebel army, and this fact is regarded as an evidence of the great destitution at the South, and the straits to which they are

Several prizes have recently arrived here-namely, the schooner Harvest, captured by the steamer Juniata, off Charleston, with eighty-four bales of cotton; the schooners Martha Ann and A. Corson, from New York, with cargoes of whisky molester the Chesapeake, charged with violating the revenue

laws, and two other schooners for smuggling good into Virginia. The Peruvian Claims. The tedious and protracted negotiations for an adjustment of the claims of citizens-of the United States on the Peruvian Government have been brought to an auspicious conclusion. The convention on the subject, including the amendments proposed by our Senate and accepted by Peru, will shortly be published, and the commission provided by the act of last session of Congress, to carry the

convention into effect, will be organized withou innecessary delay. General Meredith. General MEREDITH has been relieved from the Military Commission, as already stated. It was yesterday reported that he was to take command of ylvania Reserves, but this is probably a mistake. Gen. HEINTZELMAN, in whose department been left without a command, being outranked in the finds that Poland is hers. Surely Ireland, the division now is, had previously applied for

The Negro Regiment. Two companies of colored troops were physically xamined and mustered into the service to-day. From the Rappahannock. Several hundred exchanged Union prisoners have arrived here. One of them (an officer) states that new and extensive earthworks have been erected on the turnpike road between Richmond and Fredericksburg, heretofore unknown to us. Gentlemen returning from day to day from the Rappahannock repeat the story that affairs remain nchanged. Nothing is known with certainty as to the plans of the future.

The following is a partial list of officers transferre

from the late battle-field near Chancellorville : Lieut. P. Kaler, Co. F, 28th Pa. Vol., wounded in the shoulder; Col. J. H. Potter, 12th N. H., leg; Lieut. Col. G. H. Walker, 14th Pa., chest; Lieut. M. Beaken, C. 8th N. J., hip: Col. P. H. Jones. 154th N. Y., hip; Capt. G. B. Karse, C, 40th N. Y., the following-named lieutenants: S. F. McKee adjutant, 197th Pa., face; J. M. Durgin, B, 12th N. H., side; W. W. Weeks, A, 63d Pa., chest; J. F. Thomas, adjutant 20th Ind., abdomen; R. S. Loughery, C, 27th Ind., side; P. Eckel, B, 149th N. Y., arm; J. E. White, G, 27th Ind., wrist; W. J. Mc-Gregor, B, 77th N. Y., foot; Wm. Hays, C, 81th Pa., side; J. S. Williams, G, 63d Pa., side; O. Nagler,

D. 78th N. Y., hip.

Provost Marshals for Maryland. The following is the official list of appointments f provost marshals and members of the Board of Enrollment for the State of Maryland: First District-John Frazier, provost marshal; Theodore Clayton, commissioner; Dr. Wm. H. Farrow. surgeon. Second District-Robert Calbeard, prov shal; L. N. Haverslick, commissioner; Dr. J. R. Third District-Leopold Blumenberg, provost marshal; Wm. Brooks, commissioner; Dr. Thomas F. Murdock, surgeon. Fourth District-James Smith, provost marshal; John J. Thomas, commissioner; Dr. Chas. J. Baer,

Fifth District-John C. Holland, provost marshal; Lieut. Col. J. H. Alexander, of the Fourth Maryand Volunteers, has been detailed as acting assistant provost marshal general of the State, with his headuarters at Baltimore.

FROM NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, May 19 .- General J. Wood has been relieved from the command at this point, and will take command of his division now at Murfreesboro. All is quiet at the front.

The Reported Invasion of Kentucky Discredited. LOUISVILLE, May 19.—With the exception of ce consisting of eleven small regiments under the rebel Morgan, on the south side of the Cumberland. all the reports of the rebels attempting the invasion of Kentucky are discredited at headquarters. It is ought that the despatches from Mount Vernon, Somerset, and elsewhere, come from rebel sources. and are designed to prevent the Federal troops from reinforcing Gen. Rosecrans or invading East Ten-

Railroad Accident.

Railroad Accident.

SALAMANCA, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., May 19.—As the express train on the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, consisting of an engine, baggage car, and two passenger cars, was passing over the bridge just west of this station to-day, the bridge parted in about the centre, letting the tender, baggage car, and one passenger car down fifteen feet to the ground. The baggage car was badly broken up, and the passenger car was slightly damaged. Fortunately, the small stream which runs under the bridge was at very low water, there being but about ten inches. Among the casualties were the following: A newsboy, named Greene, was killed; C. Topliffe, United States mail agent, was badly injured about the legs, and Oliver Coney, baggage master, in the head and chest. Two or three others were slightly bruised. None of the passengers were seriously injured. The damage to the bridge will be repaired and the trains resume their regular trips to morrow morning.

Baptist Missionary Union. CLEVELAND, May 19.—The American Baptist Missionary Union commenced its annual meeting This country. Onon commenced us annua. Meeting tec-day.

The Hon. Ira Harris, of New York, the president, on taking the chair, referred to the condition of the country, taking strong ground against slavery.

After organizing and appointing the standing committees, the treasurer's report, showing a small balance in the treasury, was read, and the meeting addourned.

UTICA, N. Y., May 19.—The committee of the Loyal Leagues from New York arrived here to day to make arrangements for the State mass meeting to be held in this city on the 27th instant. A strong local committee was appointed. The indications are that the gathering will be one of the most extensive ever held in the state. Arrival of the Steamer Peabody. NEW YORK, May 19.—The steamer Feabody.

NEW YORK, May 19.—The steamer George Peahody has arrived from New Orleans, with dates to
the 19th, and from Key West to the 19th ult. The
New Orleans advices have been anticipated.

She brings 200 soldlers of the 8th U. S. Infantry,
exchanged from Texas. Left at Key West the grahoars Magnolia, Sagamore, and Fox, sloop-of-war.
Dale, and U. S. bark Pursuit.

New York Loyal League.

Excitement in Indiana. CINONNATI, May 18.—A white man was killed by a free negro, in New Albany, on the 17th iast. The greatest excitement prevailed, and the military had to be called out. All was quiet at last ac-Markets by Telegraph. BALTZMORE, May 19.—Flour dull and nominal, Wheat dull; red \$1,67@1.70. Jorn dull; white 95@96c, yellow 96@97c. Oats declined 3c. Whisky quiet at 45%c. quiet at 45%c.
CINCINNATI, May 19.—Flour, \$4.90@5. Business opened heavily, but improved at the close. Wheat dull: red 110@112; white 120@130. Corn dull at 10 decline. Whisky 41. Mess Pork \$13.50. Exchange on New York steady.

Ship News. New York, Riay 19.—Arrived, ship Jean Bunyan from Havana; bark John Benson, from Ponce: Below—Ship Ironsides, from London. New Yors, May 19.—Arrived, ship Ironsides, from London; bark Powhatan, from Buenos Ayres; brig Daiey, from St. Thomas; brig Windward, New Orleans. Dricans.
The United States steamers Wachuset and Oneida were at St. Thomas on the 5th instant. THE TOM THUMB EXMIBITION. -Concort Hall consinu crowded dally by ladies and gentlemen desirons of witnessing those wonderful diminutions of nature. Tom Thumb and "his little wife," Com. Nuttland Minnie Warren. They are announced to remain here only for the balance of the week. For ladies and children the best time to visit the Hall is the morning, at 11 o'clock,

when there is less crowding, and more comfort for

FORTBESS MONROE.

