MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1863.

-We can take no notice of anonymous commu s. We do not return rejected manuscripts. World from all parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, i

## THE NEWS.

WE HAVE still news of encouragement from the great war vicinity of General Grant. Admiral Porter gives report that the expedition to Yazoo City was a perfect success. The navy yard was totally destroyed; three steam rams, one of which was an immense monitor, and all very formidable were demolished : machine shops were burned, and ons of dollars' worth of property ruined—the total a loss of magnitude over which the Confederacy will grieve. Johnston is reported to be at the town of Jackson, with 15,000 men; but even if this news is altogether true, Grant's forces are amply prepared to repel any attack in the rear. A report, oredited to the irrespensible plokels of the rebel army on the Rappahannock, to the effect that Vicksg had been taken, but General Grant was killed in storming the fortifications, has been circulating, we are told, among Secessionists in Washington; but the story has all the appearance of an invention. The death of General Steele, one of the best office: of Gen. Grant's army, is not realized in our present news, and this, along with other rumors of the death of prominent officers, may be dismissed for the time. We publish interesting accounts of Grant's recent victories, and the principal operations in the rear of Vicksburg, which show, what all should expect, that the capture of Vicksburg, even with the advantages gained on the battle-field by General Grant, will be a work of great labor. General Grant now presses his advantages to the uttermost. In his immediate operations upon Vicksburg he has been steadily gaining. At the latest he was pre-paring for a grand assault in force upon the main line of the rebel defences, which seem to diminish and weaken with the shock of the National arms; and no one will be surprised to hear at any moment that Vicksburg is our News which comes to us from the Army of the Potomac seems to indicate early offensive action by

General Lee. We have various reports, all of which suggest that it is the design of the rebel commander in order to divert attention from a probable disaster heartenment in the present contingency of the rebel cause, as well as to revenge the Conf for the recent raid to Richmond, to annov the army and the capital in every possible way. We already hear of growing action, in a number of vicinities and Mesby's cavalry are at work again and it is gathered from the general rumor that an attack on Hooker's lines is not an improbable cunt. Large masses of the enemy's troops were traiced on Saturday on the road to Culpeper and Kelly's Ford, by the clouds of dust which rose in rear of the river front of the army. We give the foregoing upon the authority of reports, part of which is doubtless true; but it may be well to remember that other statements, such as those of General Sickles and the balloonist, Professor Lowe, have given less cause of appre hension. The present hour is Gen. Lee's necessity and opportunity, and it is upon this belief that the late reports have their foundation. OUR news from Arkansas indicates a more general activity of the rebel army under Price. A despatch from Leavenworth on the 29th says that the enem grossed the river on the 20th, and were driven back by Colonel Phillips with a small loss. The rebels were then massed in our front to the number of

11,000 men, and considerable artillery, commanded by Generals Steele, Cooper, and McIntosh. A battle was, therefore, hourly expected. The Union forces only amount to three thousand men and one battery, but their fortifications are strong. A large rebel force of Texans and Indians from the South west were reported as advancing to intercept the trains on their route to New Mexico. NEWS from Europe, five days later, by the Jura. 22d. gives statement that news from the Rappahanf Hooker's battle was anxiously waited

land for the American army had grown in importance, as a topic, from testimony of Irish journals. The Cork Examiner says that many districts in the south of Ireland have been visited by several American gentlemen "of military aspect," who publicly offered to give passage to any number of young men willing to accept it, to New York, for three pence each, with the certainty of continuous remuviously discommoded the strangers; but, as there was nothing illegal in the proposition made, no proceedings could be taken. This, we believe is the furthest extent of evidence upon which the British press has founded its complaint. We have other intelligence from the European States, but which is not of distinguished interest. THE death of Dr. David Boswell Reed at Wash

ngton, on the 5th, is noticed at length in the Edinburgh Scotsman. He was medical inspector to the Sanitary Commission, and engaged in ventilating the army hospitals. Dr. Reed was a native of Edinhistorian of Edinburgh, and was himself at one time chemistry here. His connection with the ventilation of the Houses of Parliament is but too well known. He ventilated St. George's Hall, Liverpool. the only building in the world, he said, in which his principles of ventilation have been completely car-

LETTERS from officers of Straight's brigade, cap. tured by Forrest in Georgia, give an entirely dif-ferent statement as to their capture, from those published in the rebel papers. They defeated Forrest three times, captured two pieces of artillery, killed one hundred, wounded two hundred, took many prisoners, lost themselves about sixty killed and wounded, and, finally, as two hundred and fifty of their men had gone twenty-five miles in advance, the remaining thousand surrendered to 2,700 rebels. The officers were to retain their colors, side-arms, and money. The privates were to retain all except their arms, but they were finally stripped of blankets, canteens, and even knives and combs. The parties in California are preparing for a Gubernatorial election. The Douglas and Breckin ridge wings of the Democracy, more properly known as War and Peace Democrats, are making overtures for fusing on the State ticket, with prospect of meeting half way on a platform of opposition to the  $\Delta d$ ministration. The Union party is holding primary elections preparatory to the 7th of June State Convention. The contest is mainly between ex-Congressman Low and Governor Stanford, who are leading candidates for the governorship. A nomination by the Union party is deemed equivalent to an election: hence great importance is attached to the primary elections, and there is a vigorous struggle in

ned the monitor Passaic, now undergoing repairs at New York, says the trial to which she was subjected during the attack on Charleston proves that our fron-clads are impregnable, and that we may safely defy all the English iron-clads and their armaments. The Whitworth shot, or fac-similes of them, in a majority of cases, struck sideways: they reached the turict in all possible positions, and show very poor shooting on the part of the rebels. There is no indentation on the Passaic deeper than a tea saucer, and she was the most injured of the attacking fleet, except the Keokuk, which was not a

According to reliable correspondence from now be more than 20,000. Before the fight at Jackson they may have had 45,000, but part of that numher we forced up northward, toward Canton-say 10,000. At the battle of Midway Hills (or Champion's Hill), on the 16th inst., their effective force was, perhaps, 35,000 men. Of these at least 10,000 were killed, wounded, captured, or driven to escape thward, in such a way as to prevent them reti ing to Vicksburg. At the fight on Big Black, on the 7th, we captured nearly 8,000, and scattered many more in such a way that they are more likely to have straggled home through the woods than to

have reported for duty.

THE circumstances of the murder of Captain McManus have been more fully given. On Wednesday night Captain McMahon, 71st Pennsylvania, went to the tent of Captain McManus, 69th New York, and calling him out, designated him as a coward. McM., it is said, advanced a short distance, when McMahon fired his revolver at the latter, the ball entering near the heart, and he died in about fifteen minutes. McMahon was immediately arrested. His act is looked upon as a

THE examination held at the Newbort Naval Academy was remarkably interesting and satisfactory. Edward Everett made an eloquent address in the closing exercises. The present class of graduates is full and excellent, and last year's class numbers upon its list some of the flower of the navy, distinguished at the battles of New Orleans, Port Royal,

MRS. VALLANDICHAM is not insane, as was stated in a long sensational article in the Syracuse

Journal. A letter from a member of Mr. Vallandigham's family to a gentleman in Columbus, save the State Journal, denies that there is now or has

GERRIT SMITH's speech at the Utica Union ness of the hour is not to build or tear down sysbut down the rebellion. The Union and the Constition, he said, will be good for nothing if the rebellion is not crushed. THE late vote in St. Louis for a member of the Constitutional Convention, called to consider the unbiect of emancipation in Missouri, declared in

favor of the radical emancipationist, Charles R. Drake, by a majority of more than three thousand over Mr. Yeatman, the conservative. THE court-martial in the case of Col. Belger will convene at Annapolis to-day. The following are among the members of the court : Gen. Hitch president; Generals Morrell and Hatch, Major Donll. and Captain Marshall, Judge Advocate. The charges against Belger are notorious, embracing embezzlement, swindling, &c. The trial is expected to

One of those rough episodes which mark new settlements in the far West, occurred in Atchinson, on and plotting, and endeavoring to cause our the 23d. Two men, for attempting to rob a man, kill his wife, hang his son, and who savagely beat an old man for concealing money, were summarily tried and sent to jail. The jail was at once opened, and the criminals hung by the populace. glorious history. And when men talk of

RECENT advices from Europe state that the Polish struggle takes more and more the character of a religious as well as of a national war. The Roman Catholic clergy preach openly in favor of the insurrecthon, and the Russian soldiers burn and defile the nothing in it but the shedding of blood, churches and murder the Polish priests and gentry. that their fortunes may be advanced, we THE Senate of Connecticut, on Wednesday, by vote of twelve to eight, refused to restore to the Senate hall the portraits of ex-Governors Toucey and Seymour, as evidence of their loyalty was not | the American name.

produced, which, according to the resolution banishing the pictures, must be forthcoming ere a restora-THE Department of Agriculture has just received eturns from a specimen of fibre of one of the asclepias (the milkweed family), recently sent to a New York manufacturer, for experiment in cottonizing, by a process similar to that by which flax is cotto It is from a plant growing in swamps several feet in height, its fibre separating from the woody core with greatest case. The result of cottonizing is a beautiful article, stronger than cotton or flaxcotton, fine and lustrous, and thought by the ex-perimenter to be susceptible of working upon cotton

nachinery without the least difficulty.
The battle of Champion Hill, of which we now eceive more full particulars, is named after the ebel planter who owns the ground upon which the battle was fought. The battle is variously namedaiter Midway, Edwards' Station, Baker's Creek, and Champion Hill. It lasted, with great intensity, from nine in the morning until dark,
A ranting tribute of respect was paid, at New ern, N. C., on the 26th, to the late Col. Richter Jones, of the Pennsylvania 58th. The ceremonies which the commanding general and the troops articipated, were of the most imposing character The department mourns over the loss of this brave and accomplished officer. His remains left for the North on the afternoon of the 26th. A CURIOUS will, found at Port Royal, illustrates a peculiar phase of the institution of slavery. The testator, John Cooper, of Caroline county, Va., gives his property to his wife and daughter, but to do this he is obliged to emancipate his wife, who

as his slave, and thereby (according to aristocratic Virginia practice) legitimatize his daughter, born of Capt. Alman D. Borden, of the Michigan Volunteer Infantry, for conduct prejudicial to general order and military discipline, is dismissed the service. Second Lieut. James D. Bennett, of the Michigan Volunteers, for similar reasons, is to forfeit all nav and allowances that are or may become due him and be cashiered. GENERAL ROSECRANS, the Government declares

s so vigilant and well informed as to the movements of the enemy, as to render the escape of Bragg from his front, without his knowledge, quite out of the IT is stated that Col. D'Utassy's sentence is close nfinement at hard labor for a year, with loss of all back pay and allowances, and disgraceful dismissal from the service.

