THE PRESS, PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.) BY JOHN W. FORNEY. OFFICE, No. 111 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

THE DAILY PRESS, EIGHTBEY CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Eight Dollars PER ANNUM, FOUR DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS, TWO DOL MARS FOR THERE MONTHS—invariably in advance for the

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. Si THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS, Used to Subscribers out of the City at Four Dollars

FRR ANNUM, in advance. WARNS, BATTING, AND WADDING

A. H. FRANCISCUS,

No. 433 MARKET,

No. 5 NORTH FIFTH STREET,

Has in store the largest stock in this City of

BATTING,

BATTING.

WADDING

YARNS WADDING WADDING YARNS, BATTING. Cotton Batting, Wadding,

YARNS,

YARNS.

Carpet Chain, Cotton Yarn, Twines, Wicking, Ropes, &c.

Goods Sold at Lowest Cash Prices.

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE.

A. H. FRANCISCUS,

#33 MARKET, and 5 North FIFTH Street, Calls the attention of dealers to his IMMENSE STOCK

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE, WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE

> BUCKETS, TUBS, CHURNS, BRUSHES, BASKETS, BROOMS, LOOKING-GLASSES, TABLE AND FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS, WINDOW-SHADES, CLOCKS.

FANOY BASKETS, &C. A LARGER STOCK OF THE ABOVE GOODS THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY.

CLOTHES WRINGERS. THE GREAT CLOTHES WRINGER. "PUTNAM

SELF-ADJUSTING CLOTHES WRINGER" Is warranted to be superior to any other in use EVERY FAMILY SHOULD POSSESS A *CLOTHES WRINGER.

lst. It is a relief to the hardest part of washing day. 2d. It enables the washing to be done in one-third less 4th. It helps to wash the clothes as well as dry them. WE BELIEVE IT ADVISABLE TO PROCURE

THE

ff buttons
SECOND. The frame being of iron, thoroughly galvaized, all danger from rust is removed, and the liability
) hrink, swell, split, &c., so unavoidable in wooden
ackines, is prevented. us well as articles uneven in thickness, are certain to receive uniform pressure.
FOURTH. The patent fastening by which the machine is tightened to the tub, we besieve to be superior in simplicity and efficiency to any yet offered.
FIFTH. It will fit any tub, round or square, from one-half to one-and-a-quarter inches in thickness, without the least alteration. RETAIL PRICE:

INO. 1, \$6......No. 2, \$5.....Letter "A," \$8. Agents wanted in every county.

Agents wanted in every county. For sale at the

***WOODENWARE ESTABLISHMENT" A. H. FRANCISCUS, No. 433 MARKET St. and No. 5 North FIFTH St. th14-2m Wholesale Agent for Pennsylvania. PAPER HANGINGS.

PHILADELPHIA PAPER HANGINGS.

HOWELL & BOURKE, SOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,

MANUFACTURERS OF PAPER HANGINGS

AND WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS Offer to the Trade a LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORT-THENT OF GOODS, from the cheapest Brown Stock to IN. E. COR. FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS. N. B.—Solid Green, Blue, and Buff WINDOW PA-LPERS of every grade. fell-2m

WALL PAPERS—
WALL PAPERS.
Attention is invited to our new stock of Wall Pacuers new being daily received from factory; all new deusigns for spring, which will be sold at right prices.
JOHN H. LONGSTRETH.
No. 12 North THIRD Street.
Rooms Papered by efficient workmen. fe25-lm* SEWING MACHINES.

STILL THERE! AT THE OLD STAND,

Second floor, opposite Jayne's Hall. WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES. The undersigned has not removed, but is ready at his 34d Office to supply customers, at the lowest prices, with avery style and quality of WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES. Machines to hire; also, with first-class operators, to rivate families and hotels, by the day. Machines estitching done at short notice, in any quantity. Machines repaired and operators taught. HENRY COY.

EWING MACHINES. THE "SLOAT" MACHINE, WITH GLASS PRESSER FOOT,

NEW STYLE HEMMER, BRAIDER,

«And other valuable improvements.

THE TAGGART & FARR MACHINES. Agency—N. E. corner NINTH and CHERRY Streets, mh5-tf SINGER'S

SEWING MACHINES, For Family Sewing and Manufacturing Purposes 810 CHESTNUT STREET.