Special Correspondence of The Press] FORTRESS MONROE, May 18, 1863. The guerillas are still committing depredations along the shores of the Dismal Swamp Cansi. A schooner laden with corn was captured by them and destroyed, since the Emily and Arrow were taken. The iron-clad Galena came into the Roads thi morning, from her station at the mouth of the James morning, from her station at the mount of the same river. She goes to Philadelphia for repairs. This vessel has been on the blockade for thirteen months, and green hands are delighted with the prospect of exchanging terra infirms for terra firms. Many of the men have given up all hope of seeing the Merrimac No. 2, and others have formed terrifying opinions of her strength. Medical Director Surgeon Hand, of Major Gene ral Peck's department, was captured Saturday night by the rebels. He had been to Carraville to see after

the condition of the wounded men, and started to return about 7 o'clock [P. M., in company with an orderly. Not arriving at Suffolk, it is presumed he was captured, as a contraband who came into our lines said they had a prisoner whom they called At Suffolk, nothing of importance has transpired On Sunday our troop crossed in small force over the Blackwater, but were obliged to withdraw. I append a list of the wounded in the skirmishing on the 15th instant, whose names I could not learn when I last wrote:
George Lillis, Co. B, 6th Massachusetts, arm.
Thomas Drineau, H, 6th Massachusetts, neck.
John H, Keith, C, 6th Massachusetts, left side.
H. E. Hartford, H, 6th Massachusetts, left side.
Corporal Charles Luce, B, 6th Mass., arm.
Lewis A. Pierce, C, 6th Massachusetts, thigh.
Charles Clarke, H, 6th Massachusetts, thigh.
Charles Drarke, H, 6th Massachusetts, arm.
George H. Farnsworth, B, 6th Mass., abdomen.
Albert Brogan, F, 6th Massachusetts, scalp.
William H. Emmons, E, 10th New Jersey, ankle.
Corporal John L. Collins, C, 7th Mass. Battery,
ince. when I last wrote:

Knee.
Charles H. Wells, C, 10th New Jersey, finger.
Dr. Harlan, Surgeon of the 11th Fennsylvania
Cavalry, has been assigned soting medical director
at Suffolk, in place of Medical Director Band, who vas captured. Steamer 'Si ptured. mer Spaulding sails this evening for Beauort, with guns, carriages, &c. FORTRESS MONROE, May 18, 1863, A schooner oaded with corn was burnt at Carratuck yesterday by the rebels. Her name was not ascertained.

Suppolik, May 18, 1863 (by telegraph).

To Dr. Gilbert, Medical Director, Fortress Monroe:

Medical Director Dr. Handis probably, a prisoner.
A contraband states the enemy captured a person they called doctor.

Major General. Major General.

Dr. Hand started from Carrsville Saturday evening, with an orderly. They are both missing.

Dr. Harlan, 11th Pennsylvania, has been assigned acting medical director at Suffolk.

Report of killed and wounded near Blackwater river, May 15, 1863:

river, May 15, 1863:
Francis Orook, 166th Penna., killed.
Philip Hoover, 166th Penna., killed.
— Phillips, 166th Penna., killed.
— Phillips, 166th Penna., wounded in hand.
Moses Hess, 166th Penna., wounded in hand.
Martin Kerr, 166th Penna., wounded in hand.
Martin Kerr, 166th Penna., wounded in hand.
Henry Wiley, 166th Penna., wounded in ankle.
Christian Rack, 13th Ind., wounded in abdomen.
Geo. Lillis, 6th Mass., wounded in neck.
John H. Keith, 6th Mass., wounded in side.
H. E. Hartford, 6th Mass., wounded in knee.
Chas. Luce, 6th Mass., wounded in arm.
Tewis A. Pierce, 6th Mass., wounded in thigh.
Chas. Clark, 6th Mass., wounded in arm.
Geo. H. Farnsworth, 6th Mass., wounded in arm.
Geo. H. Farnsworth, 6th Mass., wounded in abdomen. BrogerracthaWater Charles Wm. H. Emmons, 10th N. J., wounded in autico-John L. Collins, 7th Massachusetts, Battery

vounded in knee. Chas. H. Wells, 10th N. J., wounded in finger. DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA.

[Special Correspondence of The Press.] Norfolk, May 17, 1863. Of all positions under our Government save me rom that of military governor; yea, deliver me speedily from any subordinate position under such a regime, particularly when the jurisdiction extends over many miles of rebel dales and rebel vales, populated almost entirely by females, who proudly acknowledge their friends and relatives are in the Confederate army, and insist that the most essential ngredient of good government is lacking when the ongent of the governed is not consulted. Such an annoying post has Gen. Viele occupied for over a year, and, mirabile dictu is not yet inane. He daily spends five hours of unremitting labor at the custom house, in company with Lieut, Col. Boyer, president of the military committee. Here these gentlemen are besieged by faded centility, chagrined chivalry, and "white trash." In the uter offices can be seen, at any time, your grayhaired gentlemen, of the old-school aristocracy, the educed planter who moves about uneasily in unclean homespun, and the delighted negro, his short hair crisp, and curly with jollity and good humor. Women are here in abundance—the virago and termagant; the would-be lady but for her tawdry finery; females with black hair and light-blue eyes and black; noses Grecian and pug; foreheads high and low. Some are clad in deep mourning, and wear apon their faces an expression of deep melancholy: ave lived so long and well upon the Govern

thers are pert and insolent, some devilish, maliciou wicked, having red, white and red flowers and ribbons. All these people are applicants for something, many petitioners for assistance. The people in Virgini that they still demand support; they cannot exist without its friendly aid. Many desire passes to go to impossible places; some there are who urge a complaint against their neighbor. One old man, while I was present, invelghed bitterly against some person who had borrowed his axe, and inadvertently forgotten to return it; while others wish a family to be ejected manuforte from a dwelling, and themselves: placed in it, and kept in it—forever. In such posi-tions, patience should be cultivated as luxuriantly as possible; the officers should endeavor to keep perfectly cool, lest the milk of human kindness should curdle in their bosoms. The ladies of Norfolk are not so incorrigible since

the new order of things has been instituted. The expressions of disgust at first manifested toward our officers are rare, and the desperate flirting of skirts officers are rare, and the desperare firtug of skirts upon the approach of blue pants has entirely ceased. Their wonted impudence has given place to stolid indifference. The majority of those who were here were relatives of tradesmen and planters, and lived in quiet case and stately dignity in those palmy days when Portsmouth and Norfolk were the pleasant rendezvous of so many of our naval officers. With the hegira of the rebel army they lost their male friends, and bade farewell to luxury and dignity. Now, their means of subsistence is exhausted; the paper money smuggled to them from riends in Richmond valueless, and whenever gold is sent them it invariably falls into the hands of Col. Boyer, and is placed in the poor fund, for relieving the wants of the poor of Norfolk. Thus circumstanced, impudence is no longer possible, depression certain. What a delicate, difficult task it must have been to have ruled so many spirited, piquant, fearless creatures, whose very garb and sex rendered them invulnerable, not to mention the softening effect a glance from the eye of Venus hath upon grizzled, warlike Mars! "The divine right of beauty," says Junius, "is the only divine right a man ought to acknowledge, and a pretty wo-

man the only tyrant he is not authorized to resist." Shut up in their houses, the belies of Norfolk can have plenty of time to meditate upon the past; how

ly manner, and in words so well chosen that a murmur of approbation ran round the room ere the sounds of his voice had died away. He said:

GENERAL: I have been delegated by the officers of the 173d Regiment to present you a small testimonial of their regard and esteem. It is pleasant to be instrumental in doing honor; to one to whom we all believe honor justly belongs. The token we have selected is a cane made of a piece of the old ship Merrimac, rebuilt by the usurping rebels—enemies of our common country—and named the Virginia. Upon her great strength was built the strong hope of their so-called Government; it was her manifest destiny to sweep from the seas our multitudinous shipping. But Providence, who is always with the right, sent a Monitor to destroy, their Merrimac; and blighted their hopes. Now she lies, a shattered hulk, upon the sandy bottom of Elizabeth river. We have taken this piece out of her thick-ribbed sides, and had it fitted up into its present beautiful and ornamental shape; for we desire that when old age shall have stolen upon you imperceptibly, you will sometimes, as you lean upon it for support, think of your pleasant associations with the donors.