THE Springfield Republican says that Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, of Amherst College, the eminent geologist, is very ill, and not expected to live. He has been in failing health for some years.

COLONEL STRAIGHT'S command returned from urance in the South, state that everywhere they saw signs of dilapidation, marks of an inexorable yranny, such as the world has scarcely ever known. Second Lieut. ROBERT HART, of the 146th New York Regiment, for misbehavior before the enemy rably dismissed from the service. The Siege of Vicksburg. The news from Vicksburg, although still

meagre, should be sufficient to satisfy the anxious public that our land and naval forces are making satisfactory progress. General GRANT, it would seem, contrary to his usual policy, has invested the town completely, and has commenced a formal siege, instead of dashing his troops headlong against formidable entrenchments. This change of plan is not, perhaps, what the public had expected, but we are satisfied that it will lead to the most favorable results. A reckless general, careful only of his individual reputation, and regardless of the lives of his soldiers, might have undertaken to capture Vicksburg by assault. General GRANT, heedless of the impatient, perhaps unreasonable temper of the Northern public, and with no thought or care for any interests save those which spring directly from the military problem before him, arranges his plans for its most satisfactory solution, with pronounced him rashly daring must now and that rumors of an armistice had created a complete character. Hitherto he has been impetuous, because his sagacious eye had seen that by impetuosity alone could success be secured. Now, without being less energetic, he adopts the prudential policy; because it is plain to him, as it must be plain to all who are familiar with his field of operations, that by cautious approaches only neration and work when they arrived there. The | can he unearth the enemy. Such a policy may seem to involve tedious delay and much

> to adopt it, we feel confident that it is the safest and most expeditious method of accomplishing the desired end that could be The War and Politics. A citizen of Philadelphia, who has been clothed with many honors, and whose devotion to his country might have been at least secured by the kindness and appreciation it has always shown towards him, saw proper, in writing to an English newspaper, to speak | manor of East Hundred, Northstead or of the "political organization that sustained the war." The instinctive self-respect of man will make its own comment upon the | nally only forty shillings a year, but the citizen who disparages his own nation in the eyes of nations that are unfriendly to it. We have only to repeat this phrase because it embodies the sophistry that the enemies of the Union constantly use. To speak of this war as the measure of a political orgathis war as the measure of a political orga- however, not to leave Parliament on a pal- claiming to have 11,000 men, and considerable artil-nization is to utter a most insidious false- try and nominal stewardship of a place so lery. We have only 3,000, and one battery, but are

hazard; but if General GRANT has decided

Government, our social system, our personal rights, our property, would all be at the mercy of a conqueror, whose terms would be unrelenting and cruel. The severity of martial law would fall upon all men alike, with | of the dust of Alexander to stop a barrel. ening and demoralizing the resisting power, ourselves and see if the garrison is true, to ardice. We feel that we are making a national war. It is not a question of boundaries or territory, but a national question. The world may call it a conflict for an Idea, and marvel that so much blood should be shed in defence of a theory. This theory, however, is all in all to us. Liberty and liberal institutions must characterize any

Government that may be established on this | missionership. Mr. Thomas O'Hagan, the continent. That is fixed. If we gain this | Attorney General for Ireland, is not in Parwe gain everything. It must underlie every proposition of peace or compromise, or any proposition that anticipates a restoration of the Union. We fight for nationality, and | Mr. O'HAGAN's election, without any diffinationality is freedom. This attempt to confound the war with Catholic Bishop of Kerry and the local politics is the basest argument that can be clergy of the town and district. But Mr. used against the cause. To speak of the VEREKER, the Tory Lord Mayor of Dublin, soldiers who fight under the flag as the mere also anxious to be in Parliament, opposed members of a political organization, is to in- Mr. O'HAGAN, backed up by the well sult the great army of the Republic and to known able and eloquent Father LAVELLE, shed calumny upon the graves of tens of who desired the defeat of PALMERSTON'S thousands of loyal Democrats, who believed | nominee. One Captain Knox, of the Irish in a country and died for their belief. It | Times, also wished to be a candidate. So exhibits, too, a feeling of fearful demoraliza- did Mr. Howard, a high Tory and nephew tion on their own part. They voluntarily expatriate themselves. All the glories that | Mr. DENNY, whose elder brother is "lord rise from a hundred battle-fields, and make of the soil" of Tralee. In the end, all the name of an American a holy name, are withdrew in favor of PALMERSTON'S lawscorned by these recreant sons. When our officer, so that DANIEL O'CONNELL gave children are told of these sublime events. what will be said of the men who stood apart and applauded our enemies? What

will the sons of such men say, when, amid been in Mrs. Vallandigham any tendency to mental the feelings of pride with which these events are related, they have nothing but dark and sname, un me delared that the supreme busievention declared that the supreme mems, to prop or assail peculiar institutions, to de-lend or destroy Unions and Constitutions but to feelings, who weep over the memories of their fathers, and curse the fate that ever darkened their names with the bar sinister of cowardice and treason. There were those who, in the hatred and frenzy of war, the purpose, on the property. There is an abundance found themselves on the side of the OD of choice fruit, apples, pears, cherries, grapes, found themselves on the side of the oppressors of the Republic. The time came when, amid the sorrows and sincerties of death, they found how bitter it was to leave the world a stained and equivocal name. The justice of the past will be the justice of the future. Nemesis still holds the scourge, and those who reject the warning will find that in the end all things will be even Therefore, when we hear bad men exulting overthrow, we think of this and rejoice. All that we now gain, all that we lose, every trial we undergo, and every sacrifice we give, contribute towards a noble and

that history as the mere record of the strifes

and ambitions of a political party, and see

nothing in it but the shedding of blood,

should spurn them as factious citizens,

false to their native land, and unworthy

The Last of the O'Connells. In 1847, the year when DANIEL O'CON NELL died, five of his name and family were members of the House of Commons. "Th

Liberator" (as he loved to be called) was member for Cork county. His eldest son, MAURICE, sat for the borough of Tralee; JOHN, said to have been his favorite child. and certainly the only one among them who had decided ability, was member for the town of Kilkenny; and the younger DANIEL sat for the borough of Dundalk. Moreover, his nephew, Morgan John O'Connell, represented the county of Kerry—this last was a gallant and social gentleman, who, had he not been overshadowed by the greatness of his powerful and gifted relative, might have distinguished himself in Parliament. Soon after the Liberator's death, he retired from Parliament, took to the practice of the profession, and is now a barrister, residing in London, with a fair share of circuit, common law, and parliamentary practice. Of the sons. MAURICE died in 1853; John, after promising "to die on the floor of the House," and resisting the men and movement of 1848, quietly slided out of Parliament, on the death of his brother-in-law. NICHOLAS FITZSIMON, and into a fat sinecure of \$10,000 a year, which such death had made vacant, and, after a comparatively short time as a placeman, passed away into the world of shadows,

"Unwept, unhonored, and unsung." Of O'CONNELL'S sons, his namesake DANIEL is fourth and youngest. He is now about forty-five years old. In 1841, soon after he had come of age, he was an unsuccessful candidate for the parliamentary representation of the County Carlow. He was elected member for Dundalk in August, 1846, but among the "chops and changes,' at the general election in the summer o 1847, was this young man's transfer to the city of Waterford, which he continued to represent only until April, 1848, being ousted on petition. Devoting himself to field sports and yachting, he remained out of Parliament until July, 1853, when the death of his brother Maurice caused a vacancy fo the borough of Tralee, into which, as if by hereditary succession, the junior Dancer stepped, and has represented it ever since It is singular that Tralce, with a population

of over 11,000, should have been represented from 1832 to 1863 by two O'Connells, MAURICE and DANIEL, neither of whom had any property connection with it. To be sure, out of 11,363 inhabitants, that town has only 244 registered electors. Tralee, however, is the capital of Dan. O'Con-NELL's own "kingdom of Kerry," and his name retained the old influence therein up to the present time. The younger DANIEL, literally the last of the great O'CONNELL's sons, was a quiet, decent, somewhat brusque, very genial, and

particularly silent member of Parliament. While his father lived, he voted with him, and since then has generally supported the Whigs,-the men whom, in November, 1834, the Liberator had publicly denounced as "base, bloody, and brutal." He had no liking for Lord John Russell, who had so ostentatiously ridiculed the cerecare and deliberation. Those who have monials of the Catholic religion, but generally voted with Lord PALMERSTON. Verily, admit that they have failed to appreciate his he has received his reward. On the 8th of May, just before public business had commenced in the House of Commons, Mr BRAND, who is "whipper-in" to the Palmerston Ministry, moved for "a new writ for the borough of Tralee, in place of Captain DANIEL O'CONNELL, who has accepted the office of steward of her Majesty's manor of Northstead."