THE WILCOX & GIBBS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES Entirely Noiseless, ENTIRELY NUISELESS,

"End with Self-adjusting Hemmers, are now ready for
oracle by FALEBANKS & EWING,
se27-tf 715 CHESTNUT Street,

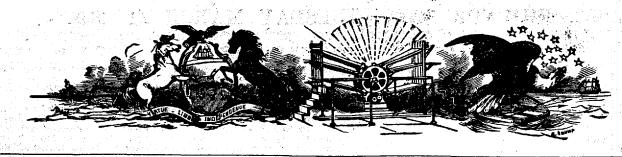
DRUGS AND CHEMICALS. POBERTSHOEMAKER & CO.. Northeast Corner FOURTH and RACE Streets, PHILADELPHIA,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS,

MANUFACTURERS OF WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINTS, PUTTY, &c. AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

Dealers and consumers supplied at VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH. mb3-3m

KERR'S FURNISHING, CHINA AND GLASS ESTABLISH-CHINA HALL, 529 CHESTNUT STREET, OHEROTI OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL PRILADELPHIA:
Hotels, restaurants, and shipping supplied. China
and glass packed in a proper manner.
N. B. - China decorated to order; also, initials and
creats elegantly engraved on table glass.
Orders by mail promptly attended to, mh17-1m



VOL. 6.—NO. 198.

RETAIL DRY GOODS, STEEL & SON. SPRING 1863. Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH St., ABOVE COATES

HOOD, BONBRIGHT, & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY-GOODS JOBBERS.

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS. No. 435 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA. The attention of the TRADE is invited to their larg

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS, Among which are choice brands of Sheeting and Shirting Muslins, Madder Prints, De Laines, Ginghams, Lawns,

NEWEST STYLES DRESS GOODS. ALSO, MEN'S WEAR IN GREAT VARIETY. GREAT INDUCEMENTS OFFERED TO CASH BUYERS.

JAMES R. CAMPBELL & CO., IMPORTERS, JOBBERS, AND RETAILERS OF DRY GOÒDS.

727 CHESTNUT STREET. Invite the attention of Cash Buyers to their FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK,

Embracing the most desirable styles of SILKS AND DRESS GOODS, IN ANY MARKET,

MODERATE PRICES. CPRING STOCK

SILK AND FANCY DRESS GOODS.

A. W. LITTLE & CO., mh3-2m No. 325 MARKET STREET. SPRING. 1863

RIEGEL, WIEST, & ERVIN,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

DRY GOODS, No. 47 NORTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Goods will find our Stock large Low Figures. In certain classe

purchasers unequalled by any other house in Philadelphia. TAMES, KENT, SANTEE. & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS DRY GOODS, Nos. 339 and 241 N. THIRD STREET, ABOVE RACE, PHILADELPHIA, Have now open their usual LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, Among which will be found a more than usually attractive variety of LADIES' DRESS GOODS; MERRIMACK AND COCHECO PRINTS,

PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS. o which they invite the *special* attention of cash buyers fel8-2m YARD, GILLMORE, & CO., Importers and Jobbers of

LARGE AND HANDSOME STOCK

SILKS FANCY DRY GOODS, NOS. 617 CHESTNUT AND 614-JAYNE STS Have now open, of THEIR OWN IMPORTATION, a

SPRING GOODS, COMPRISING DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, RIBBONS, GLOVES, &c. Also, a full assortment of VHITE GOODS, LINENS, FURNISHING GOODS, EM BROIDERIES, AND LACES.

SPRING. 1863. JOHNES, BERRY, & CO.,

OIL PAINTINGS, IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF ENGRAVINGS,

PORTRAIT. PICTURE, and

FANCY DRY GOODS, Have now open a LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK DRESS GOODS, FURNITURE, &c.

Adapted to the Season. Also, a Full Assortment in WHITE GOODS, RIBBONS, GLOVES, SHAWLS, &c.,

PHILADELPHIA

SILK

Which they offer to the trade at the LOWEST PRICES. CASH BUYERS Are particularly invited to examine our Stock. fell-ti TRIMMINGS. &c. ADIES' DRESS AND

MANTILLA TRIMMINGS. Embroidering Braids. Bead and Bugle Ornaments, Silk Gimps, Cotton and Silk Zonave Silk Ribbons, [Braids, Silk and Union Beltings, And a variety of other fashionable Trimmings. Also, a full assortment of.

