s now upon a military footing, and if it fails it falls. The sources of supply are exhausted, and another campaign would seein a manuscripts. to be impossible. solicited from all An argument like this seems to be justicially from our different fled by our information from the South. In artments. When used, i looking over the Southern journals, we no longer see the haughty and thriftless preparations for war that marked the beginning

THE NEWS.

N a recent letter on the enlistment of colored troops, Governor Tod, of Ohio, remarks that the Government is desirous to obtain all the colored troops that can be raised. That the pay, bounty, clothing, and terms of enlistment will be the same for colored troops as for white troops; and that authority has been given by the Government to Gov. Andrew of Massachusetts to recruit colored men for the Massachusetts brigade from all the loyal States. A Few miles west of Port Gibson the advance of General Grant's army found in a forest by the roadside two immense piles of bacon, each dovering an area of 2,500 square teet, piled as high as the branches of the forest trees, and each containing, by estimate, 40,000 pounds. The enemy counting upon an easy victory at Thompson's Hills, had loaded his train with these supplies, and his retreat was so hurried that he had not time to remove or destroy them. Of course, these, as well as an abund-

ance of tents, fell into our possession.

CAPTAIN DAVIS HATCH, returned to this country from the east end of St. Domingo, has been engaged in surveying an immense mountain of pure salt ten or twelve miles long and four hundred feet high. He obtained a grant from the Government for working the mines, and the exclusive privilege of a railroad to the port of Barhaona, for the term of ninety-nine years—the Government receiving in compensation half a cent per bushel on all the salt EMIGRANT arrivals at New York are very large.

Every emigrant ship brings from 300 to 600 passengers, and Castle Garden begins to wear the business aspect of better days. The reports that American officers have been drumming up recruits in Ireland or Germany are quite as much news to the emigrants as to the American Government and people. Of these strangers a great portion are bound to the

A LETTER from a Baltimorean in Richmond says: the patient will gradually die. A waiting I am receiving \$125 per month salary, and paying \$115 for board and \$5 for washing, \$120, leaving me \$5 each month for current expenses and clothing. An ordinary suit costs \$200; handkerchiefs, \$40 per dozen; shirts, \$15 a piece, common at that; hats, \$25, and everything else in proportion.

The best hotels in Richmond, according to a rebel letter writer, have raised board to ten dollars per day. Three dollars is the regular price of comon boarding houses, and the food served is very vernments, corn will grow in other harvests : plain indeed. A lady lately returned from the Yan querelous England and impatient France kee country had sold-a single copy of Hugo's last will be persuaded into intervention, and the war against the rebellion will be a war for

A SYSTEM of kidnapping has been carried on regularly between Indiana and points in Kentucky. Free negroes and contrabands are induced by wily rascals into Kentucky, and when they arrive there iail to await the certain action of the law to condemn them to slavery. These scandalous operatio are to be broken up by the combined action of the civil and military power.

THE Chicago Tribune learns that in starting on has tired of digging canals and making war

his present active campaign, Gen. Grant rid himself of all encumbrances. His only baggage consisted of a tooth brush. He shared all the hardshing of the private soldier, sleeping in the front. and in the open air. On the battle-field he was ominresent, riding everywhere, inspiring the troops by his coolness and bravery. that will end the trouble, and his last move-Orders have been issued from headquarters of ment must be regarded as an act of sublime

the Army of the Potomac directing commanders to | defiance. What the effect of this movement forward lists of officers and privates deserving of brevets, medals, or honorable mention in orders, for conspicuous gallantry or merit in the face of the TRAINS of all descriptions now run over the entire length of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad without delay or obstruction, all of the damage having been renaired in an incredible short space of time. The company will immediately replace all the temporary

bridges with new and substantial ones, similar to ose destroyed by the rebels. A MOVEMENT Was begun at Pittsburg to secure the ment, giving a distinct acknowledgment of God in was any doubt of General Grant secuour national Constitution. This amendment, says ring and maturing a triumph, we should a Chicago paper, will be drawn by Hon. Isaac N. Arnold, of that city, and will be entitled "A bill to make Christianity national and wickedness sec-

As THE members of the military commission to investigate the conduct of the army under General Ruell were sworn to secrecy, and their proceedings tion rumors concerning the findings in the case are what is transpiring in Tennessee say that without foundation.

The Olathe (Kansas) Mirror says that during the past year every town in the county has been sacked, and one burned; that sixty of its citizens have been perty has been destroyed or carried away, and that a eign of terror has prevailed in nearly all parts of

By official despatches from General Grant, we learn that Jackson fell into the hands of the Army of the Mississippi on the 14th inst. General Joseph Johnston was in command of the rebels. The enemy retreated north, evidently (says General Grant) with the design of joining the Vicksburg forces. YESTERDAY, the graduates of Girard College, nd members of the Girard Brotherhood, celebrated the birthday of Stephen Girard, according to custhe respectful exception taken by the graduates to favorable change in the system of education at the

the county during that period.

college.
THE Hon. Robert S. Blackwell, of Chicago, lawyer and author, died on Saturday last. Among his published works are "Blackwell's Revised Statutes," "Blackwell's Condensed Peports," THE Chattanooga Rebel complains that many money getters in the Confederacy invariably be-siege Yazkee prisoners with offers of two for one for their "greenbacks." Georgia papers are full of reports of the splendid condition of the crops.

A REGIMENT of rebels recently crossed the Rappahannock below Falmouth, in order to protect the passage across of medical and other supplies from Baltimore. They captured eight prisoners of a couting party of the 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry. GENERAL ROSECRANS has written a letter to the in which he approves the "splendid stand" which that paper has taken "against slavery, with its horrors, barbarities, and base immoralities." A CLEVELAND paper says that between seven hundred and eight hundred horses, for cavalry, have been purchased within the last ten days in that vicinity, and shipped to the order of the Government. Similar purchases are making elsewhere.

Secretary Chase has informed a delegation that

he should distribute the work of engraving designs for the national currency to various parties, to pre_ IT IS SUPPOSED that Gen. Burnside will soon enter into active operations against the rebels in southeastern Kentucky, who are apparently endeavoring in this there appears no fear of their success.

THE Springfield Republican expresses the opinion that the next move on Richmond will be from the direction of the peninsula, as it appears that large reinforcements are now being sent around for that so that all persons of known lovalty, notwithstandbe allowed to remain on this side of the lines. Amone distinguished visitors in Washington are Governors Morton, Blair, and Curtin; Senators Wade, Chandler, Doolittle, Sumner, and Wilson,

A WASHINGTON AUTHORITY says that up to this hundred million dollars.

THE REBELS are offering from two thousand dollars to three thousand five hundred dollars (Confederate money) for substitutes in Richmond. THE IRISH in Massachusetts have contributed of the trade. The success of the Corn Exthirty-five thousand dollars for the suffering poor of

General Turchin has been appointed by General Rosecrans to the command of the 1st division of cavalry of the Department of the Cumberland. A FIGHT was expected to take place in Charlestown, Va., between our forces stationed there and he rebel raiders under Jackson and Jones. portant points on Red river, thus cutting off completely the rebel communication with Texas.

We think we can see a general feeling of hope and confidence. From every department of the war there is cheering intelliments of the war histed is such a slow and weary work, that it is only with difficulty it can be appreciated. We are impatient, and it is possible that many of the criticisms upon the Administration are but expressions of this impatient feeling. There is Richmond. It has been the hope of this nation for two years to unfurl the Union flag from the Confederate capital, and it is not fulfilled. The mere capture of Richmond was in the beginning regarded, as the opening of a spring campaign. We failed, and without examining the cause of the failure, men expressed chagrin and discontent. Richmond itself was nothing more than Nash-yille and New Orleans, but by the necessary movement and concentration of warethe embodiment of the rebellion, and the capture of Richmond, in our present the embodiment of the rebellion, and the capture of Richmond, in our present the embodiment of the rebellion, and the capture of Richmond, in our present the embodiment of the rebellion, and the capture of Richmond, in our present the embodiment of the rebellion, and the capture of Richmond, in our present the embodiment of the rebellion, and the capture of Richmond, in our present the embodiment of the rebellion, and the capture of Richmond, in our present the embodiment of the rebellion, and the capture of Richmond, in our present the embodiment of the rebellion, and the capture of Richmond, in our present the embodiment of the rebellion, and the capture of Richmond, in our present the embodiment of the rebellion, and the capture of Richmond, in our present the embodiment of the rebellion, and the capture of Richmond, in our present the embodiment of the rebellion, and the capture of Richmond, in our present the embodiment of the rebellion, and the capture of Richmond, in our present the embodiment of the rebellion, and the capture of Richmond, in our present the embodiment of the rebellion, and the capture of Richmond, in our present the embodiment of the rebellion, and the capture of Richmond, in our present the embodiment of the rebel gence. This war in itself is such a slow and the Southwest. These armies cannot be reinforced effectively, for the conscription has left no reserve class but the old men and the cripples, and they act as municipal police. In the Cotton States, the threatened attacks upon Savannah and Charleston, and clsewhere along the coast, the preponderance of the save that the Governor himself is a prisoner of State. This indicates the popular judgment as to the events of the war.