We need scarcely mention, so thoroughly are English matters now known in this country, that a member of the British House of Commons loses his seat on acceptance of an office under the Crown, but is eligible there are some offices, chiefly judicial, the occupancy of which is incompatible with a seat in Parliament. Whenever a member desires to retire from the House of Commons, he cannot vacate his seat by resignation, but must accept the office of steward of the three Chiltern Hundreds, or of the Hempholme, or the escheator of Munster. The salary of any of these offices is nomi-

member accepting one of them resigns after leaving Parliament. Mr. Daniel O'Connell, a needy man with some taste for expense, (yachting and hunting being costly pleasures, ) took care, however, not to leave Parliament on a palhood. There has never been a war in free small that we have vainly searched for its communities that assumed such an aspect. name in several Gazetteers. It appears that The very existence of war supposes the non- a certain Mr. Bonnam, Special Commissionexistence of political organizations. It is a er of Income Tax, lately died, and the last national struggle. It brings with it certain of the O'CONNELLS has got into his place. hopes and glories—certain trials and respon- PEEL gave the Commissionership to his adsibilities, that ever after become part of the herent, Bonham, and Palmerston has now nation's pride and history. And this, of all given it to his follower, O'Connell. The others, is such a war. If we fail, it is not office is respectable and sufficiently lucraas a political party, but as a nation. Our tive (\$3,000 a year) for moderate ambition, but the curious point is that the great Par-

liament sept of O'CONNELL should decline

into such a finale. The Times says, with as

much sarcasm as truth, "This is the descent the exception of those who, by kindness and O'Connell's forty-seven-years' war against service—by furnishing information during the Union to end in his only surviving hostilities, or aiding the conquest by weak- son leaving Parliament to become Assessor of Taxes for the Saxon misgovernors! At by acting as scouts, and guides, and agents one time, O'CONNELL himself was offered -become subjects of their munificence or the Mastership of the Rolls, the second magnanimity. It becomes us, therefore, as | highest judicial office in Ireland, and commen who are beleaguered, to look among patible with a seat in Parliament, and, though a needy man (despite of "The see that there is neither treachery nor cow- | Rent,") rejected it. But one son gladly accepted a fat sinecure in Dublin, while the other settles down for life, into 'a well-paid Commissionership in London. So dies out the political name of O'CONNELL, once a mighty power in Parliament. We perceive, by the (Belfast) Northern Whig, of May 13th, that Captain DANIEL O'CONNELL gave a quid pro quo for his comliament, which is a practical inconvenience. It was expected that the influence of Captain O'CONNELL would be sufficient to secure culty. Indeed, he has the support of the

of the Earl of Wicklow. Finally, so did "value received" for his sinecure.

GLENFIELD FARM.—We desire to call particular attention to this valuable farm and country seat, the property of Robert R. Levick, of the Twenty-third ward, to he offered by M. Thomas & Sons for sal next Tuesday, the 2nd of June. The land is of first quality for agricultural purposes, and in a high state of cultivation. It is seldom that an opportunity occurs for obtaining so fine a specimen of rural and dale, springs of pure water, fine, large shade trees; and the Tacawans, a beautiful stream, passing through the entire premises, affords the means for dams, waterfalls, and fish ponds. There are building sites of surpassing beauty, with stone for strawberries, Lawton blackberries, raspberries, & Easy communication with the city at all hours of the day by railroad from Frankford. It can be divided so as to afford handsome country seats of any desirable size, and offers unusual opportunity fo

EXTENSIVE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH DRY GOODS, &c.—The early particular attention of dealers is requested to the valuable and extensive assortment of French, Swiss, German, and British dry goods, embracing about 830 lots of choice and desirable assortment of fancy and staple articles is silks, worsteds, cottons, woolens, linens, silk man tles, sun umbrellas, &c., to be peremptorily sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, commencing this morning at ten o'clock, to be continued all day, and part of the evening, without intermission, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

profitable investment.

Illness of Adjutant General Thomas. Louisville, May 31.—Adjutant General Thomas arrived this afternoon from Memphis, sick from exhaustion. He was carried, at his own request, to the City Hospital, and is now under charge of Me dical Director Head. There is a fair prospect of his speedy recovery.

WASHINGTON. Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, May 31, 1863 The Fight with Mosby's Cavalry. A telegram was received this afternoon from Ger TABL, dated Fairfax Court House to-day, in which he says: "The rebel Mosny, with 200 men and one howitzer, attacked our train of cars near Catlett's Station yesterday, and, the guard having escaped, he burned the train. The locomotive is not much damaged. Colonel Mann, of the 7th Michigan, who had the command in front, hearing the firing, took a portion of his force and followed in search of the rebels. He encountered them two miles from Greenwich, where they had taken a very strong position Colonel MANN charged the rebels, who replied with grape and canister, but, as the Colonel reports, our men never faltered. They dashed upon the rebels and took their guns. Colonel MANN returned at dark to his camp in front, bringing in the capture artillery and all our dead and wounded-four the former and fifteen of the latter. It was ar extremely hot fight. We have, the despatch says, many prisoners, including Captain HASKINS, English officer now in the Confederate service, and Lieut. CHAPMAN, who had charge of the artillery Both these officers were so severely wounded that they could not be removed, and were paroled. The ny lost very heavily in killed and wounded. After the enemy were thoroughly dispersed, in every direction, through the woods, darkness set in, and, therefore, they could be pursued no further.

Lieut. BARKER, of our forces, was struck by grape-shot in the thigh. He crossed sabres with he rebels, and fought desperately after he was

Disposal of Captured Property. According to an army order just issued from the neadquarters of the Army of the Potomac, hereafter ill captured property, of whatever description, will be transferred to the denartment of the staff to which he property appertains. Contrabands will, in like manner, be transferred to the Provost Marshal General. Any officer failing to make prompt and co plete returns of the captured property that may fall into his possession, and to transfer the same, or pe nitting such neglect in his command, will be spe cially reported to headquarters, with a view to his dismissal from the service with disgrace. Surgeon B. A. CLEMENTS has been assigned t luty as assistant medical director: Surgeon J. H TAYLOR as medical inspector and assistant surgeon WARREN WEBSTER as medical inspector. Deserters to be Shot. Privates ENOS DAILY, PRILIP MURGREFF, AL

omac, are sentenced to be shot on Friday next. THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

No Material Change in the Situation. A FLAG OF TRUCE FROM THE REBELS GENERAL STEELE NOT KILLED. WASHINGTON, May 31.-Unofficial despatches were received to-day from General Grant's army, dated the 26th inst., which represent no materi change in affairs there since the 25th. On the evening of that day the rebel General Pemberton asked for a truce of two and a half hours, to bury his dead, which was accorded.

Renewal of Monday's Battle. CAIRO, May 31.—The despatch boat New Nationd, from Young's Point, on Tuesday afternoon, has rrived. The battle of Monday lasted from GA. M. till 9 P. M., when there was a cessation of hostilities, to

come over into the city, as can be seen from the General Banks' forces have not arrived. 4.400 prisoners are expected here to night, and will

taken. The shells from Gen. Sherman's siege guns

DESPATCH FROM ADMIRAL PORTER. erfect Success of the Expedition to Yazoo City—Destruction of the Navy Yard, Machine Shops, three Steam Rams, and Two Million Dollars' worth of Property. WASHINGTON, May 31 .- The following telegram was received at the Navy Department to-day: FLAGSHIP BLACK HAWK, MISS. SQUADRON.

To the Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy: SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the e pedition I sent up the Yazoo under command of Lieut. Com. Walker, after taking possession of the forts at Haines' Bluff, was perfectly successful. Three One was a monitor, 310 feet long and 70 feet beam, to of an office under the Crown, but is eligible to re-election in most cases: not in all, as with machine shops of all kinds, saw mills, blacksmiths' shops, &c., were burned up. The property de stroyed and captured amounted to over \$2,000,000. Had the monster iron ram been finished, she would have given us some trouble. One battery was destroyed at Drury's Bluff. Our loss on the expedi-

ARMY OF THE FRONTIER.

well fortified. large rebel force of Texans and Indians, with the

lesign to intercept the trains en route to New The guerillas on the border are becoming more numerous. The National force is inadequate, but Gen. Blunt will make the best possible fight. GENERALS SCHOFIELD AND HERRON. ST. Louis, May 31 .- All the difficulties between Generals Schofield and Herron have been reconcile and the latter resumes command of the Army of the Frontier, and leaves for the field at once Extensive preparations are being made here for

Another Expedition for the Interior. NEW YORK, May 31 .- Newbern dates to the 25th state that there are indications of another expedition being about to start for the interior, to run out the guerillas. A large body of troops have been noified to be in readiness to leave, and gunboats and ight-draught transports are being fitted up for the A rebel spy has been arrested, with plans and in ormation upon his person. Preparations are being made, at all points of Newately been making suspicious movements.

Fortress Monroe. FORTRESS MONROE, May 29.—The election Segar and Dr. G. H. Watson, both of whom claim

Kentucky. freesboro under a flag of truce. of Nicholasville. with his headquarters at Cincinnati.

Supplies for the Wounded. General Hammond.

miral Wilkes' Squadro NEW YORK. May 31.-The U. S. steamer Vanderbilt and several other vessels of Admiral Wilker sonadron were still at St. Thomas, on the 20th.

/ St. Domingo.

crans. MURIEREESBORO, May 30.—The Chattanooga Rebe of the 29th has the following: Mobile, May 28.—Reports from below Vicksburg state that General Banks crossed with his army s Bayou Sara, General Grant sent in a flag of truce vesterday about the sick and wounded.

The slaughter of the Federals was far greater in the assault on Vicksburg than in any battle of the The Mississippian of Tuesday says that Saturday's battle was most stubborn of all.