Six months you have been our chieftain. Some of us have had many generals, but none have deserved such confidence and respect as you. We do not hold this gift up to the gaze of the world because of any intrinsic value. Every officer and private soldier in our regiment yields you their obedience and respect. Even when occupying the position of military Governor, you administered justice from well-balanced scales, never swerving from duty.

Your glory has been won on the battle-field. In the war with Mexico you were there. On the plains of Texas you fought with credit and success. In civil life you are seen standing at the head of your adopted profession. When the toosin of war sounded in South Carolina, you sprang boldly from your peaceful station to support your country. Georgia and Carolina know you. You have made your impression upon the e

account of its relevancy, and when he expressed his attachment to the donors, every eye sparkled with pleasure and satisfaction. After thanking them with evident sincerity, he divided the war into three eras, in all of which Merrimac was promizent. She was the first stolen, and was in fact the beginning of the war; she was also a vessel constructed on a mode that almost defied penetration from shot or shell, and when she came from the mouth of James river, and afterwards was blown up, that era should have been the end of the war. Then the rebels wavered along the whole front, and had we but vigorously assailed them, we would now be conquerors. He concluded with much pathos, spoke affectionately of Pennsylvania soldiers, and proudly alluded to wonders wrought by such as he had the honor to command. This pleasant ceremony over, all present retired to the refreshment saloon, and frand Mrs. Viele presiding at the head of a well-covered hoard, with graceful affability. At a seasonable hour the guesta left the hospitable mansion, seeing how rare are such lelightful evenings in the life of a soldier, and what a strange, lasting impression it has made upon their nemory,
On the 5th inst. the military governor issued a

proclamation, and appointed a committee of loyalists to see the destitute in the city taken care of, out

of the superfluous means of rebels. In pursuance of

this order, a large number of disloyal citizens have

been notified, that if they do not immediately con-

tribute toward the support of these poor, they will

have a number of these destitute individuals recom-

mended as private boarders.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND. Large Rebel Force in Kentucky-Unreli able Rumors of Military Changes. CINCINNATI, May 19. - Despatches from Somerset Ky., say the rebel force in Wayne and Clinton

counties is increasing. They are said to have 17,000 men, with fourteen pieces of artillery. Four regiments of infantry have passed through Jamestown; twenty-four regiments are reported at Morristown, East Tennessee. General Buckner is said to be at Clinton. He has been assigned to the command of the Department of East Tennessec. There are rebel picketo on the Cumberland at every There are reper pickets on the Cumberland as every available point. The Cumberland is falling, and will soon be fordable, unless we have rain. Twenty-three bodies of the men of the New Jersey regiment who were drowned have been re-Aletter from Richmond, Kentucky, says the rebels have crossed the Cumberland, and are advancing on that place. There is no question but that another

invasion of Kentucky in force is contemplated, with

a view to flank Rosecrans, and compel him to leave his strong position at Murfreesboro.

Cincinnati, May 19.—Unreliable rumors are afoat in the camps at Murfreesboro, of important military changes, involving the transfer of General Rosecrans to the Army of the Potomac, and the assignment of Gen. Thomas to the army under Grant. and Gen. McCook to command Rosecrans' present army. First Lieutenant Wm. H. Eckles, of the 9th sylvania Cavalry, is assigned as assistant commissary of musters, 2d Cavalry Division, and ordered to report to Gen. Turchin A GREAT BATTLE IMMINENT. CINCINNATI, May 19 .- The defeat of the rebels at aymond, Miss., is said to have been very disastrous to them. We are as vet without particulars. Gen Grant took Jackson on the 14th inst., and burned the State capitol. Heavy reinforcements were hurrying forward to the rebels, and stopping twelve

REINFORCEMENTS-A BATTLE IMPEND-ING-GENERAL JOHN MORGAN UNDER ARREST. [Special to the New York Herald.]

MURFREESBORO, May 19.—The situation here is unchanged. The extension of the rebel left to Willamsport has not weakened the heavy infantry force in our immediate front. The three corps of Generals Polk, Hardee, and Breckinridge are at Guy's Gap, Wartrace, and Hoover's Gap, respec tively.

General Polk's corps consists of Withers' and Cheatham's divisions; General Hardee's, of Claiburn and McCowan's, and General Breckinridge's of

miles east of Jackson. A great battle is imminent.

ACTIVITY IN THE WEST-REBEL TROOPS

MOVING-BRAGG STRENGTHENED BY

his own old division, under Hardee, Hehn's, and reements lately received, forming ano sion, said to be under the command of J. Patton An-It is said that Bragg has received reinforcements from other points of three brigades, but it is also asserted that the same troops had gone to aid Vicksburg. The forces alluded to are the brigades of General Churchill, just exchanged, General Gest's, from Charleston, and General Walker's, from Savannah. Certain it is that all their troops passed west on or about May 12.

General Wheeler's rebel cavalry was at McMinnville on the 13th, and Colonel Wilder captured eight of his body guard yesterday, and found documents on them, showing Wheeler's force to be at

General Morgan has had a quarrel with General Wheeler, and was under arrest, but has been taken from under Wheeler's command. The prisoners taken by Colonel Wilder say that General Morgan moved toward Kentucky, proposing to cross the Cumberland above Carthage. There is a report that he crossed on Friday, but it is not credited. Gen. Wood returns to the command of his old division, instead of retaining command of Nashville; his old troops protesting against his retirement The Mobile Register of the 15th says: That Gen. Buckner has been assigned to the command of East Tennessee, vice Davis. A story is in circulation that he has been attempting to cross the Cumber-land. It is presumed that forces have been lately thrown into East Tennessee, as Gen. Breckinridge's rank throws him into the command of a division, and it is supposed that the retirement of Davis'

troops was only the 7th Georgia brigade in the department. A despatch in the Atlanta Intelligencer of May 15th says that a fight had taken place at Raymond, General Gregg, were beaten with heavy loss Among the killed was Colonel Gavesick, of the 10th Tennessee.

burg on the 3d inst., were at Richmond on the 16th. The income tax is imposed upon a certain propor tion of the income of these two classes, viz. : 1. Every person in the United States, and every citizen residing abroad who is in the employment of the Government of the United States. the Government of the United States.

2. Every citizen of the United States residing abroad, and not in the employment of the Government of the United States.

Every person in the first class will be taxed at the rate of three per cent. when his or her annual gains, profits, or income exceed \$600, and do not exceed \$10,000. profits, or income exceed good, and the space of the percent, when the annual gains, profits, or income exceed \$10,000, after the following deductions are made from the gross amounts returned, (as per-table; page 2.) viz:

1. The \$500 allowed by law.
2. Other national, State, and local taxes assessed and paid.

for 1862, and paid.