WASHINGTON.

, in itself more painful

ion of the Union troops, all

mpossible for the conscript officer

vell his ranks. The South, therefore,

of this bloody work. The people are im-

plored to plant wheat and corn. Cotton is

no longer a king, but an enemy. Corn is

s figurative justice. Corn is little more

than a Yankee contrivance, a coarse and

common substance appertaining to New

England and the West, and has never risen

associated with shoes, and bacon, and

brooms, and seemed to be the Abolitionism

of nature to the true Southron. Prolific and

general, it was despised, while the aristo-

cratic and exclusive cotton was cherished.

The war has elevated corn, and it is now

the last refuge of Southern independence.

We see these fierce and reckless men re-

duced to the seasons and changes, and have

so effectually driven and punished them that

triumph is as much a question of rain and

sunshine as of battles and victories. Some

would regard this as an argument in favor

of a waiting policy, and we hear friends ar-

gue from these grounds in favor of a long

war. We are told that life may be saved

and desolation avoided by leaving the South

to the effect of blockading fleets and be-

sieging armies, and the exhaustion pro-

duced by the conscription and the commis-

sary. In other words, having cut the veins,

policy has one objection in the eyes of va-

liant men, and another in the eyes of pru-

dent men. We desire to conquer the South

by the very sword it has invoked to decide

its cause. We know that if we permit

these exhausted States to await the course

of nature and the patience of European Go

existence. Next to a dishonorable peace,

we dread nothing more than a protracted

Wherever we look in viewing the military

situation, we see indications of sharp, fear-

ful, and decisive conflicts. General GRANT

upon the laws of nature, and has thrown his

army into the rear of PEMBERTON, leaving

Vicksburg's batteries to FARRAGUT and Por-

TER. He has determined to make a fight

that will end the trouble, and his last move-

will be we cannot pretend to say, but we do

not see how a great battle can be avoided.

There is a danger of Johnston, who is said

to be in command, manœuvring to join

BRAGG, to overwhelm Rosecrans; and it is

this danger which the movement of GRANT

has anticipated. A battle seems to be im-

mediate and necessary; and the issue of

that battle will decide the fate of the rebel-

lion in the Southwest. If we thought there

turn to General Rosecrans and feel se-

cure. The Army of the Cumberland

is apparently dull and listless, and we hear

nothing beyond a skirmish, a guerilla at-

tack, or some personal difficulty between

the Southern generals. Those who know

the day of strife will soon arrive. It is pos-

sible that Rosecrans may assail simulta-

neously with GRANT. The fierce, enthusi-

astic, fanatical leader of the Army of the

Cumberland, whose loyalty seems to be

a religion, and who looks upon the flag

with the stern love betowed by Loxola

upon the cross, will make his fight a fearful

and final contest. His army loves him, and

he has taught them what war requires and

how victory may be obtained; and having

fought already the most bitter and effective

battle of the war, we may expect a terrible

and decisive combat in a short time. As to

the Army of the Potomac, we know

that its noble leader has picked his flint

and is about to try it again. These three

armies are now the hope of the nation, and

are commanded by fighting men. They

have the cause of the Union deeply scated

life, or glory, or advancement. They have

the holy creed of the war,-liberty-honor

This holy creed is the purpose of the war,

and when we dwell upon it, and turn it

over in our hearts, we feel that God is good

for having called upon us to defend and per-

petuate it: It binds us all together. Whether

as regiments on the field, or Union Leagues

at home, wherever loyal men meet together

'they find this the common purpose in which

they all believe. We have a hope that the

day of its final triumph is at hand. We are

about to pass through a dreadful ordeal

many thousands are to meet and contend noble lives, now praying for success, must

become so many sacrifices; but beyond all

this, peace and triumph await us. Let us

hasten on, strengthening the Administration,

the army and the navy, and every measure that may give us unity and strength. Let

us have victory, and then we can talk and

determine, awarding honors to the worthy,

and censuring those who have done wrong.

These things are to come. The Present

asks our lives-it demands action-it im-

plores us to give it aid and strength. Our duty now is to crush this rebellion . We must

either fight ourselves or enable others to

fight. Patriotism begins with this, and ends

A NUMBER of the most prominent coal

dealers of this city have taken measures to

organize a "Coal Exchange," with the view

of securing unanimity of purpose and action

in all matters appertaining to the interests

change probably suggested an association

of this kind, and we are only surprised that

the suggestion has not been acted upon at a much earlier day. The Pottsville Miners'

Journal approves of the movement, and thinks that "every man of coal who visits

Philadelphia frequently ought to be a mem-

ber of the same. The mining interests ought

to have some organization by which a more

with it. Everything else is treason, or sym-

-nationality.

above the negro quarters. It was somehow

WASHINGTON, May 2, 1863. Official Despatch. quarters of the army:

Contraband Trade at Matamoros. enthroned and canonized. Corn is now the hope and salvation of the South. This itself

of the Government in that quarter me an do but little to prevent it.

·Blockade Captures. The Navy Department has been officially informed ing to run the blockade at Mobile, with an assorted

The 31st New York Regiment. has been with the Army of the Potomac in all its battles excepting Williamsburg and the second battle of Bull Run. When Colonel PRATT was promoted brigadier general the adjutant, FRANK JONES, was appointed colonel, and it was he who led them in the late attack and capture of Marye's

three hundred strong. The Brannon Elopement Case. The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to-day pronounced a decree of total divorce in the case of General John M. Brannon against Eliza BRANNON, granting him the guardianship of his child. The material facts caused much excitemen and interest five years ago, especially in New York. t appears that Colonel WYMAN, with whom she eloped, was shot through the heart in the battle of

English Counterfeiting. A Government agent went out on a recent European steamer, on business connected with the sterfeiting of United States notes in England. Disloyalists. The Government seems to be more energetic than

FORTRESS MONROE, May 20.—The steamer Kenebec, Capt. Garton, from New York, arrived this morning. The steamer Whilden, Capt. Riggins, from Wash. ington, arrived to-day. She has on board a number of rebel prisoners, en route for City Point, to be exchanged

Capt. Wm. L. James, assistant quartermaster, ordered to report to Lieut. Col. C. W. Thomas, chief quartermaster at this place, entered upon the duties assigned him to day. The new gunboat Ticonderoga arrived from New York vesterday afternoon, on her trial trip,

Movements of the Enemy-Rumors from General Grant. Murfreesboro, May 19.—The enemy is said to by his division. Bragg's headquarters are now cerby Mrs. Weaver. Mississippi State capitol was burned when our army occupied Jackson.

Some statements are made which, if true, put a different face upon the Colonel Straight business. It is said that he was assailed by a force of 400 from

these representations. Very recent intelligence from Shelbyville confirms previous reports. Three brigades of rebels have undoubtedly left the place for the South. Johnston is said to have gone to Vicksburg. Troops from Tullahoma are also reported moving. Intelligence indicates that Grant, after destroying the State House and public storehouses in Jackson evacuated the place.