The quartermasters at Canton say that the Yankce gunboats have left Yazoo City.
RICHMOND, May 27.—A private despatch from Canton says all was well yesterday. Vicksburg holds out bravely.

The Rebel says that Capt. De Myar, of Morgan's valry, was killed in a skirmish near Readyville on the 26th.

ere. He will go to Virginia in a few days. CINCINNATI, May 31.—The Commercial has the folowing Southern news: The Appeal of the 29th says that two gunboats nave been sunk at Vicksburg.

Colonel Grierson's cavalry has made another raid om Baton Rouge, capturing and destroying a large rebel camp. Pemberton's quartermaster has succeeded in runing seven hundred mules out of Vicksburg, thereby reducing the consumption of corn. The garrison

has full rations for ninety days. The Atlanta Commonwealth notices the arrival of Breckinridge in that city. EUROPE. Later by the Jura—Rumors of an Armistic —Irish Recruiting for America.

American news. CHAS. HARRINGTON, all of the 146th New York Voiteers, having severally been found guilty of des ion, by a general court-martial of the Army of the

There is no truth in the report of the death of

bury the dead. The battle was renewed on Tuesday morning, but no particulars have reached Young's Point. But few, if any, of the batteries have been

be sent to Indianapolis.

tion was one killed and seven wounded. DAVID D. PORTER,
Acting Rear Admiral Commanding.

Fight with Price's Troops, near Fort Gibson. LEAVENWORTH, May 29.—Colonel Phillips had a severe fight with portions of Prices army on the 20th. The enemy crossed the Arkansas river near Fort Gibson. Col. Phillips drove them back. Our loss was 30 killed, and the enemy's much greater. The enemy was led by Generals Steele, Cooper, and McIntosh. They are now massed in our front, This is evidently the advance of Price's main army. Despatches from Fort Larned bring information of the approach, from the southwest, of a

the reception of the wounded from Vicksburg.

NORTH CAROLINA.

ern, to receive a large force of rebels, which have

Norfolk and Portsmouth, yesterday, passed off uietly. The entire Union ticket was carried. In he afternoon the citizens of Portsmouth had a poleraising, on which occasion speeches were made by and several prominent citizens. Twenty-five deserters from a Mississippi regiment came into Suffolk vesterday. They have taken the Baltimore boat to-night. The election in this district passed off harmoniously as far as heard from, except in the Hampton There are two sets of Congressmen, Hon. Joseph

CINCINNATI, May 31 .- A despatch from General Burnside to General Bragg announcing his determination to hang all the rebel officers in his hands in case of retaliation for the two spies tried and executed in accordance with the usages of war, should be resorted to, was yesterday conveyed from Mur-On Tuesday next, Gen. Burnside will remove the headquarters of the Department of the Ohio to Heckman's Bridge, Kentucky, about ten miles south Brig. Gen. C. McLean has been appointed Provost Marshal General of the Department of Ohio.

NEW YORK, May 31.—The president of the Ocean Bank, D. R. Martin, has donated to Colonel Howe, of the New England Rooms, sixty boxes of lemons for the use of the soldiers in the hospitals at Washington, and they were forwarded yesterday free of expense by Adams' Express.

The ladies of the New England Association will forward forty more boxes on Tuesday to Surgeon

Venezuela.

New York, May 31.—The Pine-street news rooms have advices from Venezuela to April 30. The country had become tranquil, the Government of Paez having been seknowledged by the Federals. A national convention was soon to be held, and it was proposed to reinstate the Republic of Columbia. Business was reviving, and coffee, cocos, and dyewoods were arriving in large quantities at Laguagra voods were arriving in large quantities at Laguayrs and Caracas from the interior. A new line of steamers is projected to run between Laguayra, Porto Cabello, and Liverpool, via St. Thomas. I homas. The new Spanish charge d'affaires has arrived at Caracas, and is preparing his demands against the lovernment.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 29.—The ateamer Sonora A fire occurred at Marysville to-day, resulting in the destruction of a stable and ten horses. The Pacific Hotel and a grocery store adjoining were partially consumed.

A destructive fire occurred at Albany, Oregon, on he 24th. Loss \$17,000.

California.

New York, May 31.—The schooner Nautius, from St. Domingo City, reports that, on the 16th, the strife between the Dominicans and Spaniards was progressing. Seven Dominicans were brought into the city, and shot on the 13th.

The island was healthy.

STATES IN REBELLION.

Reports of the Armies of Grant and Rose-

The Robel believes that the Army of the Cumber land is in a weaker condition to-day than at any time since the battle of Murfreesboro, and thinks that Gen. Rosecrans has reinforced Gen. Grant. The Rebel thinks that Vallandigham's chances of being Governor of Ohio are very fair; and with such man as President, the United States could always have peace. Sublivville, May 28.-Vallandigham is still

CAPE RACE, May 29.—The steamer Jura, with liverpool dates of the 21st and Londonderry of the 2d, was boarded this afternoon. A general feeling of suspense prevails in relation The Derby race was won by Maccaroni, by a short ead only. Lord Clifden was second.

The absence of later American news than that received by the Persia caused a feeling of suspense and encouraged rumors, but those which were so prevalent a day or two previous to the departure of the Jura, in regard to an armistice and the surrender of General Hooker's army, had in a measure subsided. ided.
The Times sees in such a contingency the first glimmer of peace.
The Liverpool Mercury publishes another lot of anonymous correspondence in regard to Federal operations in England, in the matter of secret agencies for recruiting, with extensive ramifications, by les for recruiting, with extensive ramifications, by means of agents in all parts and the free use of

cies for recruiting, with extensive ramifications, by means of agents in all parts and the free use of money, alleged to be in operation.

Lord Clyde is pronounced almost out of danger.

The race for the Derby was a very close affair. Maccaroni only beat Lord Cliffden by a short head; and Rapid Shone and Blue Mantle, third and fourth, respectively, were only a length from the winner. Thirty-one horses ran. The stakes were nearly £7,000. The weather was miserable, and the attendance, consequently, less than usual. The Prince of Wales was present.

The Cork Examiner contains correspondence from various parts of Ireland, which leaves scarcely any doubt that recruiting for, the Northern army has been attempted to be carried on there on an extensive scale. It appears that Mitchellstown, Charlesville, and Fermoy, have been visited by several American gentlemen of military aspect, who publicly offered to give a passage to any number of young men who might be willing to accept it, to New York, at three pence each, with a certainty of continuous remunerative work when they arrived there. The police were present on several occasions, which fact obviously discommoded the strangers, but as there was nothing illegal in their proposition, no proceedings could be taken. Several hundred young men, who, beyond all doubt, had engaged to go to America on the terms offered by the American agents, are awaiting the sailing of the early steamers.

The advices from Cherbourg report that considera-

steamers.

The advices from Cherbourg report that considerable reinforcements are being despatched from there ble reinforcements are being despatched from there to Mexico.

There is really nothing new as to the movements of the Polish insurgents.
The Bank of England has advanced its minimum The political news is unimportant. The arrival of

The political news is unimportant. The arrival of the steamer Glasgow has dispelled the rumors of an armistice in America.

The ship John Merrick is ashore, near Almeira. Her cargo had been sayed.

The steamer Saxonia did not leave Southampton, for New York, on the 20th, owing to her damaged machinery. The Hammonia is expected to arrive on the 22d inst., and will take her place. FRANCE.

Admiral de la Graviere having resigned the naval command in Mexico to Admiral Rosse, had returned to France, bearing General Forey's report of operations at Puebla, down to April 17th, at which date to the property of Preparation of Preparations are puebla successful ware stated to be grant to the property of the property o the prospects of French success were stated to be ex-

represents of French men of-war have been sent to relent.

Additional French men of-war have been sent to the Pircus, in consequence of the unsettled state of affairs in Greece.

The International Congress at Paris, on the postal question, had appointed a sub-committee of seven to prepare and accelerate the proceedings. Mr. Kasson, delegate from the United States, is a member of the committee.

Advices from Cherbourg report that considerable reinforcements are being despatched from there to Mexico. The Bourse was steady. Rentes 69f, 50c.

POLAND. There is really nothing new as to the insurgents' There is reany notating acts to movements.

The number of insurgents in the kingdom of Poland is estimated by the *Times* correspondent as not to exceed 20,000, and in Lithuanis at under 19,000.

The number of small bands containing from 400 to SPAIN.

The sentence of imprisonment and hard labor at the galleys against the Granada Protestants had been commuted into banishment for a corresponding Commercial Intelligence. Cotton sales for three days, 10,000 bales, the mar-cet closing dull and slightly lower. Breadstuffs quiet and steady, without change in

rices.
Provisions dull and unchanged.
Consols 98%@93%.
THE LATEST.—May 21—Cotton sales for the week, 8,000. Prices are %@% lower, for American and Surats.
The Glasgow arrived out on the 21st, THE LATEST. THE LATEST. THE LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, May 22.—The rumors of an armistice having been agreed upon between the billegerent parties in America, which was received by the steemer Glargow, and reached here to-day, created a buoyance in the cotton market, and the week's de-

line was partially recovered.

Breadstuffs closed firm and steady. The provision market is dull but steady.

London, May 22.—Consols for money closed at LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The funds had seen quiet, but fluctuations continued. There was a good demand for money, at unchanged ates. rates.

The Bank of England, on the 21st, advanced its minimum rate of discount a further one half per COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE, BY JURA. -Liverpool, May 21.—Cotton—Sales of three days 10,000 bales, including 4,000 to speculators and exporters. The market is irregular and dull, at a ight decline on all descriptions. STATE OF TRADE.—The Manchester market is inactive, and prices have a downward tendency.