3. Rent annually paid for the dwelling house or estate occupied as the residence of the person assessed. estate occupied as the residence of the person asseased.

4. Necessary repairs to property yielding the income; or insurance thereon; or pay for hired laborers, and their subsistence, employed in conducting
his business; or interest on incumbrances upon the
property; or all, as the case may be.

Every person in the second class will be taxed at
the rate of five per cent., whatever may be his or her
annual gains, profits, or income from property, securities, and stocks owned in the United States,
without other deductions than numbers 2 and 4 above
stated. curities, and stocks owned in the United States, without other deductions than numbers 2 and 4 above stated.

Whenever the taxable income of a resident in the United States, ascertained as above, exceeds \$10,000, and upon a portion of said amount three per cent. has been withheld by the officers of companies, corporations, and associations, from interest or dividends therein due him, such income will be subject to a tax of two per cent. additional upon so much thereof as may have been previously subjected to a duty of three per cent. by the officers of the companies, corporations, or associations aforesaid.

But in no case, whether a person is subject to a tax of three or five per cent., is a higher rate of tax than 1½ per cent, to be collected from that portion of income derived from interest upon notes, bonds, or other securities of the United States.

Where a husband and wife live together, and their taxable income is in excess of \$600, they will be entitled to but one deduction of \$600, that being the average fixed by law as an estimated commutation for the expense of maintaining a family. Where they live apart, by divorce or under contract of separation, they will be taxed separately, and be each entitled to a deduction of \$600.

Loyalty on the Pacific. Mr. Conness, the newly elected Senator from California, and successor to Mr. Latham, has just made an eloquent speech avowing his loyalty to the Ad-

right an mought to acknowledge, and a pretty women the only tyrant he is not authorized to resist.

Shut up in their houses, the belies of Norfolk can have plenty of time to meditate upon the past; how they waitzed with the Adminia; shoutthand with the General, and laughed at the broken English of some distinguished foreigner. Since then, how times have changed!

The most social and pleasant gathering in Norfolk since our suprement past he house of General Viele last evening. All the house of General Viele last evening. All the house of General Viele last evening. All the beautiful case which I essay on of presenting the beautiful case which I essay on of presenting the sounds of his vote had died ways. He shall can be sounds of his vote had died ways. He shall can be sounds of his vote had died ways. He shall can be sounds of his vote had died ways. He shall can be sounds of his vote had died ways. He shall can be sounds of his vote had died ways. He shall can be sounds of his vote had died ways. He shall can be sounds of his vote had died ways. He shall can be sounds of his vote had died ways. He shall can be sounds of his vote had died ways. He shall can be sounds of his vote had died ways. He shall can be sounds of his vote had died ways. He shall can be sounds of his vote had died ways. He shall can be sounds of his vote had died ways. He shall can be sounds of his vote had died ways. He shall can be shall be shall be not distinguished the property of the shall can be shall be shall be not distinguished the property of the same of the property of the same of the property of the same of the property had been partial and the kink of your pleasant smooiations with the donors. In city like you are seen standing at the head of the property had been partial and think kink did you their obselute had been been parted, and millions of treasure saved. For a time you were robbed of the honor of the head of the property had been partial to support, think of your pleasant smooiations, you prease had been partial and th

The Pennsylvania Cavalry. HEADQUARTERS 1ST CAVALRY DIVISION, GENERAL ORDERS, No. 27.

The general commanding takes this occasion to commend the conduct of the "2d Rrigade" and "Martin's" 6th Independent New York Battery, in the late engagement near "Chancellorville."
The distinguished gallantry of the 8th Pennsylvania Regiment in charging the head of the enemy's column, advancing on the 11th Corps, on the evening of the '2d instant; the heroism of the 6th New York Regiment in cutting its way back to our lines through treble its force of the enemy's cavalry, on the 1st instant, and the coolness displayed by the 17th Pennsylvania Regiment in rallying figitives, and supporting the batteries (including Martin's) which repulsed the enemy's attack under "Jack 502," on the evening of the 2d instant, have excited the highest admiration.

These noble feats of arms recall the glorious days of "Middletown," Boohaboro," "Antiesam," Martinaburg," Upperville," "Barber's," and "Amosville," where the lat Brigade shared with us the triumphs of victory, and they will now, while exulting in this success, join in sorrow for the brave who have failen. GENERAL ORDERS, No. 27. exulting in this success, join in solver.

who have failen.

The gallant "McVisar," the generous, chivalric
"Keenan," with one hundred and fifty killed and
wounded from your small numbers, attest to the terrible carnestness that animated the midnight conflict of the "Second of May."

A. PLEASONTON,

Brigadier General, Commanding.

known woman was found at Water and Dock atreets with her throat badly out. She was taken to the consplyania Hospital. The wound was inflicted y herself. CUT HER THROAT.—Yesterday, an un-

SALE OF PRIZE COTTON.—By order of

Art in New York. The Times of Jesterday says:

The Times of jesterday says:

In the collection of pictures now exhibiting at the Old Dusseldorf Galbery, No. 658 Broxdway, are many rare and interesting pictures by artisis whose works have hitherto been only known to travellers abroad, and in point of beauty and variety the waits of this establishment at present bear an assemblage of objects of art more than usually worthy of attention. Almost every existing school of psinting is represented by one or more highly important pictures. Lutze's "Washington Crossing the Delaware." the second and smaller picture by him of this subject, is there, and by artists of Hollend, Dusseldorf, Belgium, England, and France, there is enough to satisfy every variety of taste. The collection is the result of years of industrious travet, combined with a critical discrimination and an ample outlay of means by a gentleman well and favorably known in the art world for thirty years past. We recommend lovers of the fine arts to visit the collection, which will remain open free to visitors until Thursday evening next. There are many things in the gallery well worthy of an attentive study, and, as a whole, the assemblage of pictures is an excellent one: There is also included in this sale the entire collection of marble statuary belonging to one of our well-known citizens.

THE FRENCH ARMY.—The Military Almanac, for the present year, has only just been given to the public. It appears from it that there are at present 10 Marshals of France—Marshal Vaillant figures at the head of the list. His commission is dated December, 1851. Count Ornamo is the last, he was appointed the 2d of August, 1861. The number of generals of division on the general staff, maintained in the first section as having been commanders-in-chief, is 10. Count Schramm is the first, and Count Palicano the last. That of, generals of brigade, 158. There are 77 generals of division, and 171 generals of brigade in the second section of the reserve. The staff corps, which, according to the terms of the decree of the 28th of June, 1860, ought to be composed of 580 officers, comprises, according to the Military Almanac for the present year, 35 colonels, 35 lieutenant colonels, 110 majors, 300 captains, and 100 lieutenants. The commissariat is composed, in conformity with the law of the 12th of June, 1856, of 264 functionaries, of whom 8 hold the rank of commissary general; 26 military intendants; deputies of the first class, 50; second class, 100; anjutants to the military intendants of the first class, 56; of the second class, 24. The army is divided into seven corps d'armée, of which six are in France and one in Algeria. It comprises likewise an expeditionary corps in Mexico and an setive division in Rome.

corps in Mexico and an active division in Rome.