NASHVILLE, May 21.—Major General Schofield has been transferred from this department to that of Missouri, and leaves here to morrow for St. Louis. A number of rebel sympathizers were sent South Several Federal officers, taken prisoners by the rein their souls, and to them it is more than bels and exchanged, arrived here to-day. Among them are Colonel Alexander, of the 21st Illinois Colonel Swanvek, of the 22d Illinois, and Lieut W. Van Dorn, formerly of the gunboat Slidell. The river is still falling, and there is now less than

CALIFORNIA.

NEW YORK. May 21.—The steamer Union, from the coast of Texas, via Key West on the 15th inst., arrived this morning. She has on board fifty prisoners and a number of discharged scamen. The

RRADING, May 21.—The six Reading companies of the 138th Regiment returned home this afternoon, and received a glorious welcome at the hands of the ceremonies, the volunteers visited the Charles Evans Cemetery, to view the grave of their late companionthings provided, they were dismissed.

PITTSBURG, May 21.—The Union Leagues of the western section of the State have been very active during the last few days. Meetings have been held in this city and vicinity, Washington, Cannonsburg, and other places. Addresses have been delivered by Judge Shannon, who has recently come here from the East. The order has received many accessions from Democrats who sympathize with the judge in his loyalty to the Union. The Republican Convention.

frequent intercourse among those interested in the trade could be brought about." The Popular Feeling in Louisiana.

The following important passage we take from the New Orleans correspondence of the New York

here on her way to Quebec.

York, arrived out on the 8th inst.

GREAT BRITAIN

Special Despatches to "The Press." The Capture of Jackson—General Grant's The following was received to-day at the head-

Jackson, Miss., May 15, 1863, via Memphis, May 20. To Major General Halleck, General-in-Chief: This place fell into our hands vesterday after fight of about three hours. Joe Johnston was in and. The enemy retreated north, evidently with the design of joining the Vicksburg forces.
U.S. GRANT, Major General.

Information continues to be received in this city that a very extensive trade is still carried on a the benefit of the rebels. Some time ago an officer fact that the papers of suspicious vessels had been examined, but they all appeared in proper form, and issued from Mexican custom houses. He, thereore, could take no action in the premises. There is no doubt that much contraband trade is carried or under false pretences, the vessels of various Euro-pean nations participating in the traffic on the Rio rande. The trade is so extensive that our vessels

that the United States steamer Octarora, on the 22d ult., captured the English schooner Handy, of eighteen tons burden, loaded with salt. She had on board a letter addressed to Henry Krauss, No. 46 Christie street, New York, signed by JACOB J. HAR-RIS, of Nassau, stating that the captain was going to Charleston, and if he should be captured and aken to New York, he desired him to be furnished with what money he wanted, &c.

The gunboat Pembina, on the 23d ult., captured the sloop Eliza Beckwith, from Havana, while try-

On the 24th the same vessel captured the schooner loe Flanner, while trying to run the blockade at Mobile. She had an assorted cargo. The United States steamer Monticello, on the 15th ilt., captured off Little River Inlet, N. C., the ooner Odd Fellow, loaded with turpentine, ro The 31st New York Regiment will return to that city on Sunday from the Rappahannock. This re-giment was organized under Colonel PRATT, and

heights, Fredericksburg. The regiment formerly numbered a thousand men, and now returns only

Fair Oaks.

heretofore against disloyalists. Arrests are frequently made, and the parties confined in the Old

FORTRESS MONROE

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND. be moving troops toward the Tennessee river.

McCown has left Shelbyville, followed probably tainly in Shelbyville, in the house formerly occupied Despatches received from below indicate that the

Dalton, Georgia, while Walker, with 1,500, attacked him in the rear. It will not do to trust implicitly to

Nashville. three feet on the shoals.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 18 .- The ship Charger at rived to-day from New York. The ship Rattler has been chartered for Boston. The steamer Sierra Nevada has arrived, with \$76,000 in treasure from Oregon, and \$45,000 from British Columbia. SAN FRANCISCO, May 19. - Arrived steamer Golden Age, from Panama; ship Arrow, from New York.

Union captured the English blockade-running schooner Lunette, with a valuable cargo. The Union comes here to repair her forward engine, sengers a number of naval officers.

in arms, Captain Andrews, who fell at Antietam. They then marched through the principal streets to the Fair grounds, where a sumptuous banquet was provided for them. After partaking of the good Movement of Troops. BOSTON, May 21.—The new steamer DeMelay, at New York, has been chartered to convey the 54th Massachusetts (colored) Regiment to Port Royal, and will probably leave by Thursday next. The 2d -New Hampshire Regiment, Colonel Bin-ley, will leave for Washington on Monday next. Union Leagues in West Pennsylvania.

Norristown, May 21.—At the Union county Convention held to-day, C. H. Stinson, Chas. Kugler, Wm. Williamson, and John H. Bringhurst were elected delegates to the Pittsburg Convention. They were instructed to support Governor Curtin for renomination. Mrs. Vallandigham.

New York, May 21.—The Syracuse Courier of yesterday states that Mrs. Vallandigham has become a lunatic.

according to law, the marshal shall receive the same, and make return thereof to the district attorney, as required in No. 2.

7. After the seizure of the property the district attorney will, with all convenient speed, proceed in the proper court for the condemnation of the pro-The North American off Father Point. FATHER POINT, May 21. -The steamer North American, om Liverpool, with dates to the 9th inst., has passed perty seized.

As this is a new class of business in our courts, The steamers Louisiana and British Queen, from New Congress has thought proper to put your fees and compensation upon a new basis. The act of July 17, 1862, sec. 8, p. 591, provides that "the said courts shall have power to allow such fees and charges of shall have power to allow such sees and proper in their officers as shall be reasonable and proper in the premises."

EDW. BATES, Attorney General. Union League at Burlington, New Jersey.

In the House of Commons, on the 6th, two bills intend-d to compromise the vexed question of church rates were debated and rejected. FRANCE. The Paris correspondence of the Morning Post says there is every reason to suppose that Russia, if invited, will submit to a conference on Polish affairs. Napoleon is said to have received assurance from the Car on this subject. The rooms of the Union League, at Burlington, were formally opened on Wednesday evening. A spirited address was delivered by Rev. Robert Given, RUSSIA. The Journal de St. Petersburg publishes from the wedish, Spanish, and Italian courts all relating to the Polish question, with the respective replies of of Beverly, a chaplain in the navy. The audienc room was densely crowded, and the proceedings were enlivened by the stirring music of an excellent glee The reply to the Swedish note refers to the note of the The reply to the Swedish note refers to the note of the three Western Powers.

The reply to the Spanish note thanks that Government. The reply to the Itahian note mentions the pleasure with which he received the friendly expressions contained in it, and says, the Italian Government is not unaware that revolutions impose difficult tasks upon the ruling Powers. The Government will try to arrange the questions upon the basis of a lasting peace.

POLAND.

On the 2d the insurgents under Ticzanowski twere defeated near Burzlew Ticzanowski was wounded. The insurgents under ran wave been dispersed a short discussion of the contained of the contained that the contained the contained of the contained that the contained the contained of the contained that the process of cannon. Four thousand Bashi Bazonrica, desertors from the neighborhood of Dunonbourg, were devastating Livonia with fire and sword. Shocking atrocities have been committed. club connected with the League. The rooms are on Main street, in the building, known as the Grellet Mansion, and it is intended that they shall be open day and night, for two years, a lease for that time having been secured. A valuable adjunct to the purposes of the League is found in a reading room, where all the leading papers are on file. THE CITY. SIXTY-NINTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THE

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY. The political news is not important.
In the House of Commons, Lord Falmerston defended the course of Mr. Christie, the British minister to Brazil, and repudiated the attacks upon him by Gen. Webb, the American minister. Commercial Intelligence. Livincoot. May 8.—The Cotton sales for the week have been 90,000 bales. The market has been active and 3d higher for American, and 3603d for Surats, and 1d for Egyptians. 19,000 bales were sold to speculators, and 18,500 to exporters. The sales to-day were 12,000 bates; including 6,000 to speculators and exporters, closing with a still advancing tendency. The authorized quotations are as follows:

Orleans. Middlings
Orleans. 2324 Stock in port 378,000 bales, of which 43,000 were Ame-Can. The Manchester markets were active, and prices still dvancing.
Breadstuffs dull, and tending downward, with relight lecline in Wheat and Flour. Corn steady and un-

SIXTY-NINTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THE NEW SCHOOL PRESENTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY. —FIRST DAY — MORNING SESSION.—The sixty-ninth annual session of the New School Presplyterian General Assembly was opened at eleven o'clock yesterday, morning, at the First Presplyterian Church, Washington Square, Rev. Mr. Albert Barner, pastor. The exercises were opened with prayer, the reading of the 46th Psalm, and the singing of a portion of it in verse.