BREADSTUFFS are quiet, but steady. Wakefield,
Nash, & Co., Bigland, Athya, & Co., and Gordon,
Bruce, & Co., report Flour quiet and unchanged,
American 2[@25s. Wheat steady; red Western and
Southern 9s@9s 9d; white Western and Southern
19s@11s 3d. Corn firm, at 29s 9d for mixed,
PROVISIONS dull, and generally unchanged. The

105@118 3d. Corn firm, at 298 9d for mixed.
PROVISIONS dull, and generally unchanged. The above named authorities report Beef dull and unchanged. Pork fist. Bacon easier and dull. Butter very dull. Lard tending upward; sales at 36@388. Tallow firmer; sales at 418@428 6d.
PRODUCE.—Ashes firmer; Pots, 33s; Pearls, 32s 6d. Sugar quiet, but steady. Coffee inactive; rates unchanged. Rice steady. Linseed Oil firm at 46s 6d@47s. Rosin—Small sales at 27s. Spirits Turpentine—no sales. Petroleum quiet at 1s 11d for refined. for refined.

LONDON MARKETS.—Wheat firmer, but quotations unchanged. Sugar quiet, but steady. Coffee quiet. Tea quiet, but firm. Rice firm. Tallow quiet, and tending downward. Linseed Oil firm, at 45s 6d. AMERICAN SECURITIES.—Illinois Central shares 41@40 discount; Eries 51@52. Additional from Europe

NEW YORK, May 31.—The steamer Sidon, from Liverpool, with dates to the 19th, and Queenstown of the 20th, arrived this afternoon. Her advices are mainly anticipated by the Jura. GREAT BRITAIN. 🦘 The news of the destruction of American vessels of Pernambuco, by the pirates, had reached Engoff Pernambuco, by the pirates, had reached England.

Mr. Layard stated in Parliament that the British consul at Mobile was promptly dismissed for shipping specie on a British was steamer.

In the House of Lords, the Marquis Clanricarde denounced the seizures of British vessels by Federal cruisers, as a violation of the law of nations, and complained of the procedure adopted by the United States prize courts.

Earl Russell defended the course of the American Government, and said that all their communications showed that they fully respected international law and desired to act accordingly. The law officers of the Crown, in all cases of complaint, reported that there was no rational ground of objection to the decisions of the United States prize courts. He thought that the blockade-runners, when they lost a vessel, demanded redress with all the airs of injured innocence. He denied that the Alabama was fitted up with the cognizance of the British Government.

The Earl of Derby concurred with Earl Russell, and thought that every allowance ought to be made for the provocation.

Further advices of General Hooker's battles on the Rappahannock were easerly anticipated. Further advices of General Hooker's battles on the Rappahannock were easerly anticipated. The Times looks upon General Hooker's plans as frustrated, and thinks that his defeat will be the last chance of success in Virginia.

The Post and Herald think that General Hooker has sustained a disastrous defeat. The other journals regard affairs as undecisive, and are still hopeful for the Federals.

The reply of President Lincoln to the address of The reply of President Lincoln to the address of the Emancipation Society has been received. He says the address is very gratifying, and expresses friendly feelings towards England.

The House of Commons has voted the postal subsidies, including that for the Galway line.

FRANCE.
The monthly returns of the Bank of Fra an increase of cash of 17,500,000 francs. The Bourse was flat at 69f. 45c. POLAND. The Polish telegrams report a continued spread of the insurrection.

It is reported that the Russian Government has ordered all the officials in Poland to send their wives and children, without delay, into the interior of New Russian regiments are ordered for Finland. PRUSSIA. The Prussian Chamber and the Ministers continue at loggerheads.

FOREIGN SHIP NEWS.—Arrived from New Oreans, April 14th, ship Maria Felicitia, at Havana.

From Philadelphia, April 15th, ship B. Fountain, at Havres, April 17th, ship Cora Linn, at Liverpool.

Sailed for Philadelphia, April 17th, ship Corsair, from Liverpool. from Liverpool.

For Baltimore, April 17th, ship Leocadia, from Rev. Mr. Beecher's Departure for Europe.

NEW YORK, May 30.—Henry Ward Beecher sailed to-day for England, in the steamer City of Balti-more. A large party of his friend; accompanied him in the passage down the bay, among whom were Admiral Stringham, Rev. Messrs. Storrs, Cuyler, Hatfield, and others. Admiral Wilkes' Fleet. PORTLAND, May 30.—The ship George Turner, from Buenos Ayres, via St. Thomas, on the 16th inst., arrived here to day, bringing four invalid seamen from the United States steamer Alabams, four from the bark Gemebok, four from the steamer Warchusett, one from the steamer Warchusett, one from the steamer Oneids, and one from the Vanderbilt, all of Admiral Wilkes' squadron. The Vanderbilt had taken in 1,500 tons coal, and was ready for a cruise.

THE CITY. [FOR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS SEE FOURTH PAGE.] ASSESSMENT OF THE INCOME TAX.—The assistant assessors are furnishing citizens with forms for returns of their liabilities under the income tax, with specifications of the sources of income, taxable deductions, &c. The following important explanatory circular, upon the subject of this form of return, has been furnished the assessors: Assessors and assistant assessors will take notice, that the specific statement of the several subjects of tax, on the second and third pages of Form No. 24, are intended merely for the convenience of the tax-payer, with a view to facilitate the ascertainment by him of the tax which he is liable to pay. It is not to be regarded as a part of the return to be made by him, nor must it be exhibited to the inspection of any one. The income and rate of tax being ascertained by the tax-payer, in the mode indicated, or any other proposed by him, and equally likely to result in a true statement of income subject to tax, the return may be made in gross, as indicated on page 4. ASSESSMENT OF THE INCOME TAX .- The page 4. This office does not propose to inquire into the This office does not propose to inquire into the kind or number of any man's investments.

In distributing Form No. 24, for use, this explanation should accompany the distribution.

From this it will be seen that the citizen ascertains, from the specifications in the blank form, what items of income are taxable and what allowances are to be made. He makes the calculation himself, and returns and swears to the gross amount liable to taxation. He need not specify how he makes the profits and income upon which he is liable to pay tax.

tax.

The following additional decision, which has just been made at Washington, is very important. It is believed to cover all points and questions which can arise under the law:

The income tax must be assessed and paid in the district in which the assessed person resides. The place where a person votes, or is entitled to vote, is deemed his residence. When not a voter, the place where tax on personal property is paid is held to be the place of residence. on personal property is paid is held to be the place of residence.

In cases of limited partnerships, formed with the condition that no dividend or division of profits shall be made until the expiration of the partnership, each member of such firm will be required to return his share of profits arising from such business, for the year 1852, as, had they so desired, a division of the profits could have been made.

Gains or profits realized from the sale of property during the year 1862, which property was purchased before the Excise Law went into effect, should be returned as income for the year 1862.

The executors or administrators of the estates of persons who died in the year 1862. should make returned the income thereof for the year 1862.

A merchant's return of income should cover the business of the year 1862, excluding previous years. Uncollected secounts, must be estimated.

Physicians and lawyers should include actual receipts for services rendered in 1862, together with an estimate of unrealized or contingent income due to that year.

Dividends and interest payable in 1882 should be returned as income for that year, no marter when declared.

Dividends derived from gas stock are taxable as income.

come.

Income derived from coal mines must be returned, although a tax has been previously paid on the coal produced. No deduction can be made because of the diminished-value, actual or supposed, of the coal vein or bed, by the process of mining. Rent derived from coal mines it means. by the process of mining. Rent derived from coal nines is income.

Premiums paid for life insurance shall not be allowed as a deduction in statement of income.

Pensions received from the United States Coverament must be returned with other income subject to taxation. Old debts, formerly cons dered hopelessly lost, but paid within the time covered by the return of income, should be included in this statement.

Debts considered hopelessly lost on the 31st of December, 1852, and due to the business of the year 1862, may be deducted from the profits of business; if subsequently paid, they must be included in the return for the year in which paid. which paid.

Which paid.

To refer to give full effect to the proviso to the 91st section of the act of July 1st. 1862, respecting the tax on that portion of, income derived from United States securities, it is directed that when income is derived, partly from these and partly from other sources, the \$690 and other allowances made by law shall be deducted, as far as possible, from that portion of income derived from other sources, and subject to three per cent tax.

No deduction can be allowed from the taxable income of a merchant for compensation paid for the services of a minor son.

No deduction can be allowed from the taxable income of a derochast for compensation paid for the services of a minor of a derochast for compensation paid for the services of a minor of a derochast for compensation paid for the services of a minor of a derochast for compensation paid for the services of a minor of the total amount of his "farm produce," shall be allowed to deduct therefrom the subsistence in lorses; mules, oxen, and cattle used exclusively: the conserved to include all productions of a farm, of what the continue of the minor of the control of the minor of the control o The contingent fund of manufacturing corporations, made up during the year 1882, and not distributed, should not be returned as part of the income of the stockholders.

The undistributed earnings of a corporation, made previous to September 1st, 1862, whether the corporation is required to ray tax on dividends or not, should not be considered as the income of the stockholders, nor should the corporation be required to make return of said reserved earnings as trustees, under section 93 of the Excise Law.

The income of literary, scientific, ar other charitable institutions, in the hands of trustees or others, is not subject to income tax.

When a person boards, and rents a room, or rooms, the rent thereof, in lien of rent of house, should be deducted from the amount of income subject to taxation.

Losses sustained in business since December 31st, 1862, will not enter into the income assessment for 1862.

Interest on borrowed capital used in business may be deducted from income assessment for 1862.

Interest on borrowed capital used in business may be deducted from income assessment for 1862.

Legatees are not required to return their legacies as income. There is a special tax on legacies of personal property in section [11].

The income tax is assessed upon the actual income of individuals. Firms, as such, will not make returns.