BERLIN ZEPHYR WORSTED SMALL WARES. The goods being all our own manufacture and imp tation, we can offer particular advantages in prices, and invite the attention of the trade. WM. H. HORSTMANN & SONS.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE. AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF UNITED STATES TAX STAMPS, No. 57 South THIRD Street, first door above Chestnut A full supply of all kinds of TAX STAMPS constantly on hand, and for sale in quantities to suit.

A liberal discount allowed on amounts of \$50 and up-Orders by Mail promptly attended to. Office Hours from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

mhl6-Im FIFTH and CHERRY Sts., Philadelphia

JACOB E. RIDGWAY, No. 57 South THIRD Street BOWEN & CO.'S LITHOGRAPHIC Southwest Corner of ELEVENTH and CHESTNUT Sts. NO. 515 MINOR STREET. LITHOGRAPHY, PLATE PRINTING, and COLORING

EXECUTED IN THE MOST SUPERIOR MANNER.

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1863.

NEW YORK CITY.

ABOUT THE WAR, there is that rising interest here which the present ominous signs of early "thunder all around," and a quick succession of fiery war-meetings, are so well

calculated to inspire. Popular feeling is evidently running up again to one of those climaxes of ex-

eitement which can never be definitely characterized

until they have fairly reached a maximum; and

whether this gathering climax is to be a tremen-dous and irresistible frenzy of patriotism, like that

which succeeded the attack on Sumpter, or will be

uddenly perverted when near its greatest height into

oward accident of national military fortune, who

a revolutionary tempest of unreason, by some un

can tell? The political cauldron of this city con-

tains materials equally ready to rise up as incense

to the men who shall bear the standards of decisive

victory over the dead bodies of the Charleston and

Vicksburg and Richmond rebels, or to burst into the malignant flames of domestic revolution for the

aid of the rebels yet unconquered. Just now, the

rising excitement has all the appearance of an in-

spiration unconditionally loyal, and as the former ablest spirits of the recreant anti-war party are

drawn into the swiftly swelling tide of enthuti-asm one by one, the remaining clan of treason be-come less noisy in their outspoken hatred of the Union, and more desperate in their secret schemes

of revenge and outrage. In the attempt to accom-

plish their fell design of delivering over the North and the Government to the rebels, by smoothly and

artfully insinuating their venomous sophistry into the minds of the civilian masses these Northern minions of Jeff Davis have made a complete failure; even political events which have looked most like

decisive triumphs for them, have proyed to be no

won their honors in all cases by assuming at-leas

minal victories covering virtual defeats. They have

surface of loyalty, and now find them turned into

inavoidable obligations to be wholly loval, or lose

all. Hence their last hope of escaping final annihi-

ation is staked upon the military events of the next ew weeks; and be assured that they will do all that

lies in the power of furious and desperate men, either

o make those events culminate disastrously for the

Union, or to neutralize them by sudden anarchy

ehind the victor. In the present general glow of

patriotic devotion all over the country, it might seem as though the Woods, the Vallandighams, the

Walls, and the Brookses, with their blind followers.

ad become too few to be noticed; but let one who

knows something of the great powers of political

organization say that the Government cannot afford to despise them. That the Government neither

despises nor fails to understand them, is proved by

uch seemingly-trifling circumstances as the appoint-

amount of ammunition held for sale and otherwise

ment of officers to take note of the fire arms an

in this and other cities, and the recent despatch of

competent official to Connecticut to keep an eye upon the parties who have lately helped "the diffu-

sion of useful political knowledge" in that State by sending considerable quantities of fixed ammunition to

THE UNION LEAGUE MEETING.

at the Cooper Institute, last night, was one of the largest public gatherings of the year, and resulted

in the formal organization of the League as a

working body. An executive committee of twenty-

five and a council of twenty-five were appointed by

and the former by Mr. George Griswold. Among the members of the committee and council are such

men as William Cullen Bryant, Francis Lieber,

John Jay, General John Cochrane, Charles Astor

Bristed; in fact, the leading representatives of the

literature, commerce, learned professions, wealth

social refinement, philanthropy, and general industry of the metropolis. It is no insignificant cir-