This was followed by a prayer by the Rev. Dr. Skinner, thanking the Almighty for his infinite more in life and health, for the accomplishment of the great work entrusted to their charge. It was implored that an element of spirituality might pervade each said every member of the Assembly, and full thanksgiving was given to the Supreme Belong Church God during the Supreme Belong Church God during the Experiment of the present distracted condition of our country, and the Divine power and infinite mercy were invoked in behalf of the national arms for victory, for the President and his military and naval leaders, that they might be endowed with that wisdom which would bring the war to a speedy conclusion, and bless our whole new Union with peace and prosperity. At the condition of the prayer, part of the 90th Psalm was sung. After which the moderator of the last seasion of the Assembly, Rev. George Duffield, D. D., of Detroit, Michigan, proceeded to deliver his opening sermon, prior to the relinquishment of his position. He found his text in the second epishe of Paul for Timothy, first chapter, first verse. The storms through which the Church had been fierce hand-to-hand conflicts. Our own blessed country has not been spared from these conflicts, although we had been vouchasfed the hope that our triumphant march in the future would lead us on to the milliennium, but the thunders of war are heard in every direction. They are heard among us. The elements of discolution are at work—the land mourneth at the wickedness of its inhabitants. Harples and vultures light upon the tree of liberty. T decline in Wheat and Flour. Corn steady and unchanged.
Provisions dull and unchanged Produce steady.
London, May 8.—Consols 93%@93%. The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £207,000.
Liverpool, May 7.—The weather was dry till last night, when there were several showers. Flour dull; Westorn Canal. 22.@22.6d. Philadelphia and Baltimore, 248.6d@28.6d. Wheat in rather limited demand; white and mixed, 196.6d@118.9d. Corn inactive; white, 508.6d@31s.6d. wheat in rather limited demand; white and mixed, 298.9d@30s, yellow, \$3@31s.
Liverpool, May 8.—Wheat is generally Id \$\overline{\pi}\$ cental under Tuesday's prices. Flour is 6d \$\overline{\pi}\$ bbl cheaper. The New Rules of War. The War Department has officially proclaimed the instructions for the government of the armies of the United States in the field, prepared by Francis Letber, LL. D., and revised by a board of officers, of which Major General E. A. Hitchcock was president. Having been approved by the President of the United States, he commands that they be published. published.

Among other things, the instructions set forth that a place, district, or country, occupied by an enemy, stands, in consequence of the occupation, under the martial law of the invading or occupying army, whether any proclamation declaring martial law of gany public warning to the inhabitants has been issued or not. Martial law is the immediate or direct effect and consequence of occupation or conquest. Martial law is simply military authority, exercised in accordance with the authority and uses of war. quest. Martial law is simply military authority, exercised in accordance with the authority and uses of war.

Military oppression is not martial law; it is the abuse of the power which that law confers. As martial law is executed by military force, it is incumbent upon those who administer to be strictly guided by the principles of justice, honor, and humanity, virtues adorning a soldier even more than other men, for the very reason that he possesses the power of his arms against the unarmed.

Consuls among American and European nations are not diplomatic agents. Nevertheless, their offices and persons will be subjected to martial law in cases of urgent necessity only; their property and persons are not exempted. Any delinquency they commit against the established military rule may be punished as in the case of any other inhabitant, and such punishment forms no reasonable ground for international complaint.

nishment forms no reasonable ground for interna-tional complaint.

The more vigorously wars are pursued the better it is for humanity. Sharp wars are brief.

The instructions also treat of the appropriation by a victorious army of the public and private property of the enemy—protection of persons, especially wo-men—of religion—the arts and sciences—and punish-ment of crimes against the inhabitants of hostile countries, &c. There exists no law or body of authoritative rules to the work of the Ladies' Aid Society of this city, and the blessing of God was invoked for it. The speaker alluded to the influence of females in the education of children. He opposed the present system of teaching in our schools. The Arab and the Turk boy was taught to read and write, and then to get portions of the Koran by rote. In our own country the Bible was not expounded or taught in our public schools on the other hand, and this was certainly wrong. The public press was, in this country, the adroit instructor of Satan, truckling to vitiated tastes, and leading the people constantly into error, even to their destruction, ignoring the Bible and making no attempts to instruct in or impart that morality which is founded upon the Word of God. There were some honorable exceptions, but there was little done by this powerful engine to promote religious and moral education. The religious press was useful, but not what it should be, even in its limited influence, compared to that of the secular press of our country. The moral and religious instructions afforded by Sunday schools, colleges, and institutions, were excolled, but were pronounced altogether inefficient for the purposes of the Gospel. There were whole districts, counties, towns and townships where religiou was not practically known, in this country, and something must be done to reach every precinct of the land. But in all of this we must have the living force of the Spirit of God, which alone enables us to work out a salvation of a general character. It was maintained that the whole Sabbath should be given to the service of God, and that new means and modes of religious instruction should be used to the end that the public enlightenment might be promoted, and extended. The distinguished speaker continued his critical and eloquent remarks to a considerable length, holding the enchained attention and interest of his audience throughout. The address was a model of exhortation in favor of the more general study of the Bible as the Word of God, in prefer countries, &c.

There exists no law or body of authoritative rules of action between hostile armies except the branch of the law of nature and nations which is called the law and usages of war on the land.

Slavery, complicating and confounding the ideas of property (that is of a thing) and of personality (that is of humanity), exists according to municipal or local law only. The law of Nature and nations has never acknowledged it.

The digest of the Roman law enacts the early dictum of the Pagan jurist, that, "so far as the law of Nature is concerned, all men are equal."

Fugitives escaping from a country in which they were slaves, villains, or serfs, into another country, have, for centuries past, been held free, and acknowledged free, by judicial decisions of European countries, even though the municipal law of the country in which the slave had taken refuge acknowledged slavery within its own dominions.

Therefore, in a war between the United States and a belligerent which admits of slavery, if a person held in bondage by that belligerent be captured by or comes as a fugitive under the protection of the military forces of the United States, such person is immediately entitled to the rights and privileges of a freeman.

To return such person into slavery would amount to enslaving a free person, and neither the United States nor any officer under their authority can enslave any human being.

Moreover, a person so made free by the law of waris under the shield of the law of nations, and the former owner or State can have by the law of post liming, no belligerent lien or claim of service.

A traitor, under the law of war, or a war traitor, is a person in a place or district under martial law, who, unauthorized-by—the military commander, gives information of any kind to the enemy or holds intercourse with them.

The war traitor is always severely punished. If his offence consists in betraying to the enemy anythirg concerning the condition, safety, operations, or plans of the troops holding or occupying the place action between hostile armies, except the bra

fience.
All armies in the field stand in need of guides, and them if they cannot obtain them otherwise. impress them if they cannot obtain them otherwise.

No person having been forced by the enemy to serve as a guide is punishable for having done so.

If a citizen of a hostile and invaded district volun-A citizen serving voluntarily as a guide against bis own country commits treason, and will be dealt with according to the laws of his country.

Guides, when it is clearly proved that they have misled intentionally, may be put to death.

All unauthorized or secret communication with the enemy is considered treasonable by the law of war. Under the head of "Insurrection, Civil War, Rebellion," the instructions say "armed or unarmed resistance by citizens of the United States against the lawful movement of their troops, is levying war against the United States, and is, therefore, treamon?

The Confiscation Act.

By an order of the President of the United States, nderdate of November 13, 1862, the Attorney Gene-By an order of the President of the United States, under date of November 13, 1862, the Attorney General was charged with the superintendence and direction of all proceedings to be had under the act of Congress, of 17th July, 1862, entitled "An act to superess insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to resize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," in so far as may concern the seizure, prosecution, and condemnation of the estate, property, and effects of insurgents, as mentioned and provided for in the fifth, sixth, and seventh sections of the said act of Congress.