The profits of a manufacturer, from his business, are not exempt from income tax, in consequence of his having paid the excise tax imposed by law upon articles manufactured by him.

As bridge, express, telegraph, steam and ferry-boat companies or corporations are not authorized by law to with hold and ray to Government any tax upon interest paid, or dividend declared by them, all income of individuals derived from these sources is liable to fincome tax. come. The contingent fund of manufacturing corporations,

tax.

All persons neglecting or refusing to make return of income, except in case of sickness, are brought within the penalties prescribed by the 11th section of the act of July 1st, 1852, viz: an addition of 50 per cent, to the amount ascertained by the assistant assessor, upon such information as he can obtain, and a penalty of \$100, to be recovered for the United States, with costs of suit. CASUALTIES. -On Friday evening, about

CASUALTIES.—On Friday evening, about six o'clock, an alarm of fire prevailed in the Twenty-fourth ward, and was occasioned by the partial burning of the woolen mill of Wolverton & Shaw, at Cardington, in Delaware county. While the Monree engine was proceeding out Market street, and when near Fisher's avenue, a man named Jacob Hoover took hold of the rope, but stumbled and fell. The apparatus passed over his head, killing him instantly. The deceased was about 49 years of age, and leaves a wife and four children. He resided in the neighborhood of where the accident occurred... Francis Groves, aged 75 years, was run over by a car upon the Delaware-county Passenger Railway on Friday last. The accident occurred on Market street, near the Good Intent factory. Mr. Groves had one of his legs broken, and was conveyed to the hospital at the Almshouse. It was found necessary to amputate the limb. The advanced age of the sufferer will interfere materially with his recovery..... Wm. Webster, a driver on the Fifth and Sixth-streets Passenger Railroad, who fell off a car on Friday afternoon, and had one of his legs crushed by the wheels, was doing as well as could be expected last evening; at the hospital. His mangled leg was amputated on Saturday.

THE GREAT ANNUAL FAIR.—The

THE GREAT ANNUAL FAIR.—The aunual Fair for the benefit of the Cooper-shop Soldiers' Home, the Hospital and Refreshment Saloon, will commence to-day and continue open two weeks, day and evening, in the upper saloon of the Cooper Shop, on Otsego street, below Washington avenue. The arrangements made by the ladies, who inaugurate the Fair, are complete. The saloon, is decorated in a tasteful style, very patriotic and decidedly pretity. The advertisement in another column gives important particulars, to which general attention is invited. Music will be in attendance every evening during the fair. Presents have already been received, even as far east as Massachusetts, and more are expected from every section of our country. Articles from the South, from Kentucky, Missouri, and other States, will be displayed on the tables. The objects of the Fair need no word to stimulate the patriotic readers of The Press to liberally respond to the call as made by the well-known and highly-esteemed ladles whose names are appended to the call. THE GREAT ANNUAL FAIR.—The an-SEMI-CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY.—Yes-

SEMI-CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY.—Yesterday, Rev. Dr. Jehu Curtis Clay, pastor of the Gloria Dei (Swede'a) Church, celebrated the fittieth anniversary of his installation into the ministry. The church was crowded during all the services of the day. In the morning the Right Rev. Bishop Potter and a number of clergymen were present in the chancel. An ordination of priest and deason took place, the candidates being presented by Rev. Mr. Washburne, after which, Dr. Clay preached one of the most eloquent and certainly one of the most interesting sermons with which he has gratified his numerous hearers. He stated that since his admission into the ministry he had delivered (5,750 sermons and had baptized 3,440 persons. He was ordained in St. Paul's Church, and was a member of the Protestant Episcopal Convention when its total membership was only thirteen. Of these thirteen, there are only three surviving. Dr. Clay is universally esteemed, and his connection with the Swede's Church has been accompanied by the happiest results. STRAY CHILD .- A child, aged about four

years, belonging to Philadelphia, was found wander-ing about Camden, New Jersey, on Saturday after-noon. It was taken in charge by the police of that city. The child answers to the name of "Sammy." Excursion.—The Catholic Philopatrian Literary Institute will make a grand excursion to Rockdale, on Monday, June 8. Public Entertainments.

THE THEATRES .- The reconstruction and enlarge ent of Arch-street Theatre has commenced, and will be completed in time for the opening in Septem ber. Improvements are also promised at Walnutstreet Theatre. Its season terminated on Saturday but it is now occupied. pro tem. by "The old, original, and only Campbell's Minstrels." At Chestnut street Theatre, the popular burlesque, "The Fair One with the Golden Locks," altered but not improved from the original by Planché, has run hree weeks, to full houses, and will be replaced, this evening and during the week, by "Po-ca-hon-tas," not only the best piece ever written by John Brougham, but, in all probability, the only one of his productions that will live. It was written, or rather dictated, on a bed of sickness, in November 1855, and produced that Christmas, in Wallack's Theatre, New York. Mrs. John Wood here takes the part of Po-ca-hon-tas, originally played by Miss Georgiana Hudson, a handsome young lady who could sing much better than act. Walcot's part of Captain John Smith will here be played by Mr. Charles Wheatleigh, whom playgoers will recollect, at the Arch, for his inimitable Danny Mann in "The Colleen Bawn." Mr. Chapman will be at home as Mynheer Rolfe (Peter's part). When first played in 1855, Miss Charlotte Thompson, now "a star," was a sort of supernumerary, being cast in the nonspeaking character of O. You-Jewel. Mr. Setchell is not in the cast; the present being the last week of his engagement. In the original, *Powho-tan I*. was played by Mr. Brougham himself. Here it will be epresented by Mr. W. Davidge, and the charm of the character is that it cannot be made too extravagant. The drill and grand march of the Tuscarora Light Guards, Princess Poes kon-las commander. would of itself fill any respectably-sized theatre, Mrs. Wood, with her pretty figure, handsome face, perfect pronunciation, sweet singing, and charming acting, is the very Queen of Burlesque. The farce played before the principal piece, is worth hearing and seeing. Setchell or Davidge appears in it. On Friday evening, in "Poor Pillicoddy," Mr. Da-vidge's performance of the hero was irresistably ludicrous. The character belongs to the line of broadest comedy, with an immense margin, and Mr. Davidge did not lose a point. He is not a mere low comedian, however, but capable of a wide range in eccentric and old men parts, and is an acquisition o this company. Mrs. C. Henri, one of the liveliest and most natural of soubrettes, with some taste for burkeque, and a passable aptitude for singing bal lads, is a recent and acceptable addition to the strength of the company at this theatre. Despite "the heated term," the Chestnut street Theatre is crowded every night. Its ventilation might be imFINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. THE MONEY MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, May 30, 1863.

Money matters for the week close very dull, the all the interest in trade. Perhaps the only item which do not suffer from the general lassitude is Government credit. 1881 sixes are firm at 108@108¼, the seven-thirty trea. dit. 1851 sixes are firm at 108@108%, the seven-thirty treasury notes at 107%, while the figures at the Government agency, 114 South Third street, for the conversion into the five twenty sixes show an undiminished front. The people are really in earnest in the matter of suppressing the rebellion, and they became determined, just as soon as the Administration proved, by vigorous and deadly blows, that they desired to see the end of a terrible war. Gold was steady again to-day, closing at 141%. Money is easy, and rates are more moderate. s easy, and rates are more moderate J. Cooke, agent, announces the amount of sales of the five-twenty loan this week at \$14,500,000, up to 20 clock

Business at the Stock Exchange was of a limited amount, the heat of the weather calling for a sus-pension of the second board on Saturday afternoons, At the first board prices were steady. Reading Railroad hares rose %, selling up to 56%; Little Schi 18. selling at 50% smorth Pennsylvania was steady at 18%; Camden and Amboy at 170%. Philadelphia and Eric declined 18; Huntingdon and Broad Top sold at 21%; Pennsylvania at 65%; State fives at 101%; new City sixes at 111%; State coupon sixes at 110; Schuylkill Naviga-tion sixes, 1882, at 88@68%, an advance of 1. Lehigh Na-vigation sold at 58; Schuylkill Navigation at 12%, the referred at 27%, an advance of %. Big Mountain sol at 4%; Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank at 56; Bank o

Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, &c., as follows:
United States Sixes, 1881.
United States 7 3-10 Notes
Certificates of Indebtedness.
New nartermasters' Vouchers.

Bales of five-twenties on Saturday, \$1,334,600. For the week ending Saturday, \$15,000,000. The following is the amount of coal tran-Philadelphia and Reading Railroad during the week ding Thursday, May 28, 1863: From Port Carbon..... Pottsville. Schuylkill Häven. Auburn. Port Clinton. Harrisburg and Danphin... Total Anthracite coal for the week From Harrisburg, total Bituminous coal fo Total of all kinds for the week. ... 74,625 II Total. 1,343,385 0

o same time last year..... The following is the amount of coal transported ove he Schuylkill Canal for the week ending Thursday, From Port Carbon.... 25,506 00 179 478 00 204,984 00 To same time last year..... 207,928 04 92,944 04

aph Company, at New York, the usual quarterl dividend of two per cent, was declared, payable on an after the 1st of June proximo An election for president and directors of the Franklin Railroad Company will be held at the Company's office, n Harrisburg, on Tuesday, the 2d day of June next The bondholders of the Union Canal Company are requested to call at the office of the company and surren-der the coupons, as agreed upon, in accordance with the act of Assembly of April 10, 1862. The statements of the banks of the three principal ci-ties of the Union for the last week compare with the previous one and the corresponding time of 1862 as fol 
 Iows:
 Loans.
 Deposits.
 Specie.
 Circul'n.