umstance that 1,700 of our policemen have enrolled

hemselves as members of the League, and that

nearly all the members of our militia regiments

have done the same. The speeches at the meeting

were by Generals Hamilton and Cochrane, the Hon

Roscoe Conkling, Senator Foster, of Connecticut, and others. Philadelphia merits the gratitude of

every loyal man in the country for being the first to start this Union-league movement. It gives the true patriotic sentiment of the nation what it has

vanted ever since the war commenced—organi-

AT THE CLUBS

of hopeless snobs, whose sole relief from boredom since the war broke out has been obsequious efforts for the entertainment of "Southern refugees" and

insolem British officers and lords—the Union League idea is enthusiastically favored. And it is some thing, I can tell you, for a new popular movement

the highest intellectual, military, and social culture of the nation. The great literary club is the Athe

neum, of which such loyalists as Cullen Bryant and the historian Bancroft are members; in whose ele-

gant rooms much of the rising artistic genius of the

day is tested and judged before it goes to the public, and by whose councils much of the editorial policy of

the city is shaped. It cannot be denied that there is

also some little pedantry about the Athenœum, as there was about its exce-famous London namesake,

"There's first the Athenseum Club, so wise, there's not a man of it That has not sense enough for six (in fact, that is the plan of it);

The very waiters answer you with eloquence Socra-

And always place the knives and forks in order mathe-matical."

The Century Chub, which lost one of its leading spi-

rits when the gallant Baron De Trobriand went to

the war, has about an equal division of uncondi-

tional Union men and "conservatives," the latter being chiefly those who are "conservative" (that is,

genteelly non-committal) in everything save virtuo-soism. The New York Club boasts of General Scott

and Prince John Van Buren, and is, of course, re-

and has declined in influence since the noted Southerners who were members of it turned traitors.

Still it is a fashionable lounge, and, to quote Hook

"The Union Club is quite superb; its best apartment

The lounge of lawyers, dectors, merchants, beaux,

The New England Club, as its name plainly enough

tells, is loyal enough; and I think I may safely say the same of the delectable and festive Beef-steak

Club! The Fifth avenue is chiefly "conservative,"

and so are the two or three foreign clubs. And, by

vay of finishing the subject, let your carrespondent

'If any man loves comfort, and has little cash to buy

May have his club (like Hercules), and revel there in luxury."

which has been creeping on from Detroit in this di-

Chatham street, where a select party of those vir-

giving the South her rights," proved what a conta-

gious thing modern chivalry is, by attacking an un-

offending young negro man who was quietly passing,

and beating him as severely as they would like to

see the Union army beaten. The spokesman of the party was good enough to volunteer the explana-

tion of "1'm down on niggers," which fact was pro

bably a great comfort and improvement to the vic-

tim. This heroic exploit may be the last of its kind,

or it may prove but the inauguration of the heroic

glories unquestionably to be gained by chivalric assaults upon sable non-resistants. Modern knight-

THE DISTRESS IN IRELAND

is attracting benevolent attention in all circles, and

A GREAT BILLIARD MATCH

hard luck," and was not in his usual play.

will probably appear as Norma on Wedne

The Christian Commission.

Arrival of the City of Manchester.

New York, March 23.—The steamer City of Manchester arrived at this port this evening. Her advices have been anticipated.

Union Meeting in Jersey.-A mos

UNION MEETING IN JERSEY.—A MOST enthusiastic unconditional Union meeting was held at Haddonfield, N. J., on Thursday evening last, preparatory to the organization of a National Union Club. Dr. Woodruff, of that place, was called to the chair, and J. P. Young Eaq., appointed secretary. Two very effective addresses were delivered by Joseph C. Turner, Esq., of Philadelphia, and Samuel-Gray, Esq., of Camden, N. J. Resolutions strongly condemnatory of the shameful conduct of the New Jersey Legislature were presented, and endorsed by the secretary.

STUYVESANT.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS

offer no especial features for comment or criticis

nood is beginning to look up.

NEGROPHOBIA

ay again with the erratic Theodore:

liably loyal. The Union Club has seen its best days,

of which poor Theodore Hook wrote:

that is to say, at such of the clubs as are not made

lifferent points therein

NEW YORK, March 21, 1863.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

Have just received a small lot of those very desirable TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1863.

WHITE AND BLACK. WHITE AND PURPLE. MODE AND WHITE

styles of

PLAID SILKS, GRAY GRENADINES, BLACK GRENADINES. OF NEW AND HANDSOME STYLES.