The Attorney General was further authorized and required to give to the attorneys and marshals of the United States such instructions and directions as he may find needful and convenient touching all such seizures, prosecutions, and condemnations.

By a subsequent order of the President the Attorney General was equally charged with the superintendence and direction of all proceedings to be had, under the act of Congress of August 5th, 1861, entitled "An act to confiscate property used for insurrectionary purposes."

Called to superintend the administration of these statutes, Mr. Attorney General Bates has issued the following instructions and regulations, from which it will be perceived that the military authorities have, neither directly nor indirectly, any power to seize the property of rebels, as referred to in the orders of the President, only so far as is required by the instructions of the Attorney General, and then only in aid of and in subordination to the civil authority.—National Intelligence:

Attorney General's Operice, Jan. 8, 1863, General Instructions to Mighter at Attorney as and Way. mly in aid of and in suburdination to the hority.—National Intelligencer.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, Jan. 8, 1863.

Seneral instructions to District Attorneys and Marshals relative to proceedings under the acts of Congress for confiscation.

The President of the United States has charged the Attorney General with the superintendence and

o'clock.

The officers for this year are Rev. Prof. H. B. Smith, moderator, New York city; Rev. Edwin F. Hatfield, D. D., stated clerk, New York city; Rev. Henry Darling, D. D., permanent clerk, Philadelphia; Rev. Mr. H. E. Niles, Albion, New York, and Rev. Mr. Herrich Johnson, Pittsburg, temporary clerks; Mr. Anthony P. Halsey, treasurer, New York city. Arronauric Carrent, 14th Organic, Tan. 9, 18th.

The officers for the year one force of the year one force of the year one force of the year of the proceeding under the good of Congress of the 17th of 10th, 18th, and the set of the Afternoop General with the sequentedness and of congress of the 17th of 10th, 18th, and the set of the Afternoop General with the sequentedness and of congress of the 17th of 10th, 18th, and the set of the Afternoop General with the sequentedness and of congress of the 17th of 10th, 18th, and the set of the Afternoop General with the sequential and of the 18th of 10th, 18th, and the set of the Afternoop General with the sequential and the Afternoop Part of the 18th of 18th, and the set of the Afternoop of the 18th of 18th, and the set of the Afternoop of the 18th of 18th, and the set of the 18th of 18th, and the 18th of 18th of 18th of 18th, and the 18th of 18th of 18th of 18th, and the 18th of 18th of 18th, and the 18th of 18th of 18th, and the 18th of 18th of 18th of 18th, and the 18th of 18th of 18th of 18th, and the 18th of 18th of 18th of 18th, and the 18th of 18th of 18th of 18th, and the 18th of 18th of 18th of 18th, and the 18th of 18th of 18th of 18th, and the 18th of 18th of 18th of 18th, and the 18th of 18th of 18th of 18th, and the 18th of 18th of 18th, and the 18th of 18th of 18th of 18th, and the 18th of 18th of 18th of 18th, and the 18th of 18th of 18th, and the 18th of 18th of 18th of 18th, and the 18th of 18th of 18th of 18th, and the 18th of 18th of 18th of 18th, and the 18th of 18th

AFTERNOON SESSION.

THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.—A stated monthly meeting of the Franklin Institute was held last evening at their hall, Seventh street.

Messrs. N. H. & J. Olay sphibited an improved hernia truss, in which the usual retaining spring is dispensed with by a peculiar arrangement of strays. The pressure pads are made of hollow semi-hemispherical bulbs of rubber.

Mr. Washington Jones exhibited a number of jars sealed by an improved elastic cap, a patent for which was recently issued to Messrs. Hartel & Litchworth, of this city. The cap is formed of a rigid plate of metal, with an annular flange of gum clastic secured to the edge of the dish.

By applying this cap to the mouth of any vessel, and turning down the rubber flange, the latter grasps the vessel with a contractible force sufficient to hermetically seal the same, and preserve any substance within it from the action of externel air. This device is exceedingly simple and neat; it may be applied to any vessel in a moment, and its superiority over anything else of the kind heretofore exhibited is apparent.

Another self-sealing device of Mr. Hartell's was shown as applied to jars containing peaches, pears, &c., which had been enclosed therein for over three years. The fruit was stated to have been placed in the jar as picked from the tree, without any other preparation than to cover it with cold water.

A design, illustrating an invention of Messrs. Steteman & Ellisfor smelting and meiting iron, was shown. This consists in applying to a foundry cupola or other furnace a box, between the upper and rear side, of which and the base of the cupola is a pipe which conducts the metal from the cupola to the box as soon as melted, the blast from the cupola to the box and are blown out of the opening at the side and scoria which float on the top of the metal in the box and are blown out of the opening at the side of the same by the blast, the pure metal being drawn from the top opening at the box and are shown of the monitor Passaic, after about six months' contact with sea wate THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE. A stated

THE NAVY YARD.—The following is a employed in the yard, and the number of men in each department:

Geo. Much, master carpenter, 353; mould makers, 4; sawyers, 18; borers, 86; carpenters' laborers, 111.

Total, 572.

Wm. H. Knowles, master gun-carriage maker, 51; carpenters on dock, 15.

Total, 66.

Philip Stahl, master smith, 170.

Jazzes W. Blaylock, master joiner, 201.

Edward Simpson, master caulker, 62; spinners, 35; reamers, 13; scrapers, 10. Total, 120.

John Sailer, master laborer, 421; yard laborers, watchmen, and ship keepers, 49; teamsters, 9. Total, 479.

James Ferguson, master sailmaker, 31.
James Ferguson, master sparmaker, 14.
Riggors, 41.
George W. Care, master painter, 117.
Charles M. Hill, master boat-builder, 17.
Isaiah Pascoe, foreman plumber, 118.
Wm. H. Rickards, master blockmaker, 31.
Daniel Doe, dock master, engineers on dock, 13.
John G. Sticker, foreman machinists, 80.
Gunners' crew, 61.
Yard carpenters' gang. 6. Yard carpenters' gang, 6. Writers, 18. Whole number, 2,155.

THE GREAT NATIONAL EXHIBITION.-At the great national exhibition to be held at Hamburg in July next, there will be numerous specimens of the results of American industry and ingenuity, of which this city will have its full share. The agricultural societies or the executive authority of each of the 'States in which delegates have not or each of the States in which delegates have not been appointed, are earnestly requested to make selection of suitable representatives to the exhibition. This is highly important to the interests of the several States, in view of the extensive information to be obtained in all matters pertaining to agriculture, in the exchange of seeds and plants, and in the printed records of the several State societies, and also in reference to the endouragement of German immigration. mmigration.

Provision for space and accommodation at the ex-Frovision for space and accommodation at the exhibition will be made at once for all American contributions without charge to contributors, and articles for exhibition will be received until the 11th day of June next, though shipments which can be made as early as the 28th of May should be sent at that time. First-class steamers sail from New York direct for Hamburg on the 30th of May, and on the 13th and 27th of June.

FOUND DEAD .- An unknown white wo-FOUND DEAD.—An unknown white woman, about twenty-five years old, was found dead in a house on Spatiord street, below Shippen, yesterday morning. The occupants of the house were arrested on suspicion of having killed her, but the evidence before the coroner's jury proved that the woman, a short time previously, had been intoxicated, and had sought for lodgings in the house, and was not disturbed. Dr. Shapleigh also made a postmortem examination, which showed that she died from congestion of the brain, caused by continuous drinking of liquor. The woman is supposed to be named Mary Clark. Yesterday morning the body of an unknown white man, about forty-five years of age, was found in the barn of Mr. George of age, was found in the barn of Mr. George Rambs, about one mile above Hestonville, in the Twenty-fourth ward. The coroner was sent for to hold an inquest. The deceased got his supper at Mr. Rambs' house last evening, and is then supposed to have gone to the barn to sleep. THE NATIONAL FINANCES.—Jay Cooke.