THE TYCOON'S GIFT TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN.—We announced some time since that the Tycoon of Japan had sent a gift to the President of the United States, consisting of a coat of mail. The following is a description of it:

An umbrella-like helmet, of fabricated sheets of steel and copper, shields the head, while a vandyke of interwoven silk cord and lacquered net-work falls gracefully upon the shoulders. The outside of the helmet is profusely ornamented with chrisanthenums of gold, in beautiful open-work, upon black lacquer, with now and then a trimming of purest afiver. The visor is of copper, lacquered in scarlet and brown. The armlets are of the finest copper chain work. The breast-plate is of copper, intersected with parallel strips of lacquer, and woven together with delicate wire and golden cord. A sort of kit accompanies the armor, and, with lacquered leggings grotesquely formed, completes the set. The President has not yet found it necessary to put on this defensive armor.

THE CITY. [FOR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS SEE FOURTH PAGE.]

Mysteries of Nature and Revelation.—An intelligent and appreciative audience assembled at the West Arch-street Presbyterian Church, last evening, to listen to a lecture from the Rev. Dr. N. L. Rice, of New York, late of St. Louis. The subject was the Mysteries of Nature and Revelation. The speaker remarked that inquisitiveness was characteristic of man; for six, and, as some with reason assert, for sixty thousand years men have searched for truth in every department of knowledge. Yet, nope of the sciences are more than three centuries ofd, and their results are very meagre. The paucity of the discoveries made is owing either to their intrinsic difficulty, or to the inefficiency of the instruments employed.

The mysteries of Nature and of Revelation are those things which are incomprehensible in their nature; the world is full of things toe high or too deep to be understood. The speaker treated of the various kinds of mysteries in both spheres, the visible and the revealed. The first of these is existence. The ancients recognized its character in the popular dogma, ex nihilo nihil fit. Animal, mental, and spiritual life is another mystery; while a third is the union between matter and mind. What is it that connects the two? The mind can never be voluntarily inert; nor is it visible or divisible. How is it that the body is affected by the mind to so great an extent that we faint and swoon, and even become insane, and eventually, if the malady be not checked, find a gloomy end in suicide?

Perception is a mystery. Hume, following the system of the old philosophers, committed under it the blunder of writing a history of England before he had proved the existence of such a country. Pursuing opposite schemes, the sages of France and Germany ran into the bogs of Atheism and Panthelism. The existence of moral evil in the world is a fifth mystery, admitted by every school of philosophy affection of the country and religion. In former days it was a favorite mode MYSTERIES OF NATURE AND REVELA-

ism. The existence of moral evil in the world is a fifth mystery, admitted by every school of philosophy and religion. In former days it was a favorite mode of explanation that this was due to the influence of matter on man. So, to free themselves from this evil, fastings, mortifications of the body, and cell-bacy, were resorted to. The most singular exemplification of this fancy was found in the early Stylities, who, by great abstinence from food, as they became more and more emaciated, feeling themselves rising in moral excellence, gave proof of it to the world by making their home on the tops of pillars, which they raised in height as they attained successive stages of imagined superiority, over their dreaded foe—matter. One of the sect, Simon, the Stylite, exalted himself, year by year, until the column which was his lonely abode reached the height of sixty-five feet.

A sixth mystery is the manner in which the Divinc agency operates on men. Dr. Franklin, when he

A sixth mystery is the manner in which the Divine agency operates on men. Dr. Franklin, when he had digested a plan by which he might attain to perfect virtue, sought the help of God to carry it out, thus assenting to the truth that God does operate on the mind. The last mystery to be mentioned is death. What is death? The answer is impossible. Were all these mysteries explained, however, the practical effect would amount to nothing, for we could not use the information imparted. Until we attain the purity and wisdom of angels, we cannot appreciate these mysteries, were they unfolded to us. In seeking knowledge in the volumes of Nature and Revelation, we can safely follow only the laws of true science. ARRIVAL OF SICK AND WOUNDED SOL ERS.—Yesterday afternoon a large number reached e Citizens' Volunteer hospital. Among them are e following from Pennsylvania and New Jersey

the Glitizens' Volunteer hospital. Among them are the following from Pennsylvania and New Jersey: B. McLoughlin, D. 6th Cav John McGlensey, G. 90
Joth Fisher, D. 11th Res David Fisher, B. 198
Jose Walzen, B. 6Cav S. Heinard Par. G. 620
Jose Walzen, B. 6Cav S. Heinard Par. G. 620
Jose Walzen, B. 6Cav S. Heinard Par. G. 620
Jose Walzen, B. 6Cav S. Heinard Par. G. 620
Jose Walzen, B. 6Cav S. Heinard Par. G. 620
Jose Walzen, B. 6Cav S. Heinard Par. G. 620
Jose Walzen, B. 6Cav S. Heinard Par. G. 620
Jose Walzen, G. 30
John Harris, B. 620
Jose Walzen, G. 30
John Harris, B. 620
Jose Walzen, G. 30
John Cateles, T. 104
John A. Heinard, B. 193
John A. Heinard, B. 194
John A. Heinard, B. 195
John A. Heinard, J. 195
John M. J. 195
John M. Goronogh, F. 8 Cav Joseph Sago, G. 135
John M. McDonough, F. 8 Cav Joseph Sago, G. 135
John M. 197
John M. J. 199
John M. J. NEW JERSEY. John D. Cooper, A. 1 Cay. | August Lang, D. 1 Cay. Jesse Rubicam, A. 1 Cay. | John Lawere, H. 1 Cay. SALE OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, &c.-

Messrs. M. Thomas & Sons sold at the Philadelphia Exchange, yesterday, at noon, the following stocks, 50 shares Fame Insurance Company, \$20—\$1,000.
5 "Academy of Music—\$180.
1- "Philadelphia Library—\$26.
1 ""-\$30. 1 " "—\$30.

1 " Mercantile Library Company—\$9.

Five-story brick hotel and dwelling, No. 114 Spruce street, 21 feet front—\$6,100.

Two-and-a-half story brick dwelling, No. 136 Carpenter street, east of Second street—\$900.

Two three-story-brick dwellings, Nos. 227 and 229 Catharine street, subject to a yearly ground rent of \$112.50—\$4,500. Modern residence, Nos. 1419 and 1421 Arch street, west of Broad—\$20,000.

Three-story brick dwelling, No. 415 York avenue Large residence, No. 222 Ninth street, south of Country place, five acres, Delaware county, Pa.— \$5,550. Country seat, ten acres, Church lane, Darby township—\$4,900.

Large and valuable lot, Broad street, northeast of Dickerson street—\$25,000.

Three story brick dwelling, No. 1433 North Seventh street—\$1,300.
Three-story brick dwelling, Front street, north of Jefferson street—\$2,000.
Three-story brick dwelling, No. 2009 Cherry street, west of Twentieth street—\$2,100.
Cottage, Wichigan avenue, near the beach, Atlantic City—\$1,250.
They also sold, vesterday prop. at the West Terrory.