We have now open a splendid assortment, embracing all the NOVELTIES that can be found in the New York and Philadelphia markets of LIGHT SHAWLS, Suitable for Spring and Summer.

SPRING CLOAKS. BLACK WATER PROOF CLOAKS. BROWN WATER-PROOF CLOAKS. BLACK HABIT-CLOTH CLOAKS. Also, a large assortment of

LIGHT CLOTH CLOAKS, Of very pretty light colors, suitable for Spring or Sum-ner. As the cloths of which these Cloaks are made were purchased very early in the season, and some of them last season, we are able to sell our Cloaks at lower prices than we can buy the material that is in thom. "AT RETAIL."

JAMES R. CAMPBELL & CO., 727 CHESTNUT STREET.

OFFER AT MODERATE PRICES IN THEIR RETAIL DEPARTMENT. Black and Fancy Silks,
Black and Colored Alpacas,
Poplins Fantasie,
Taffeta d'Annessey,
Tench Lawns and Organdies,
French Chinizes and Personales,
Cales,
Tage Counterpanes and
Furniture Dimities.
WHITE GOODS,
Tacouets, and Cambrics. rench Chinizes and Percales,
Saconets, and Cambrics,
Spring Shawls, new colorings,
Black Thibet and Merino
Shawls,
Square and Long Shawls.

Gloves, Hosiery, And a general assortment of DRY GOODS in desirable

1024 CHESTNUT STREET. E. M. NEEDLES OFFERS FOR SALE t price-generally below present cost of imp WHITE GOODS, all description EMBROIDERIES, do LACES. LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS. do VEILS, &c., &c

And respectfully invites an inspection of his 1024 CHESTNUT STREET "SPRING TRADE." 1863. 1024 CHESTNUT STREET. E. M. NEEDLES Has just received, and offers at moderate prices, 100 printed LINEN CAMBRIC DRESSES, choice styles and extra quality; also 25 pieces Printed Linens for boys wear.

TUST OPENED. 100 dozen LINEN HANDKBRCHIEFS, at 12½ cents. E. M. NEEDLES, 1024 CHESTNUT STREET. M. NEEDLES, 1024 CHESTNUT STREET.

100 pieces Walte PIQUES, 12c to \$1.00.
100 "BUFF and FIGURED, 50c to \$1.00.
The above are now much in domaind for LADIES' and CHILDREN'S WEAR, and are offered at very mode-TUST RECEIVED, A new lot of Lace Trimmed and Muslin BOWS, latest styles and very moderate prices. moderate prices.

E. M. NEEDLES,
1024 CHESTNUT STREET.

E. M. NEEDLES, 1024 CHESTNUT STREET, Has received 100 THREAD VEILS, from \$3 to \$12 each These goods are offered at prices much below presen market rates. mhll-lm SPRING CLOAKS. Water-Proof Cloaks. Black Cloth Cloaks. Cloaks made to order. Best Hoop Skirts.

mh3 S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Streets. WIDE SHEETINGS. W Good Shirting Muslins by the piece.
Fine and low-priced Flannels.
Table Danasks and Napkins.
Spring Prints and Delaines.
Spring Prints and MARKET Streets. MARSEILLES ! MARSEILLES !—A M good assortment of Corded, Printed, and Figured
MARSEILLES, for Basques, Children's Wear, &c.
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN, & ARRISON,
mb4 1008 CHESTNUT Street.

WHITE GOODS, EMBROIDERED TRIMMINGS, &c.—The subscribers have a large assortment of all descriptions of White Goods for Ladles' Wear; also of Embroidered Jaconet, Cambric, and Swiss Trimmings—the choicest goods in the market.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN, & ARRISON, mh4

1008 CHESTNUT Street. BLACK SILKS.

Gros du Rhines.
Lustrings, Marcelines.
Mourning Po de Soies.
Gros Grains.
Bonnet Taffetas.
Moire Antiques.
Double-faced Brocades,
Rich, neat Figures.
SHARPLESS BROTHERS.
Poll de Chevres, Ristoris. Poli de Chevres, Ristoris.
Adriennes, Worsted Crepes.
Fil de Chevres, Mohairs.
Chintzes, Lawns, Organdies.
Plain Silks, New Foulards.
Plaid All-wool Cashmeres
SHARPLESS BROTHERS.
fe23 CHESTNUT and EIGHTH Streets.

PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, &c. MPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF LOOKING GLASSES.

PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS. EXTENSIVE LOOKING GLASS WAREROOMS AND GALLERY OF PAINTINGS.

PURNITURE. A LARGE ASSORTMENT, W. & J. ALLEN & BROTHER,

1209 CHESTNUT STREET, mh2-3m CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL MOORE & CAMPION, No. 261 South SECOND Street, BILLIARD TABLES,

and have now on hand a full supply, finished with the MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS. which are pronounced by all who have used them to be superior to all others. For the quality and finish of these Tables, the manu-facturers-refer to their numerous patrons throughout the Union, who are familiar with the character of their mbs-6m GAS FIXTURES, &c.

517 ARCH STREET. C. A. VANKIRK & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF CHANDELIERS AND OTHER GAS FIXTURES.

Also, French Bronze Figures and Ornaments, Porcelain nd Mica Shades, and a variety of FANOY GOODS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Please call and examine goods. FAIRBANKS' SCALES. CAUTION.

The well-earned reputation of FAIRBANKS' SCALES Has induced the makers of imperfect balances to off-r them as "FAIRBANKS SCALES," and purchasers have thereby, in many instances, been subjected to fraud and imposition. Fairbanks' Scales are manufactured only by the original inventors. E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO., and are adapted to every branch of the business, where a correct and durable Scales is desired. FAIRBANKS & EWING; General Agents,
aplo-tf MASONIC HALL, 715 CHESTNUT ST.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Late Cavalry Exploit of Gen. Averill-4th and 16th Pennsylvania Regiments in the Field–Full Details of the Expedition -Gallant Conduct of the Troops.

pondence of The Press.] CAMP 16TH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY. NEAR FALMOUTH, Va., March 21, 1863. We have had a fair and square fight, on their own round, with the cavalry of Stuart and Fitzhugh Lee, and have worsted them. The particulars of the affair, so far as my own personal knowledge extends, I herewith forward you: THE EXPEDITION. On Monday morning, the 16th inst., detachments

from the 2d Cavalry Division of the Army of the Potomac, which consists of 1st Massachusetts, 1st Rhode Island, 4th New York, 6th Ohio, and 3d, 4th, and 16th Pennsylvania Regiments, with eight hundred Regular Cavalry from the 1st and 5th, and a battery of six pieces of artillery from the 6th New York, in all about two thousand four hundred men inder command of Brigadier General Averill, of 2d Cavalry Division, started to give the enemy a brush, none of us high privates knowing where. The 16th formed at 8 A. M.. Colonel J. Irwin Gregg in com mand, Major W. H. Fry second do. We number one hundred and ninety-six men, and were divide into two squadrons, the first under command Captain Kennedy, et Qo. A, the second under Capt. Alexander, of Co. "M." We passed Hartwood Church, our extreme picket post in that direction a noon, and stopped at a place called Morrisonvil about twenty miles from camp, near evening, to fee

and rest horses and men. At 2 o'clock in the morning we were again in the saddle, and daylight found us pelting through the woods, at a slapping pace, about five miles from Kelly's Ford, on the Rappahannock, for which we were making. MEETING THE ENEMY. On reaching the ford, we found it obstructed by trees felled on each side of the river, and a small body of the enemy, numbering about sixty, posted on the opposite bank, partially protected by rifle pits, from which they instantly opened a well-directfire as our advanced guard came within range. Our hooters quickly responded; but the enemy, though greatly outnumbered, partially sheltered by their position, made such a desperate resistance tha Col. Gregg, who, in the absence of Col. McIntosh nding the advance brigade, ordered twenty axemen, taken indiscriminately from the differen regiments, under command of Lieut. Snyder, of the 16th Pennsylvania, to clear away the obstructions in the river, and detachments from the 1st Rhode Island and 4th New York to charge across. In forming the men, preparatory to the charge, Major Chamberlain, of the 1st Massachusetts, one of the ablest officers in the cavalry service, was severely, and, it is feared, fatally wounded. The charge was made, but the fire was too heavy for the men of the 4th New York, who were forced back. At the same time the exemen, led by Lieut. Snyder, finding the fire too hot for them, dropped their axes, and charged into the rifle pits, meeting there the men of the 1st Rhode Island. A few of the enemy were here captured the others driven out, and, in the pursuit which fo lowed, all who hadn't horses close at hand, number ing 24 men, were taken prisoners. Our entire force