\$1,906,400 PRESENTATION TO A FIRE COMPANY .-PRESENTATION TO A FIRE COMPANY.—
The Good Internal Jose Company, of this city, were the recipients Lay or two since of a handsome glass horn, of appropriate design and manufacture, from the Duquesne Fire Company, No. 3, of Pittaburg. The gift was an appreciative token of the hospitality of the Good Intent towards their fellow-firemen of the Iron City, upon their recent visit to this city. The good feeling which prevails among firemen in all parts of the country is proverbial, and does them credit. The presentation ceremony, which was of quite an interesting character, took place in the presence of a large number of persons. Mr. A. W. Rook, of the Pittsburg Chronicle, presented the horn in a neat speech, in which he expressed the gratitude of the Pittsburgers towards the Philadelphia firemen, especially those of the Good Intent, whose hospitality and brotherly feeling had created such a warm reciprocity. The occasion passed off quite pleasantly to all participating.

RALIROAD. ACCIDENTS — A colored lad

Baltimore

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.—A colored lad RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.—A colored lad named William Beverly, aged 12 years, was run over on Logan street, above Market, on Wednesday afternoon, by one of the cars of the West Philadelphia Passenger Railway Company. He had an arm broken, his hand smashed, and his head bruised. He was taken to his residence, in the neighborhood.

John Mellan, residing in York street, below Holman, a conductor of the coal train on the Reading railroad, was killed on Tuesday night, at Aramingo. His train was upon one track, and he was about to cross the other, when he was struck by a train coming in an opposite direction, knocked down, and run over. He was literally cut to pieces. His remains were brought to the city on Wednesday evening. The deceased leaves a wife and four children. A LIEUTENANT PROMOTED TO THE POSI-A LIEUTENANT PROMOTED TO THE POSITION OF CAPTAIN.—First Lieut. Jacob Leibfreid, of Company G, 73d P. V., who was wounded in the recent battle at Chancellorville, Va., is doing very well at the officers' military hospital at Camac's woods. The gallant lieutenant was not so badly wounded as to require amputation of the leg, as was reported a few days subsequent to that battle. He received a severe shell wound in one of his feet, His many friends will be glad to learn that he is not only recovering from the effects of the wound, but that he has been promoted to the rank of captain for meritorious services on the field.

The Assembly then adjourned until four o'clock in the afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session commenced at 4 O'clock. It was somewhat less largely attended than the morning one. Rev. Dr. Duffield opened the meeting with prayer, after which the minutes of the morning's meeting were read and approved. The assembly then proceeded to the election of a moderator. Rev. John C. Smith, of Washington; Prof. Henry B. Smith, Dr. Skniner's colleague, representing the Theological Seminary of New York; and Rev. Dr. Fowler, of Utics, were named. The whole number of votes amounted to one hundred and seventy-five, eight-eight being necessary to a choice. Rev. Dr. Henry B. Smith was elected by interty-eight votes. The rules in the records of the assembly were then handed over to Dr. H. B. Smith by Rev. Mr. Duffield. The moderator accepted the position with an expression of thanks for the honor tendered him. The names of the admirable many who had filled the post reminded him, he said, of his own incapacity. To sustain the office with all his might, to guide himself and the assembly by the rules of courtesy, order, and facility, which had just been read, would become to him henceforth a sacred duty. However small might be the power of man, and however vain his wisdom, the strength of each was sufficient to perpetuate the institutions handed down from one generation to another. He knew that the congregation would join with him in beseching the help and influence of that God whose religion was the first cause of the present meeting, and the furtherance of whose religion would be the cause for a continuance of such.

After the election of the moderator, the regular business was proceeded with. The Rev. Dr. Dulles presented a resolution, which passed, that the reports of all committees be received immedialely after those of the standing committees, to-morrow, (Friday,) with the exception of the Conference, morning and afternoon, should commerce at nine o'clock and three o'clock, respectively, and end at one and half pas MEETING OF OFFICERS OF THE THIRD ARMY CORPS.—At a meeting of the field officers of the 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 3d Corps, held in camp near Potomac Creek station, Virginia, resolutions were passed expressive of condolence, on the death of Colonel A. A. McKnight, of the 105th Regiment P. V., also on the death of Major James S. Chandler, of the 114th Regiment, P. V. Resolutions expressive of sympathy for Lieut. Col. Wm. S. Kirkwood, of the 63d Regiment, P. V., and Lieut. Col. George H. Watkins, 141st Regiment, P. V., both of whom were severely wounded, were also passed. BASE BALL.—All who feel an interest in DASE DALL.—Ath who leed an interest in this manly and exciting field sport will wend their way to-day to Seventeenth and Master, at 3 o'clock, to see the long-pending game between the Athletics and a famous club from New Jersey. This contest will excite the liveliest interest, and thousands will be out to witness it. The New Jersey club has never here headen. Union LEAGUE AT Norristown.-A very large meeting was held at the inauguration of the Union League, at Norristown, last evening. Addresses were made by the Hon. James M. Scovel, Hon. Russell Thayer, and others. The meeting was largely attended by ladies, and the greatest enthu-siasm prevailed.

RETURN OF THE BARK ACHILLES. -The

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. THE MONEY MARKET. PHILADELPHIA, May 21, 1863 Gold exhibited unusual strength to-day, the demand eing more active than for several days past—149%@149% was freely bid at the close. Government sixes, 1881, are steady at 107; seven-thirties at 106%; old certificates at

steady at 107; seven-thirties at 108%; old certificates at 101%; new at 99%. Money is not so plenty nor rates as low as they have been, the amount abserbed by stock operations reducing the surplus on the market.

The operations at the Government agercy, No. 114 south Third street, show a continued demand for the five-twenty loan. The undoubted financial success of Secretary Chase is bringing in troops of friends from the circle of the faint hearted, and we all have reason to congratulate ourselves on the prestige our nation is acquiring through the medium of a powerful and popular etary administration. The amount converted to day was \$1,966,400. day was \$1,906,400.

The stock market of to-day was a repetition of yesterday's, prices of the fancies generally suffering, while the steady class of interest-paying securities were firm. State fives and city sixes were steady. Elmira chattel state lives and city sixes were steady. Infinite chartens sold at 78; 117 bid for the sevens. 95 for North Pennsylvania sixes; 112 for the tens. Pennsylvania mortgages and Reading sixes were steady. Lebigh Navigation sixes sold at 189%. Schuylkill Navigation sixes 1882 declined 2 per cent.; the improvement loan sixes 1882 declined 2 per cent.; the improvement loan sold at 90.

Reading shares fluctuated considerably; opening at 54%, it sold to 55, fell to 54%, and rose to 56, closing strong. Catawissa sold at 8; the preferred at 24. Huntingdon and Broad Top at 20%. Little Schnylkill declined 1. Minehill ½. Camden and Atlantic preferred rose ½. North Pennsylvania declined 1. Pennsylvania 1. Philadelphia and Erie ½. Beaver Meadow was steady at 72. Passenger railways fell off. Tenth and Eleventh sold at 42. Ridge at 23. Seventeenth and Nineteenth at 13½. Girard College at 29. 28½ was bid for Arch street. 17 for Spruce and Pine. Susquehanna Canal declined to 17½. Schuylkill Navigation preferred fell off to 25½, selling before the close up to 26½; the common sold at 11½. efore the close up to 26%; the common sold at 11%.

Union preferred improved 16. Wyoming advanced to 23. 59 was bid for Lehigh. 70 for Morris Canal. New Creek sold at 1. Locust Mountain at 30. Lehigh Zinc at 60. Sold at 1. Locust Mountain at 30. Lehigh Zinc at 50. Commercial Bank sold at 52. Bank of North America at 150. Mechanics' at 27. The market was better toward the close; \$40,000 in bonds and 8,400 shares change

Demand Notes..... New Certificates of Indebtedness Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government United States Sixes, 1881.
United States 7 3-10 Notes.
Certificates of Indebtedness.
Certificates of Indebtedness, new.
Quartermasters' Vouchers.
Demand Notes. ness of the Lehigh Canal or the week ending May 16, 1863; FROM MAUCH CHUNK. 62 10

739 00 345 13 115 00 2,405 15 540 00 521 18 19,750 09 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 16, 1863. Total..... 27,578 01 400,336 01

The market opened steady on convernments, and to observe a decided recovery on the share list.