 N. Y., May 23.
 181.819,831 167,635,653
 38,44,865 6,760,678

 Boston.
 25.
 72,574,320
 33,07,046
 7,769,22
 7,011,769,22
 7,011,769,22
 7,011,769,22
 7,011,769,22
 7,012,769,22
 7,012,769,22
 7,012,769,22
 7,012,769,22
 7,012,769,22
 7,012,769,22
 7,012,769,22
 7,012,769,22
 7,012,769,22
 7,012,769,22
 7,012,769,22
 7,012,769,22
 7,012,769,22
 7,012,769,22
 7,012,769,22
 7,012,769,22
 7,012,769,22
 7,012,769,22
 7,012,769,22
 7,012,769,22
 7,012,769,22
 7,012,769,22
 7,012,769,22
 7,012,769,22
 7,012,769,22
 7,012,769,22
 7,012,769,22
 7,012,769,22
 7,012,769,22
 7,012,769,22
 7,012,769,22
 7,012,769,22
 7,012,769,22
 7,012,769,22
 7,012,769,22
 7,012,769,22
 7,012,769,22
 7,012,769,22
 7,012,769,22
 7,012,769,22
 7,012,769,22
 7,012,769,22
 7,012,769,22
 7,012,769,22
 7,012,769,22
 7,012,769,22
 7,012,769,22
 7,012,769,22
 7,012,769,22
 7,012,769,22
 7,012,769,22
 7,012,769,22
 7,012,769,22
 7,012,769,22
 7,012,769,22
 7,012,769,22
 7,012,769,22
 7,012,769,22
 7,012,769,22
 7,012,769,22
 7,012,769,22
 <t The New York Evening Post of to day says:

Debt certificates are offered at 1013 for the old issue, and 29% for the new. The conversions into the fiveholders, so that for the time the supply caces in the mand.

mand.

The movement in railroad shares continues. Pittsburg has risen 37 cant, on last evening's prices, Pacific Mail 2½, and New York Central, Hudson River, and Michigan Scuthern, from 1 to 1½ 75 cent.

Before the first session Erie was felling at 95½ 695%. New York Central at 123½ 6123½, Cleveland, and Pittsburg at 93, and Michigan Southern at 93.

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

Central. Southern So. guar lis Central scrip. Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, May 30.

[Reported by S. E. SLAYMAKER, Philadelphia Exchange.] FIRST BOARD. 250 Schl Nav Pref. 27½ 50 Reading R. b20. 56½ 100 do Pref. 27½ 100 do 56½ 100 do 6. pref. 27½ 100 do 55½ 100 do | 100 | 124 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 CLOSING PRICES.

| Second | S Philadelphia Markets.

May 30-Evening.

There is very little demand for Flour, either for export or home use. Sales comprise about 300 bbls good Lancaster county extra at \$6.87% per bbl, and 400 bbls Ohio extra family at \$6.76@7. The retailers and balters are buying moderately at from \$5.73@6 for superfine, \$6.25 @7 for extras, \$6.75@7.50 for extra family, and \$5@3.75 bbl for fancy brands, as to quality. Rye Flouris dull at \$4.25 \pm bbl for thrandywine.

GRAIN.—Wheat is without any material change: sales of about 6,000 bushels are reported at \$1.56@1.58 for prime reds, in store and alloat; and \$1.56@1.73 \pm bushel for white, as to quality, which is a for prime reds, in store and alloat; and \$1.66@1.73 \pm bushel for white, as to quality, which is considered to the constant of The Saries worth motice. Minimus are discrete at 328 / 18 of Fig. (GFOCERIES, —Coffee continues very scarce, and dull, at 3(@32½c \( \frac{7}{2}\) by for Rio, and 33c for Lagrayra. Sugar is firm, but there is builting doing in Cuba or New Orleans. The stations of the second of the second at 54 \( \frac{7}{2}\) by bit pickled Hams at 55 \( \text{c}\) and by second by sold at 54 \( \frac{7}{2}\) by bit pickled Hams at 55 \( \text{c}\) and by second by the series and tieroes. New Butter is in demand at 15@16c \( \frac{7}{2}\) bit for packed.

WHISK 7.—There is more doing, and prices are looking up. 600 bbls sold at 43@45½c, and drudge at 33½c \( \frac{7}{2}\) barrel.

Wheat Oats. 7.700 bns.

New York Markets, May 30.

Ashes are quiet, and selling at \$5.123/2 for pots, and \$5.75 for pearls.

Briadstupps. The market for State and Western Flour rules him, with a continued fair demand. The sales are 12,000 bbls at \$5.260.5 % for superfine State: \$5.560.6 % for experfine Michigan. Indiana, Jows. Ohio, etc. \$5.960.5 % for experfine Michigan. Indiana, Jows. Ohio, etc. \$5.960.5 % for experfine Michigan. Indiana, Jows. Ohio, etc. \$5.960.5 % for extra do including shipping brands of round-hoop Ohio at \$5.260. Southern Flour is a trillo histor: with a fair inquiry. The sales are 900 hbls at \$6.00.70 for superfine Baltimore, and \$7.100.9 \$5 for extra do. Canadian Flour is a shide, batter, and in moderate demand: sales 560 bbls at \$5.900.6 20 for common, and \$6.25 % 79 for good to choice extra.

Rye Flour is quiet and unchanged, with small sales at \$60.5 form Meal is moderate and steady; we quote Jersey at \$7.50 for the range of fine and superfine. #### with the same of fine and superfine.

Corn Meal is moderate and steady; wa quote Jerssy at \$1.25; Brandywine \$4.55@4.50; caloric \$4.35; puncheous \$22.

Wheat is about one cent better, with a moderate business doing. The sales are 75,000 bus at \$1.20@1.41 for Chicago spring; \$1.28@1.44 for Milwankee Club; \$1.44@1.45 for smber lowa; \$1.46@1 51 for winter red Western; \$5.29@1.56 for amber Michigan, and \$1.55 for amber Jersey. Rye is dull at \$1@1.01.
Burley is very dull and nominal.
Burley is very dull and nominal.
Jata are firm and in fair demand at 72@73c for Jersey, and 72@77c for Casada. Western, and State.
Corn is one cent higher, with a good demand for shipping at the zd vance. The sales are 100,000 bns at 70@77c for old mixed Western, and 71@76c for new do.

Milwaukee Market, May 28.
Flork.—Receipis, 2,634 bbls. Market dull and unsettled. Sales included 129 bbls low grade spring wheat four, No. 2, at 83 75@4. We quote country spring extra at 85, 25@3.50. and double extras at 85, 75@4. Wirkay.—Receipis, 72,462 bushels: Market firmer and

delivered. ..... 1.18% OATS-Receipis, 4,834 bush. Sales, 2,000 bush., 1,000 bush. ard 200 bush. at 50c. in store.
CON-Receipts, 1 550 bush. Dul and nominal. The supply in the market is largely in excess of the local demand, but scarcely sufficient to create any demand for shipment. Boston Market, May 30th.

FLOUR.—The receipts since yesterday have been 6.494 bbls. The market is very dult sales of Western superfine at 85.75; common extra. \$606.50; medium do., \$6.7607.25; good and choice do. \$7.5000 19 bbl.

GRAIN.—The receipts since yesterday have been 5.375 bushels Corn. 5.400 do. Oat; 400 do. Rye, and 800 do. Shorts. Corn is dull; sales of Western mixed at \$608.56; Southern yellow 80 & bushel. Oats are dull and prices are nominal; we quote Northern and Canada at 700 % bushel. Eye is selling at \$1.12 % bushel. Shorts and Fine Feed are dull at \$20031; Middlings \$100.23 % to.

PROVISIONS.—Fork is dul; sales of primat \$150.350; mess \$44016; clear \$17.68 % bbl, cash. Beefis firm and an ingood demand; sales of Eastern and Western mess and extra mess at \$11001.50 % bbl, cash. Lard is dull; sales in bils at 104.600% c; kogs iligo \$10, cash. Hams are selling at \$184000 % \$11, cash. Boston Market, May 30th.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, June 1, 1863 SUN RISES...... 33-SUN SETS. .... Bark Thomas Dallet (Br.) Duncan, from Porto Cabello 15th ult, with course, hides, cotton, and 11 passengers to Dallett & Son. Sailed in company with bark White Wing, for Philadelphia.

Bark Laura Russ, Russ, 19 days from New Orleans, with sugar and molasses to E & Souder & Co.

Bark Baltasara (Br.) Robertson, 37 days from Liverpool, with mose to Peter Wright & Sons.

Bark M E Tront, Maddocks, 14 days from Cardenas, with sugar and molasses to G C Carson & Co-yessel to J Elzeley & Co. Bark M E Tront, Maddocks, 14 days from Cardenas, with sugar and molasses to G Carson & Co-vessel to J E Bazley & Co.

Bark White Wing, Wilson, from Porto Cabello 16th ult. with hides to John Dallett & Co.

Fark Irma, Wortinger, from Rio de Janeiro 11th April, in ballast to Francis Tete.

Brig Mieleor, Carman, 20 days from Trinidad de Cubs, with molasses to Geo C Carson & Co.

Brig Samuel Welsh, Cunningham, from Key West 23d ult. with scrap iron to capitain. Left barks John Trucks, Mahlon Williamson, and Dency, hence, discharging; also, brigs John Welsh, Ambrose Light, and schr John Stroup. The S W experienced heavy weather on the passage. Cabin passenger, Capt Jackson, U S Navy; Brig John Bernard, Jameson, U days from Sagua, with sugar and molasses to S & W Welsh.

Brig C H Frost, Bennett, 10 days from St Thomas; in ballast to capidat. aliast to captain. Schr Oreander (B1) Hall, 16 days from Baracca, with ruit to Joseph Castas—vessel to Van Horn, Woodworti

fruit to Joseph Castas vessel to Van Horn, Woodworth Co.