with the exception of one piece of artillery, and its support, left to guard the ford, was speedily crossed 16th Pennsylvania holding the right, towards the THE BATTLE GROUND The ground on which we were to fight is admirably fitted for a cavalry contest. Large level fields, principally in grass, with small bodies of tolerably onen timber intermingled. The former all we could wish for the evolutions of cavalry; the latter admirable to rally and form behind, and afford some stection to the skirmishers. The rehal so thought, and we approved his judgment. PREPARATIONS FOR THE ENGAGEMENT. Our scouts were thrown out to feel the way, bu for a couple of hours all remained quiet, and we were commencing to think that we would reach Culpeper without a fight, when the crack of the carbines following in rapid succession showed that the skirmishers of the contending parties had found niece of timber about a quarter of a mile in breadth House to the ford, was occupied by our troops, portion drawn up in the open field in front; across this open field, at a distance of about a third of a mile, was a corresponding piece of timber occupied by the enemy. The 18th Pennsylvania was in an open field to the right of the timber occupied by our men, drawn up in two squadrons, a part of the com-

mand thrown out in front, dismounted, and behind a stone wall MOVEMENTS OF THE ENEMY. The enemy debouched by the Culpeper road, and made a splendid charge along our whole line, from Pennsylvania was a squadron of regulars. Gen. Averill told our Colonel, after the battle, that he had placed it there to support us, ours being an untried regiment, but that he had found he could rely upon us in the future,) and discharging their carbines; and revolvers in our faces. They were received steadily, our men pouring in a well-directed fire from their carbines, driving the enemy back to the woods Within half an hour they came on again as intrepidly as before. Our artillery now opened, adding wonderful ly to the music of the battle. Theenemy appeared de-termined to succeed, charging to the right, wheeling, and charging to the left along the whole line which wavered but in one place, to the left of the 16th, where some twenty-five to thirty men broke Our left and centre now charged, and the shouts of our men rose above their yells, as we drove them Major Breckinridge, who led the party which attacked our outposts on the 25th ultimo, near Hartford church, and a number of others. The enemy soon re formed for another charge. Colonel Gregg advanced the 16th on the right, dismounting his me ings he baricaded a lane passing alongside and dispos ed his men so as to hold the premises. The occupancy of this farm-house appeared to annoy the enem who, in this, the third charge, made their principal attack on this point. The charge was a desperate one, riding up to the muzzles of our carbines, and

attempting to force their way through the lane. All to no avail. Reduced in numbers, they were once more driven back to their cover. OUR ENTIRE FORCE ADVANCE. Our whole force now advanced, driving the enemy's skirmishers through the woods which had tered them. Their artillery now opened fire throwing shell with tolerable precision, to which ours responded warmly. From this time until within an hour of sunset a continuous firing was kept u between our men, dismounted as skirmishers, and those of the enemy; the artillery keeping it up all the while. Their cavalry would not come out again and our general was too wise to send us to attack rifle pits lined with sharpshooters, which we could WITHDRAWAL OF OUR TROOPS. We commenced to withdraw in perfect order-the skirmishers of the enemy following close, and keeping up a continuous fire. Our colonel here explained to us an echelon movement he wished us to execute in falling back. It was perfectly new to the men, rection for the past forthight, developed itself in a small way at an early hour yesterday morning, in the face of the enemy, and the correctness with which the manœuvre was executed, displayed the tuously disinterested gentlemen who "believe in self-possession and courage of both officers and men As the sun set our whole force was drawn up across the river, and ready to move back to camp, which we reached next day STATEMENT OF MAJOR BRECKINRIDGE