Before the first session Brie was selling at 90%2912;.

Pittsburg at 9269292; Harlem at 9969949; New York Central 11969194; Illinois Central at 1086910.

A reaction, however, set in at the board and it became evident that the sellers no longer outnumbered the hnyers. Michigan Southern guarantied advanced 4½; Erie 5½, and New York Central, Hudson River, and Toledo, from 162 % cent. upon last evening's quotations.

The following table shows the principal movements of the market as compared with the latest prices of yesterday evening:

Th. U. S. 6s, 1881, reg. 107
U. S. 6s, 1881, con. 107%
U. S. 78-10 p. c. T. N. 107
U. S. 178-10 p. c. T. N. 107
U. S. 1 year Certif gold - 1013/
U. S. 1 yr. Cert, curric cy 99½
American gold 1483/4
Tennessee 6s 603/4
Missouri 6s 67%
Pacific Mail 1844/
N. Y. Central 123
Erie 97½

Phila. Stock Exchange Sales, May 21. ported by S. E. SLAYMAKER, Philadelphia Exchange CO Catawissa Fret 830. 2532 100

2 Beaver Meadow... 72 | 950 Reading R...

000 Schl Nav 6s '82.b5. 8 | 100 | do ...

100 | do ...

100 | do ...

100 Susg Canal... \$10. 1534 | 400 | do ... | Definition | Def

The Flour market continues very dull, and prices are lawer; sales comprise about 1,100 bbls choice Ohio extra family at \$7@7.50; 400 bbls at \$8.75@6.57½, and 300 bbls director of one of our fashionable mantilla estaon private terms. The sales to the retailers and bakers
are in small lots at from \$5.75@6 for superfine; \$6.25@
6.50 for extra; \$6.75@7.50 for extra family, and \$5@9 F
bbi for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is
held at \$5@5.25 F bbl. Corn Meal is scarce; we quote
Brandywine at \$4.37%, and Pennsylvania Meal at \$4.25

Brandywine at \$4.37%, and Pennsylvania Meal at \$4.25

tractors; still the market has not been destitute of other buyers. Prices have been fully sustained.

SEANISH SOIE.—The stock of dry-hide Leather in market is increasing. The demand is light, and prices are barely sustained. Buenos Ayres Leather was offered the Government on Monday at 38@40c, and other descriptions of dry-hide at 36@3c. We quote prime Beenos Ayres and La Piata at 37@35c, with light sales. Caracas, Chili, and other descriptions, at 35@36c, nominally.

Philadelphia Phile Market.

The Shoe and Leather Remorter, May Sull, sown. The Philadelphia Eide Market.

The Shee and Leather Reporter, May Blst, says: The hide market has been heavy. Importors are offering dry hides at a slight decline, which tends to increase the quantity in lanners' hands. The majority of dry hide tanners are supplied for the present although we learn of occasional lots going out. Domestic green salted hides have declined &c \$\frac{1}{2}\text{b}\text{.} Wo crost the Association at 12c for steers, and 10@11c from dealers.

CALPEKINS.—Calfskins in the hair are offering at 13@15c \$\frac{1}{2}\text{b}\text{.} Dry country skins are offering at \$1.12@1.37 each. CALPSKINS.—Calfskins in the hair are offering at 136 to 57 b. Dry country skins are offering at \$1.1201.37 each.

Swizer Peres.—Sheep skins in the wood are selling at a decling. We puote the common run at \$202.50 each.

Philadelphia Boot and Shoe Market.

The Shoe and Leather Reporter of May 21 says: Business amess the jobbers has not been over brisk. Quits a number of the State buyers have been supplied, and orders from the near by trade have been supplied, and orders from the near by trade have been small. Considerable trade lumper trade—has come forward during the week and taken more than the usual amount of orders from the West and early buyers. Manufacturers are nearly all haily employed upon orders. There is little disposition to make up goods in advance of a demand so near the close of the season. In prices there has been little disposition to make up goods in advance of a demand so near the close of the season. In prices there has been little disposition to make up goods in advance of a demand so near the close of the season. In prices there has been interest rates, and some styles of misses' and children's work cannot be had except upon orders to manufacturers. In essern goods there has been more regularity and the manufacturers of the war.

It is a subject to the subject of the subject and bootoes now being made in this market take the attention of maker from the regular trade. Labor is in demand. The weekly production of army bootees from this city and immediate vicinity is larger than at any previous time since the commencement of the war.

Boston Boot and Shoe Market.

The Shoe and Leather Reporter, May 21, says: The market continues without any noticeable change, and the principal call is for heavy hoots and bootees for army purposes. Not much demand exists for light goods for the Western markets, and mannfacturers are doing little in these lines. For the New England trade a fair demand is noticed. The stock of shoes does not accomulate, as very few are made up, except on orders. For army work we notice the usual call at lower figures, and the quartermaster at New York is now purchasing sewed boots at about \$2.10 per pair. Perged army goods do not, however, rule any lower, owing to the increased demands. Prices of stock favors buyers to some extent; but the scarcity of prime upper leather, and the extreme demands of workmen, rendered a profit at present rates out of the question.

The total shipment of boots and shoes by rail and sea, for the past week, have been 7,595 crses. Of this number 6 557 csses were sent by rail as follows: 3,430 cases to Few York and Pennsylvania; 238 to the Southern States. The clearances from the custom house were 1,056 cases, of which 458 were destined for Australia, and 197 for California. Boston Boot and Shoe Market. New York Markets, May 21.

BREADSTOFFS—The market for State and Western Flour is dull, and prices favor the buyer. The sales are 7,000 bbis at \$5,000.55 for superfine State: \$600.615 for extra State: \$5,4005.70 for superfine Michigan, Indiana, lowa, Ohio, &c. including shipping brands of round-hoop Ohio at \$6,4006.60, and trade brands do at \$6,600.75 for superfine Michigan, Indiana. Lowa, Ohio, &c., including shipping brands of round-Loop Ohio at \$6.4006.60, and trade brands do at \$6.6006.70 to cuperfine Baltimore, and \$7.1009.50 for fancy and extra do.

Canadian Flour is dull; sales of 400 bbls at \$6.650.49 for common, and \$6.4508 for good to choice do.

Rye Flour is inactive, with sales of 500 bbls at \$4.65.25. Corn Meal is unchanged. We quote Jersey at \$4.55; Brandywine, at \$4.60; Caloric \$4.50; puncheons \$22.

Wheat is 1 cent better, with a good demand at the improvement; sales 90,000 bushels at \$4.25(4.42 for Chicago spring; \$1.350,4.55 for Milwankee Club; \$1.480,1.50 for amber lowa; \$1.470,1.63 for winter red Western, and \$1.540,1.55 for amber Michigan. Rye is quiet at \$1.00,1.55.

Oats are lower and dull at \$7.0052 for Jersey, and 7000 722 for Canada and Stale.

Corn is a shade better, with a fair shipping demand; sales 50,000 bushels at 77.0072 for Ganada and Stale.

Corn is a shade better, with a fair shipping demand; sales 50,000 bushels at 77.0072 for Gonada and Stale.

Orn is a shade better, with a fair shipping demand; sales 50,000 bushels at 77.0072 for Gonada and Stale.

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Orn is a shade better, with a fair shipping demand; sales 50,000 bushels at 77.0072 for for mem of the sales are 450 bbls at \$10.572.012 for old mess; \$1400.114, 1224 for onew mess.

Beef is quiet and the sales are small. In Beef Harss there have been sales of 200 bbls Western at \$16. Bacon is dull and heavy. Cut meats are inactive, with sales of 50 casks pickled Hams at 7%c, and 200 pkgs rough \$100 stales are 4500 kbls and tes at \$2.000 kbls choice at 10%c

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
GEORGE N TATHAM,
WM. L. REHN,
BENJ. MARSHALL,
COMMITTEE OF THE MODEL COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

LETTER BAGS AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, PHILADELPHIA.
Ship Tonawanda, Julius. Liverpool, May 2
Bark Guiding Star. Bearse. Liverpool, and Bark Guiding Star, Bearse.
Brig Anna (Br), Morrow.
Brig Breeze, Outerbridge.
Brig Scio, Wooster
Schr Greenland, Evans.
Schr Horace E Brown, Rice.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, May 22, 1863.