EPrize schr Wonder, from London, with a cargo of salt; 
was captured off Port Royal by U S steamer Daffodil, 
E Brig Belle of the Bay, Bolger, 3 days from New York. 
h ballast to Wooman & Co.
Schr Freemsen, Furman, 2 days from Indian River, 
Del, with lumber furman, 2 days from Indian River, 
Schr Wm G Auduried, Hewitt, from Boston. 
Schr Alert, Yates, Tron Soton. 
Schr Alert, Yates, Tron Soton. 
Schr Alert, Yates, Tron Boston. 
Schr Allert, Yates, Tron Boston. 
Schr Bliot, Avis, tront Boston. 
Schr Bliot, Avis, tront Boston. 
Schr Bl. Day, Hackney, One Wewbern. 
Schr Lady of the Ocean, than bertain, from Providence. 
Schr Gereen. Weaver, from Lynn, from Providence. 
Schr A F Fluker, Lloyd, from New York, 
Schr Maria Roxana, Palmer, from Boverly, 
Steamer Monitor, Williams, 24 hours from New York, 
with mdse to W Baird & Co.
Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, 
with mdse to W Clyde. CLEARED.
Steamship Saxon, Matthews, Boston, H Winsor & Co.
Brig Ajace, Espinta, Antwerp, Workman & Co.
Schr Ellen Forrester, Creighton, New Orleans, Geo W
Bernadou & Bro.
Schr Major B Willis, Henry, Brooklyn, Hammett, Van
Dusen & Lochman. Dusen & Lochman
Schr Chesapeake, Williams, Baltimore,
Schr TLake, Doughty, East Cambridge,
Schr Elliot, Avis, Fortress Monroe, Tyler, Stone & Co.
Schr El Day, Hackney, Newbern,
do
Schr D Jones, Talem, Newbern,
do Schr D Jones, Talem, Newbern,
Schr G Green, Weaver, Lynn, Blakiston, Graff & Co.
Schr Maria Roxana, Palmer, Salem,
do Schr E F Lewis, Wallace, Portland, C A Heckscher Schr Lady of the Ocean, Chamberlain, Boston, do Schr R Thampson, Lloyd, Boston, Cain, Hackea & Gook. Schr A P Flaker, Lloyd, Boston, L Audenried & Co. Schr C P Stickney, Garwood, Boston Noble, Caldwell C Co.

: Co. Schr Alert, Yates, Boston, Sinnickson & Glover. Schr Algona. Pearson, Boston, do Schr W G Audenried, Hewitt, Boston, W H Johns & Co. (Correspondence of The Press.)
READING, May 28. The following boats from the Union Canal prased into the Schuylkill Canal to-day, bound to Philadelphia, adon and consigned as follows:

Elizabeth, Inmber to 8 Diemer; E Trump, do to Trump & Son; G W Miller, do to Gaskill & Galvin; R Toffee, do to Wm S Taylor & Co; M A Palace, do to J Keeley; E l'nk, anthracite coal to John Street; D A Albright, lima o Peter Finfruck, Serin, gratu, and Monitor, flour, &c. o Humphreys, Hogman & Wright.

(Correspondence of the Press.)

AVES DE GRACE, May 9.

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

Wm King, lumber to Gaskill & Galvin; Jas B Davis, lot o H Croskey; Fox, staves and bark to Peterson; Golin, pig iron to H K Burroughs, Camden; Dolphin, de to Moorselown, NS.

CITY ITEMS.

THE CLASSIS OF PHILADELPHIA, of the German Reformed Church, held its annual session this week in Christ Church, (the Rev. Mr. Giesy's) on Green street, near Sixteenth. The opening re ligious services were held on Tuesday evening, the Rev. S. G. Wagner, of Gwynedd, preaching an able and impressive opening sermon. After the service the Classis was organized by the election of the Rev. S. G. Wagner, as president, the Rev. J. Dahlman, of West Philadelphla, as secretary, and the re-election of the former treasurer. Wednesday morning was occupied in hearing and discussing the

parochial reports. These were highly interest-ing, and bore testimony to a good degree of spiritual prosperity in the congregations under the jurisdiction of Classis. The number of ministers connected with the Classis is twenty-eight, supplying thiry congregations, which embrace nearly 5,000 communicant members. During the year there were between four and five hundred additions to these churches by confirmation and certificate. One J. K. Kooker, who fell in the battle of Fredericks. burg. The contributions to benevolent church ob jects, during the past year, exceeded those of any former year, having reached nearly \$6,000. Among other matters of interest which received attention, that of the restoration of the original distincting name of the Church elicited considerable discussion. The subject was submitted to the consideration of ern Synod of the Church. Although it may seem to be a very simple question, one that could be easily disposed of in favor of such restoration, the sentinal name of the Church and that by which it is even w designated in Europe, is Evangelical Reformed, with the occasional addition of the country in which it is located, (as the Reformed Church of Switzerland, France, Hungary, Holland, &c). But, in the early settlement of Christian emigrants in this country, those of the Reformed faith (in distinction from Lutherans, Moravlans, and others,) were found to be of different national origin, speaking different languages, and holding to slightly different usages. To distinguish themselves from each other, they naturally added to their general ecclesiastical name that of the country from which they came, and with the Church of which they kept up intimate fellowship by correspondence. Hence the designations, Reformed Dutch Church, German Reformed Church, &c., indicating that the latter was a pranch of the Reformed Church of Germany, or countries speaking the German language, and the ormer an offshoot of the Reformed Church of Holand; and as the German and Dutch languages were Oliginally spoken and preached in these Churches, respectively, the titles thus assumed made no false impressions. But, in the course of years, those languages, in whole or in part, yielded to the spread and predominate of the English tongue. Hence, it has been very justly ar-

gued, a wrong impression is made upon the minds of strangers, especially. Inferring from the name of

in its worship, they pass by its sanctuaries, and do

not even inquire into its merits. Then, moreover, it has been forcibly argued, that the Church in this

country should bear the same name with the pa-

rent Church, and be called, not by a narrow national

title, but by some more broad and catholic name. To this it is replied, that no intelligent persons need

be misled by the name now borne, that the preva-lent name indicates less the national origin than the

theological character and ecclesiastical peculiarities

of the Church; and that to restore the original and

more general name, Evangelical Reformed, would do a wrong to other Reformed Churches in this

country. The probability is, that although a decided

majority in the Church is favorable to the restora-

tion, the change will not be insisted upon from Christian regard to the feelings of a strong minority. At the present time the English language is used in y far the greater number of the German Reformed Churches in this country, and its use is annually spreading. The sessions of the Classis were closed on Thursday afternoon. OF INTEREST TO LADIES.—Every one regards the Sewing Machine as a blessing to women. It has been the saving of much toil, misery, and probably of life itself. The "Song of the Shirt" is now obsolete; the more enlivening ballad, "The Song of the Sewing Machine," has taken its place. We had heard, through our lady friends, of machines that would stitch, sew, hem, and one that could make a perfect button-hole in a garment. We had supposed that perfection had almost been reached, knowing that these instruments performed all the necessities in sewing. But it seems they still had the "accom-plishments" to learn. We are led to make these remarks, having recently seen some ladies' cloaks claborately embroidered with the Sewing Machine. The work seemed to excel anything executed by hand labor. Beside being more rapidly and the aply executed, the work has a more regular, and, consequently, a much more beautiful appearance. What is most remarkable about this novelty, is that the machine which executes this wonderful workmanship is the most perfect in all other respects—the embroidering quality being only an addition to its many other abilities of stitching, hemming, etc. Those of our lady readers who wish to view the instrument engaged in its charming accomplishment, can do so by stepping into Messrs. Grover & Baker's establishment, No. 495 Broadway .- Home Journal FINE MUSTARDS.—The proprietors of the

nixed, to which we invite the attention of our A FINE STOCK OF MILITARY GOODS, embracing everything necessary for the equipment of Army and Navy Officers, will be found at the house of Charles Oakford & Sons, under the Continental THE MOST COMFORTABLE and best-fitting Shirt of the age is the celebrated Taggart-cut articie, sold at the popular Gents' Furnishing Goods Establishment of Mr. George Grant, No. 610 Chest-Messes. Charles Oakford & Sons'

popular old Grocery House of the late C. H. Matt-

on, dealers in fine Family Groceries, Arch and

Tenth streets, have now in store a fresh importation

of Durham and French Mustards, both dry and

stock of summer Head Gear for Children and Youths is the largest and best-selected in this city. TAKEN FOR GRANTED .- We take everything for granted now-a-days concerning the war that is, just the reverse from what the telegraph Grant, but the taking of that city seems to be similar to the taking of a photograph—the longer it remains under the process the more indistinct it becomes. We wish the reporters would learn a lesson from the old gentleman, who, waiting in his library, was told by the servant maid that "Missus had a little boy," and in a few minutes the servant urned with a similar message, and again the third time, when the old gentleman exclaimed: "Betsy, stay up until it is all over, and then come down and tell me how many." But one report seems to be reliable—that is, that Charles Stokes & Co. are selling first-class Clothing at low prices, under the Continental.

are about to make the necessary arrangements for the conscription to fill the ranks of the armies of the United States. The enrollers will take an account of the paysical and social condition of every male denizes, and his age, &c., will be carefully noted. From this list the necessary draft for saddlers will be made. These conscription returns will form valuable helps to the statician, and it would add greatly to their interest if in each case a specia te was made as to whether the party named was in the habit of procuring his wearing apparel at the Brown-Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth. We wouldn't mind staking a big pippin that the Rockhill & Wilsonites would be largest in the majority among the great mass of the men returned. To TEACHERS.—A rare opportunity is offered to a competent teacher who wishes to under-take the proprietorship of a first class Ladies Seminary already in successful operation. For particulara see advertisement.

THE CONSCRIPTION.—The proper officials