They also sold, yesterday noon, at the West Jersey Hotel, building lots, Gloucester city, and lot, Cape May, estate of Wm. Woodnutt, deceased, amount-ing to about \$6,000. FOUND DROWNED.—Yesterday afternoon FOUND DROWNED.—Yesterday afternoon Coroner Conrad held an inquest upon the body of an unknown man found dead, and floating in the dock at the foot of South street. After a cursory examination the remains were removed to the Second-district station-house for recognition. The man was dressed in a black broadcloth coat, light vest, and dark pants. Upon his shirt bosom was a breastpin in the form of a gold "society" shield, bearing on its face the following inscription: "G.S." (Rude sketch of a marine monster.) "Millia Vestigia Reirorsum, 1843." On the back of the shield were engraved the letters "D. W. M.," initials. In the man's pocket a ticket was found bearing these words: Philip A. Bly, 120 Marion street, Philadelphia.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.-A stated meeting of the Horticultural Society was held last evening at the hall, Broad and Locust streets. The Committee on Awards reported a long list of successful competitors, to whom awards were granted. A specimen of cottonizers flax was received from the Agricultural Department at Washington; also some seeds of the genuine cotton tree, and other equally valuable seeds. Dr. Kennedy submitted resolutions expressive of condelence on the death of Dr. Dealington, of West Chester, late an efficient member of the society, which were adopted.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. THE MONEY MARKET.

Philadelphia, May 19; 1883.

Gold fell off to 148% about noon to-day, recovering in the afternoon to its old figures, 149%@160. Money is more in demand, and rates are looking up a fraction. Government securities are in moderate request, the conversion into the five-twenties controlling operations. The amount converted to day was over two million dollars up to four cleeck P M The volume of business done at the stock Board was not quite so large as yesterday, but prices are still on the advance, and there seems to be no diminution in the speculative feeling. Registered[sixes,1881,30] dat 107, 107% being bid for the coupons, 106% for the seven-thirties. State fives were in demand at 101%, an advance of %: new City sixes sold at 11124; the old at 108; Pennsylvania Railroad second mortgages sold at 109; Reading sixes, 1870, rose 14; 1886; or convertible, fell 4; 111 was bid for Eimira sevens, the chattel tens selling at was bid for Limits Sevens, the chattel tens solling at 78; North Pennsylvania Railroad sixes were steady at-96; Philadelphia and Erie sixes at 106%; Alleghany County Railroad sixes at 74; Susquehanna Canal'sixes rose to 64; Union sixes at 30; Schuylkill Navigation sixes, 1882, were steady at 90. Reading Railroad rose before the board to 60%, falling off to 58%, and closing at 59. Little Schuylkill rose 1% off to 58%, and closing at 59. Little Schuylkill rose 1%. Pennsylvania %. Catawissa sold at 9, the preferred at 25%. Philadelphia and Erie rose %. Minehill declined %. Huntingdon and Broad Top sold at 20. North Pennsylvania at 18. Camden and Atlautic preferred at 6. S8% was bid for Elmira; 24 for the preferred. Passenger railways were again in active demand, and alladvauced. Girard College advanced 1: Ridgo-avenue rose to 23, an advance of 23; Sprace and Plue to 18½, an advance of %: Arch-street to 29¼, an advance of ½; Thirteenth and Fifteenth to 39, an advance of 2; Seventeenth and Nina enth to 14%, an advance of %; Second and Third sold Clayed and Muscovado at 400-16c, on time, and New Company's lands, a half mile east of the min and Muscovado at 400-16c, on time, and New Company's lands, a half mile east of the min and Muscovado at 400-16c, on time, and New Company's lands, a half mile east of the min and Muscovado at 400-16c, on time, and New Company's lands, a half mile east of the min and Muscovado at 400-16c, on time, and New Company's lands, a half mile east of the min standard of 4; Schuylkill Navigation cold at 60, the scrip at 43 100 time, and Muscovado at 400-16c, on time, and New Company's lands, a half mile east of the Muscovado at 400-16c, on time, and New Company's lands, a half mile east of the Muscovado at 400-16c, on time, and New Company's lands, a half mile east of the Muscovado at 400-16c, on time, and New Company's lands, a half mile east of the Muscovado at 400-16c, on time, and New Company's lands, a half mile east of the Muscovado at 400-16c, on time, and New Company's lands, a half mile east of the Muscovado at 400-16c, on time, and New Company's lands, a half mile east of the Muscovado at 400-16c, on time, and New Company's lands, a half mile east of the Muscovado at 400-16c, on time, and New Company's lands, a half mile east of the Muscovado at 400-16c, on time, and New Company's lands, a half mile east of the Muscovado at 400-16c, on time, and New Company's lands, a half mile east of the Muscovado at 400-16c, on time, and New Company's lands, a half mile east of the Muscovado at 400-16c, on time, and New Company's lands, a half mile east of the Muscovado at 400-16c, on time, and New Company's lands, a half mile east of the New Londs and New Company's lands, a half mile east of the New Londs and New Company's lands, a half mile east of the New Londs and New Company's lands, a half mile east of the New Londs and New Company's lands, a half mile east of the New Londs and New Company's lands, a half mile east of the New Londs and New Company's lands, a half mile east of the New Londs and New Company's lands, a half mile at So; Race and Vine advanced L.

Morris Caral sold at 73; Delaware Division rose to 49, an advance of 4; Schuylkill Navigation rose 55; the preferred rose 2%; Lehigh Navigation sold at 65; the scrip 1900.25 Uriled States marshal, 160 bales prize cotton sold

B. gesterday at 52@54 cents per pound.

hands. Drex el & Co. quote United States Bonds, 1881.
United States Certificates of Indebtedness.
United States 7-3-10 Notes.
Guarter mattern Vouchers.
Orders for Certificates of Indebtedness.
Gold. Demand Notes es of Indebtedness. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government Unived States Six.9, 1881.
United States 78-10. Notes.
Certificates of Indebtedness.
Certificates of Indebtedness, new
Lartermasters' Vouchers.
Demand Notes. Fales five-twenties, \$2,050, 150 Messrs. M. Schulze & Co., No. 16 South Thin street, from New York, as follows:

London, 60 days' sight. 161 (2185)

Do. 3 days. 165 (2186)

Paris, 60 days' sight. 3f 42 (237 fg.)

Do. 3 days. 3f 42 (237 fg.)

Antwerp, 60 days' sight. 3f 42 (237 fg.)

Bremen, 60 days' sight. 118 (2115)

Hamburg, 60 days' sight. 514 (26 55 (2016)

Cologne, 60 days' sight. 188 (210)

Leipsic, 60 days' sight. 188 (210)

Leipsic, 60 days' sight. 108 (210)

Amsterdam, 60 days' sight. 108 (210)

Armsterdam, 60 days' sight. 51 (26 62)

Market steady.

We are informed that the circulation of the Frostburg

Bank, Maryland, will be redeemed at % per cent. dis-Bank, Maryland, will be redeemed at 34 per cent. dis-

at the close, \$150,000 in bonds and 15,000 shares changing

bank, maryianu, with be concerned as the city of New York, for the week ending Saturday least, May 16, 1863. resent in the aggregate the following charges from the revious weekly statement of May 9: May 9, '83, \$69,128,000 IS0,114,983 38, I02,633 7,080,565 227,916,634 61,280,121 166,656,513 23,610,380 The rate of money in London, Thirty to sixty days....
Three months....
Four months, bank bills.
Six months, trade bills. Money continued abundant on the Stock Exchange ominal rates, from 1 to 1½ per cent.

> Berlin.... Frankfort The last Bank of England statement shows the fe owing variations as compared with the previous wee Increase. £861,899 1.132,938 On the other side of the account

eaction.
The following table exhibits the chief movements of the market as compared with the latest prices of yester day evening: linois Central scrip... eveland and Pittab'g.

Chicago & Rock Island 105 Prairie du Chien 59½ Fort Wayne 84½ Quickeilver Co 48 Canton 98 Phila. Stock Exchange Sales, May 19. Reported by S. E. SLAYMAKER, Philadelphia Exchange.
FIRST BOARD.