Monroe.

Brig Will o' the Whisp (Br.), Hunt, 50 days from Messina, with brinstone to W Draper.

Brig N Stevens, Haskell, 7 days from Vinalhaven, with stone to captain.

Brig Belle, Yates, 10 days from Key West, in ballast to JE Bazley & Co.

Schr H B Gibson, Crocker, 2 days from New York, with wide to captain. stone to captain.
Schr Red Jacket, Amesbury, from Fall River, in bal-

stone to captain.
Schr Red Jacket, Amesbury, from Fall River, in ballast to captain.
Schr United States, Babson, 5 days from Gloncester, with potatoes to Van Horn, Woodworth & Co.
Schr Diamond, Townsend, 2 days from Indian River, Del, with grain to Jas L Bewley & Co.
Schr Mary, Hendrickson, I day from Odessa, Del, with grain to Christian & Co.
Schr Martha Nichols, Small, 3 days from New York, in ballast to J B Bazley & Co.
Schr Jas Buchanan, Archibald, from Fort Kennedy, in ballast to J B Bazley & Co.
Schr Jas Buchanan, Archibald, from Fort Kennedy, in ballast to Navy Agent.
Schr Edwin Beed, Goodspeed, 6 days from Boston, with ice to Thos E Cahill.
Schr Delaware, Savin, I day from Smyrna, Del, with corn to Jas Barratt & Son.
Schr Fly. Cheeseman, from Stonington
Schr H Warwick, Shropshire, from Georgetown.
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Schr HTza Neal, Weaver, from Boston.
Schr Elza Neal, Weaver, from Boston.
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Schr Flyawar, Bowditch, from Providence.
Schr J H Bartlett, Rockhill, from Salem.
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Schr J H Bartlett, Rockhill, from Salem.
Schr Elyawel, Baird & Co.
Steamer Fannie, Fenton, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to W M Baird & Co.

CLEARED.

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CLEARED.
Brig G Meredith, Snow, Cape Haytien, D S Stetson Brig G Meredith, Snow, Cape Haytien, D S Stetson & Co.
Brig J H Kennedy, Smith, New Orleans, captain, Brig J H Dillingham, Clifford, Boston, J E Bazdfy & Co.
Brig Mechanic, White, Portland, Hammett, Van Busel & Lochman.
Schr Lucy Ames, Verill, Rockland, Me, do Schr Lucy Ames, Verill, Rockland, Me, do Schr Haker, Gatchell, Newburyport, do Schr Michael, Rockbill, Salem, do Schr J H Bartlett, Rockbill, Salem, do Schr J H Bartlett, Rockbill, Salem, do Schr J H Bartlett, Parker, Boston, do Schr L A Danenhower, Miller, Boston, do Schr L T Berringer, Blackman, Boston, Repplier & Bro. Schr M Nickels, Small, Boston, J E Bazley & Co.
Schr Maria L, Baxter, Boston, do Schr Eizher, Boston, Schr Bizakeal, Weaver, Boston, Wm H Johns, Schr J H Moore, Nickerson, Boston, E R Sawyer & Co.
Schr Mary Nowell, Covell Lynn, do Hover. Schr Mary Nowell. Covell. Lynn, Schr J R Thomas, Messimer. Gowanus creek, do Schr Hattie Ross, Poland, Portland, Noble, Caldwell Co. Schr L S Levering, Corson, Salem. do Schr L S Levering, Corson, Salem. Schr Jas Buchanan, Archibald, Washington, captain. Schr Austin, Parsons, Fortress Monroe, Tyler, Stone schr Austin, Parsons, Fortress Monroe, Tyler, Stone t. Co.
Schr H Warwick, Shropshire, do do Schr H Skennedy, Shorter, Alexandria, do Schr Ms Kennedy, Shorter, Alexandria, do Schr Home, Ward, Washington, R Jones.
Schr Streamlet, Stokes, do do Schr Specie, Smith, Alexandria, A G Cattell & Co. Schr Red Jacket, Amesbury, Bath, W A English.
Schr White Sea. Litchfield, Portland, C A Heckscher.
Schr ME Gage, Sampson, Cambridgeport, J R White.
Schr Evs Bell, Lee, Marblehead, Blakiston, Graff & Co.
Schr Flyaway, Bowditch, Sag Harbor,
Str Bwelry, Pierce, New York, W P Clyde.
Sir H L Gaw, Her, Baltimore, A Groves, Jr.
Str E Mills, McFadden, Waehington, McFadden & Thompson.

A fleet of schooners, coal laden, for eastern ports, left the Breakwater at 4 P M, and proceeded to sea. A brig passed in this morning, and another went out. Two steamers bound south are at anchor in the Roadstead. Wind light from SW.

AARON MARSHALL. _ AARON MARSHALL (Correspondence of The Press.)

HAVRE DE GRACE, May 20.

The steamer Wyoming left here this morning with the following boats in tow. laden and consigned as follows:

J B Lawretce lumber to Salem; Concord, do M Baker; Kate, do to Bailey & Co; Minnie & Strine, pig metal to Matthews & Moore.

(Correspondence of The Press.)

READING, May 19.

The following boats from the Union Canat passed into the Schuylkill Canal to-day, bound to Philadelphia, laden and consigned as follows:

A Fisher, shingles, and JO Crawford, lumber to Norcross & Sheets; J E Carmony, lumber to JD Lincoln; Argo and Pilot, do to F S Boas; George Armstrong, do to Wm S Taylor; S W Edgar, shingles to Jos Haley; Francis, grain, and Lebanon Valley, flour, to Humphreys, Hoffman & Wright, MEMORANDA Bark Lucy Frances, Colby, hence, fremained at St Thomas Istinst.

Brig W M Dodge, Andersov, for Philadelphia, was loading at Pernambuco about 37th ult.

Brigs C H Frost, Bennett, and Eliza M Strong, honco, remained at St Thomas Ist inst. CITY ITEMS.

How Are Our Dresses romandament of the following lively manner: "By a sewing machine, of course. We trust that the day is over in the first of the musical click of the Wheeler & Wilson machine. A lady who save she does not know how to use a sewing machine is looked upon with as much distrust as a lady who says she don't like babies! Side by-side, in every home, we see the piano and the sewing machine. Of course, people have a right to their preferences, but give us the merry little musician whose crystal eye and silver tongue not only fill the ear with melody, but set the pulses of life and health throbbing anew in the weary hearts of a million women. Is it not better than all the planos ever tuned? Some of the newest im-provements to the Wheeler & Wilson machine are the Binder, Braider, and Corder, all of which ladies find indispensable. The Braider is particularly ap-propriate to the present mania for decorating every-thing with braid. 'I do not know what we should do without the Wheeler & Wilson Braider,' said the director of one of our fashionable mantilla esta-blishments, when we inquired how those tasteful

ate terms. The s...
small lots at from \$5.7\text{loss}.
for extra; \$8.7\text{loss}. 70 for extra fam...
if or fancy brands, according to quality. Rys...
acld at \$866.52\text{loss}. 90 for extra fam...
if or fancy brands, according to quality. Rys...
acld at \$866.52\text{loss}. 90 bbl. Corn Meal is scarce; we quote
Brandywine at \$4.57\text{k}, and Pennayivania Meal at \$84.52

7 bbl.

GRAIN.—There is very little demand for Wheat; small below for the state of good to prime Western and Penna, red are reported at \$1.6801.60\text{ fb bb.}. and white at \$1.00\text{ bb.} bbls. and state at \$1.00\text{ bb.} bbls.

Grain is dull and lower; 2.00 bbns prime yellow sold at the corn is dull and lower; 2.00 bbns prime yellow sold at \$1.00\text{ bbls}. \$1.5710.

Tom all is \$1.5710.

The collection is in demand, with sales of 18 hads is \$1.00\text{ bbls}. \$1.5710.

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Messrs. Davis & Richards, successors to the late C. H. Mattson, dealers in fine family groceries, Arch and Tenth streets, have now in store a fresh supply of newly-ground Flour, of the most desirable brands, made from the finest wheat.