50 do 25 5000 U Canal 6s coup on 30 30 dt 2534 500 U Canal 6s coup on 30 30 dt 2534 500 Reading R America 150 100 Penna R ... 69½ 200 Reading R ... 55 53% 650 City 6s long I 4tfs_10s 500 Penna F ... 69½ 100 City 6s long I 4tfs_10s 100 U S 6s 'SI ... 107½ 162 Philada & Eric R ... 26½ 100 Coup on 100 Coup o

Thirteenas. 68 0. 10 Do bonds. 68 49 Do bonds. 66 68 Second-street R. 48 49 Do bonds. 66 68 Second-street R. 90 Sl Do bonds. 61 Signature 62 63 63 Do bonds. 62 63 Do bonds. 62 63 Second-street R. 82 63 Do bonds. 63 Seventeenth-st R. 68 Seventeenth-st R. 68 Do bonds. 68 Do B...... 38½ prfd.... 54 7s '73....111 Do 10s......
L Island R.ex dv ...
Do bds.....
Phila, Ger & Nor. 58½
Lehigh Val R....
Do bds..... semi-weekly Review of the Philadelphia Markets. May 19-Evening. without any material change. In Flour there is but very

rine Breadstuis market continues dull, and prices are without any insterial change. In Flour there is but very little doing, and prices unchanged. Wheat is dull. Corn and Cats are dull, and lower. Coal continues in active request Cotton is unsettled and very dull. Fish are firmly held. Fruit—there is more doing in Cloverseed. Wool is very dull, and we hear of no sales. FLOUR.—The demand both for export and home use is limited; sales comprise about 5,000 bbls, including 400 bbls superfine at \$6, and \$600 bbls Northwestern family at \$6,50. The sales to the retailers and bakers are light, ranging at from \$5.5%@6.25 for common to good; \$8,50 bbls for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is firm, with small sales at \$5 bbl. Corn Meal is selling, in a small way, at \$4.25 for Pennsylvania, and \$4.5% bbl for Fandywine.

GKAIN.—The receipts and sales of Wheat are light; sales comprise about 18,000 bbs at 160@162c bb ho for good to prime Penna. red, and white at 170@185c, with sales of 1,200 bus Kenlucky at the latter rate. Rye is in demand at 110c bb bu for Penna. Corn is dull and rather lower, with sales of \$20,000 bus at \$50.000 bus prime yellow at \$0.000 bus at \$50.000 bus at side of the price.

PROVISIONS.—The market continues dull; sales of sales of 20,000 bus at SO@S2c weight, closing at the former rafe.

PROVITIONS.—The market continues dull; sales of 300 bbls mess Pork are reported, at \$15 for new city-packed. Mass Beef is selling in lots at \$13@15, and country at \$12@13.75. Sales of 200 bbls Beef hams are reported at \$17 50. Bacon—There is a good inquiry for hams, with sales of 250 casks plain and fancy bayed at 10@12%c; sides at 6%@7c; and shoulders at 3%@6%c cash for old and new. Green Meats—There is a steady demand for hams; sales—of 500 tes in pickle at \$3@6%c cash for old and new. Green Meats—There is a steady demand for hams; sales—of 500 tes in pickle at \$3@9c; do in salt at 7@7%c; sides at 5%@6%c; and shoulders at 5%@6%c. Lard—There is very little demand; small sales of bbls and tes are reported at 10%@10%c \$7.th, and kegs at 12@12%c cash. Butter—There is very little demand, and prices are lower; sales in lots at 12@16c. Cheese is quiet at 10@12c \$7 th, and Eggs at 13e.

level, did not yield as much mineral per fathom as dozen.

METALS.—Pig Iron continues very dull, and we have beard of noted to we do not to the total to the folder of noted to the father of the father of noted to the father of at full rates. Red and white ash are quoted at \$5.30\\

f. 60\/
\$\text{Fto} \text{The stock is light, but prices are well maintained. Sales reach about 300 bags, including Rio, at 29\(\text{2}\)\(\text{605}\)\(\text{2}\)\(\text{2}\)\(\text{c}\), Java 37\(\text{2}\)\(\text{c}\). Laguayra. 35\(\text{c}\)\(\text{c}\), cash and four months.

COTTON —There is more doing. We quote Middlings at 56\(\text{600}\)\(\text{c}\)\(\text{2}\)\(\text{b}\)\(\text{50}\)\(\text{2}\)\(\text{600}\)\(\text{600}\)\(\text{c}\)\(\text{b}\)\(\text{50}\)\(\text{30}\)\(\text{30}\)\(\text{50}\)\(\te ic 등 fb. GUANG is in fair request; Perawian is selling at Sic, ush, and Super Pharphate of hime at 1857 up to 독대 한 ton.

HAY is selling at 105@125c.for the 10% iss.

HERP.—There is little or no American here to operate in, and prices are merely nominal for all kinds.

KIDES are dull, and no sales of foreign have come

FIDES are dull, and no sales of foreign have come rader our notice.

ROPS are but little inquired for; small sales of first-sort Estern and Western at 200292 2 ib.

LUMBER.—There has been more activity, but without change in prices. A cargo of Laths sold at \$1.60. Some 44. feet Pickets gold at \$7.00; Hamlock Scauling at \$9.50

40.0. and White Pine Boards at \$2.2023 3 M.

MOLASSES is in fair demand; the stock has been somewhat increased har recent arrivals. Sales of 500 hids. Clayed and Muscovado at 400-16c, on time, and New Orleans at \$40650c.

bils sold at 25@26c for crude, 40@42c for refued in bond, and 50@50c B sall free as to quality.

PLASTER.—There is but little offering; the last cale of soft was at \$2.5 \text{The total time of the last cale of soft was at \$2.5 \text{The total time of the last cale of soft was at \$2.5 \text{The total time of the last cale of total tot mited demand; sales of Pennsylvania bus at 40c, Unov o 45c, and drudge at 44c, TALLOW is rather lower; sales of city-rendered at 1@12%c, country 10 to 11%c % fb.
TOBACO is very dull, and in Leaf there is comparaively nothing doing.
WOOL.—The trade continues very dull and irregular, and priess have declined, ranging at 90@36 % fb.
The following are the receipts of Flour and Grain at this bort 10 day:

Boston Breadstaffs Market, May 18.

The receipts since Saturday have been 3.173 bbls Plour, 5.125 bds Gorn, and 20.500 bus Oate. The market for Flour captines drill, and the sales have been moderate at 86 2506 50 for Western superflue: 86 2507 25 for common extras; 87.5007. 27 for common extras; 87.5007. 27 for complete the saturday of the sales base of the saturday of the sales have of change, and very little doing. In Gorb the sales have of en moderate at 85026. 25 for for Western mixed, and 350395 for vellow, as to quality. Cats range from 550385 c 3 hu for Northern and Cana 18. Kye 81. 12. Shorts, Fine Feed, and Middlings at \$35039 Cincinnati Provision Market, May 18th. There is nothing new or important to report in connection with this market. The sales comprise 1,000 bbls, ity brands, old Mess Pork, half last evening, at \$10; and 700 pieces bulk shoulders at \$30c. Lard was inquired or at \$3\c/c, but we did not hear of any sales.

CITY ITEMS.

IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY. -"TAKE NO More Mercury or Unpleasant Medicines for Unpleasant and Dangerous Diseases."— This is the advice given by the proprietor of "Helmbold's Compound Fluid Extract Buchu," and, upon careful analysis and inquiry into the merits of this wonderful medicine, we are led to the conclusion that the advice is well founded. The effect of the Buchu has been tested in thousands of cases, and ound a sovereign and unfailing remedy for a number of the most serious diseases that flesh is heir to, cluding, among others, some ailments which, if eft unchecked, are certain to eventuate in insanit and consumption. For removing obstructions in the kidneys, bladder, and urinary organs generally, the Buchu has no equal in the world, whilst for allaying inflammation and pain in those parts it is unequalled. It is not surprising, therefore, that many of our first physicians now prescribe this article as he most effective remedy for all diseases comprehended under the class here referred to. Mr. Helm-bold's certificates to the value of this great remedial

agent, from many of the most respectable persons all over the land, attest its merits, and clearly indicate that it deserves a place in every household. The main depot for its sale in this city, where dealers are supplied from all parts of the country, is at No. 104 South Tenth street, Philadelphia. SYMPATHY FOR VALLANDIGHAM.—The mass meeting of "Copperheads," held in the city of New York on Monday evening, was got up for the express purpose of expressing sympathy with the Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, who was recently arrested by order of General Burnside, for uttering treasonable sentiments at a public meeting. A numper of speeches were made on the occas number of letters read, the sentiments of which were ittle calculated to benefit their authors, Mr. Valandigham, or the country. Why did not these de-ectable politicians tell their auditors a fact that is worth knowing, namely, that the best Coal sold in he United States can be had at the celebrated Yard of W. W. Alter, Ninth street, above Poplar, and at onable prices than at any other yard in the city. ORDERING THEIR SPRING AND SUMMER SUITS.—Thousands of gentlemen in this city will this week order their spring and summer suits, and those who are wise, and desire to obtain the best style of garment, made in "the tip of the mode," and at fair prices, will take our advice, and patronize the celebrated Clothing Emporium of Messrs. C. Somers & Son, No. 625 Chestnut street, under Jayne's Hall. The stock of this house is unequalled by any other in the city, both in the character of their ready-made garments and their magnificent assortment of goods in the piece to relect from. HAMS, TONGUES, AND DRIED MEAT

Messrs. Davis & Richards, successors to the late C. H. Mattson, dealers in fine family groceries, Arch and Tenth streets, have now in store a superior line of Hams, Tongues, and Dried Beef, to which we invite the attention of our readers. All goods pur-chased at this store are carefully packed and deliered in any part of the city, or sent to any of the ailroad depots, free of charge. Many persons now emoving to the country are accepting of this offer, and supplying themselves at this well-known estalishment with groceries for the season. BLACK HAMBURG AND OTHER HOT-HOUSE GRAPES.-Mr. A. L. Vansant, Ninth and Chestnut streets, has now on his counters, besides the finest stock of rich, artistic Confectionery in this city, a most tempting assortment of tropical and hothouse fruits, such as Bananas, sweet Havana Oranges, de-licious Black Hamburg and other hot house Grapes, dmirably adapted for the wants of invalids. ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF BONNETS .-Messrs. Wood & Cary, No. 725 Chestnut street, have now in store the most splendid stock of spring and summer Bonnets, both French and of their own nanufacture, ever offered in this city. Every lady should see them before purchasing. DR. McDowell's Pictures.—Parties desiring to obtain excellent large or small photographs of the late Rev. Dr. McDowell, can do so of Mr. F. Gutekunst, 704 Arch street, Philadelphia. FINE SWORDS, SASHES, BELTS, EPAU-LETS, and military goods generally, suitable for army and navy officers, can be found in greatest variety at Charles Oakford & Sons', under the Conti-FOR THE BEST-FITTING SHIRT out, as

well as the most stylish and best-selected stock of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods in this city, go to Reorge Grant's, No. 610 Chestnut street. STYLISH AND NOVEL things in the way of Misses' and Children's Hats are now opening daily at the great Millinery Emporium of Messra. Wood MESSRS. CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS' NEW SPRING HATS AND CAPS for Gentlemen and Youth, are attracting universal attention. They are the perfection of style, and are selling at reaonable prices. THE GREAT RAID.—To Mayor HENRY: I have to report the utmost success attending your expedition sent out to Manayunk by your orders. Immediately after crossing the Wire Bridge, passing the Schuylkill on the western bank, we blew and

tore up four panels of post-and-rail fence, including one gate-post, and two miles further up the river took the bark off several telegraph poles, considerably weakening them. At the Toll Bridge at Mansyunk, after crossing it, considerably defaced the "board of regulations." On returning to headquarters by the eastern bank, and when near the Girardwenue Bridge, tore down a sign-board of Charles tokes & Co.'s One-price Clothing Store, under the Continental, and threw it into the river, and putting o rout several goats, returned, with all of my command safe, to the city. We consider this one of the most brilliant successes of the war. I would like my command to have the privilege of inscribing Mana-yank on their banner. JOHN ROACH, Commanding Schuylkill Rangers. THE NEW "LOCK-STITCH" SEWING MA-CHINE, No. 9, recently produced by the Grover & Baker S. M. Co., 730 Chestnut street, seems to leave nothing more to be required in that branch of the sewing-machine art. All who have witnessed its simplicity and marvelous efficiency in operation, vonder how the complicated and noisy machines long. The price of the machine is only \$45. AN EARTHLY PARADISE.—If there is a heaven on earth, it is on a soft couch by your own fireside, with your wife on one side, a smiling baby on the other, a clear conscience, and a knowledge that you are out of debt, and don't fear the sheriff, duns, or any other unpleasant visitors. But to make the picture of earthly bliss complete, there hould be a wardrobe in the house, and in this there

should hang a full swit from the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth. STRONG CHARACTERS.—Strength of character consists of two things—power of will and power of self-restraint. It requires two things, herefore, for its existence-strong feelings and trong command over them. Now, it is here we make a great mistake : we mistake strong feelings for strong character, and err by purchasing our Gar-ments elsewhere than at the Palatial Clothing Establishment of Granville Stokes, No. 609 Chestnut

BOHEMIAN WINE -The favorable show of mineral so frequently noticed in the past openings of this mine are still in the ascendant, though there is not at present any heavy copper in sight. level, did not yield as much mineral per fathe

pen. The most productive portion of the side is an underhand stope west of No. 3 shaft, near the surface, where heavy barrel and rich stamp stuff are very alendant. Preparations for the erection of a varian, and other necessary appliances, for the resumption of work at No. 1 shait, sunk several years since by Mr. Dickip. son, are being made. This, it will be remembered, is near the western or Artec boundary, and was one of the most productive shafts ever sunk on that range, and is about ninety feet in dapph.

On the South Lade, the progress of the logenings has been retarded the past fare weeks by the influx of water, which is now subsiding, and a vigorous prosecution of the works will soon communee. The level west from the models shaft is all that is now being driven, and the tode in it is rich, as usual, chiefly in stamp massel. They are erasting a large whim rear this shaft, which will probably be ready

for up this mosth. The tram ways in the shafts will be laid with the same width track, and operated by the same class of ears as those in the other lode, anthat any breakage in one can to immediately sur plied from another, without sausing any delay to the work.

A new Steam Sawmill is being erected on the Company's lands, a half mile east of the mine.
When this is running, the lumber for the mine and new buildings, several of which are now building, will cost much less than at present. It will also furnish lumber for the erection of the New Stamp Mill, to be built the present season, which could not be dispensed with, without serious detriment to the