According to the statement of Major Breckinridge, the enemy had only the brigade of General Fitzhus Lee, numbering 1,300 men, when they made the firs charge, but before they made the second they were joined by General Stuart. How many men he brought with him we could not ascertain. This trip has shown that we can contend successfully with the we have abundant evidence, but if they were children native and adopted citizens are alike active in them. We also made good time in our trip. We were absent fifty-two hours, during which time we marched over sixty miles, and from the time the

raising means and supplies for a people whose sons have volunteered for the Union army by thousands. fighting commenced until it ended, fought nine On the 14th of the coming month, a grand ball in aic aid of the same fund will take place at the Academy CONDUCT OF OUR OFFICERS. I cannot conclude, notwithstanding my desire to avoid trespassing on your space, without speaking in commendation of the conduct of the officers of this vas [played, last night, at Geary's rooms, in Courtlandt street, between the well-known professionals, Goldthwaite and Deery, for a purse of \$200. The regiment. Colonel Gregg is an "old stager"—not a man in the regiment but would follow wherever he game was four-ball carom, one thousand points up might lead—and to his presence I attribute, to some extent, that steadiness displayed in action by a green regiment, which could not have been surpassed by and, after about three hours of steady play, Gold thwaite won by 531 points. It is but due to the loser to add, that he had a most provoking run of veterans. Major Fry ably and bravely second him, as did also Adjutant Day and Sergeant Major Miller. The commander of the squadron in which I served, Captain Alexander, behaved admirably. this week. Miss Lucille Western produces her play Never becoming even ruffled, he gave his commandiciently and deliberately, his face wreathed with a of "East Lynne," at the Winter Garden, on Mon-day, succeeding Miss Provost, who takes her place pleasant smile all the while. - I will add that. during with you in Philadelphia on the same evening. our absence, about as many men from the division Madame Medori's illness has been a detriment to as went on the scout were posted in positions to the Italian opera during the past week, compelling the management to extemporize a hasty substitute prevent the crossing by the enemy at the intermeprogramme. The lady, however, is recovering, and I cannot give you a list of the casualties. We annot give you a list of the tastastics. We may have lost fifty men killed, wounded, and missing. We took over fifty prisoners to my knowledge, whilst their killed and wounded must have exceeded one hundred.

RUSSELLI TROOP. The Christian Commission.

PITTSEURG, March 23.—An immense meeting in behalf of the U. S. Christian Commission was held last evening in the Rev. Mr. Olarke's church, Allegheny. The meeting was addressed by Rev. Alexander Reid, of Parkersburg; Rev. A. G. McAuley and George H. Stuart, Esq., of Philadelphia. A large collection was taken up. Another meeting will be held this evening.

St. Louis, March 23.—A large meeting in behalf of the Christian Commission for the army was held in this city last night. Major General Curtis presided:

SENTIMENT OF THE SOLDIERS VOICE FROM THE 149th PENNSYLVANIA, BUCK-TAILS, ENCAMPED NEAR BELLE PLAIN, YA. The following patriotic resolutions have been sent to us for publication: Whereas, There is being nourished and encouraged, Whereas, There is being nourished and encouraged, among a certain class of politicians in the North, a sentiment of opposition to the Administration; and whereas, this sentiment, and such a course as those who adhere to it are pursuing, is, at this critical juncture, nothing less than treachery to the Government and intended encouragement to covert trailors in our front: Therefore,

Resolved, That we hold a cordial support and quick obedience to the Administration to be the first duty of all, and the only doorway out of these troublous times; therefore, we earnestly entreat all citizens and all soldiers to support heartily, and obey with alacrity, all laws and orders coming from those charged with the administration of our Government. charged with the administration of our Government.

Resolved. That we recognize the fearful struggle our country is now engaged in, as a struggle of freedom against slavery, right against wrong, of God against Satan; and we hold those who are against the Administration as against the Government, against right, against the Constitution and the glorious liberties of which it is the guarantee, and we brand them as traitors, while we assure them of our unmitigated haired and contempt.

Resolved, That the emancipation proclamation and the conscription act—those measures most odious to insidious peace men, Copperheads, and traitors under other titles—meet, with our, hearty approval, as measures dictated by the best administrative wisdom and firmness, for the honest purpose and in the onduct of the New Jersey Legislature were presented, and endorsed by the secretary.

The people of Haddonfield are determined not to tolerate any "Copperheads" in their village, and no doubt that is the sentiment of the great mass of Jerseymen, if the truth were really known. The "Club" will number one hundred men immediately.

earnest effort to suppress rebellion, and save to pos-terity our noble Republican Government.

Resolved, That the lying reports spread broadcast throughout the land, that the army of which we have the honor to form a part is demoralized and clamor-ing for peace, are but the base utterances of traitor-ous rogues, and do our gallant comrades in the field the grossest injustice. the grossest injustice.

Resolved, That we are ready and willing to put forth every effort, endure every species of hardship and fatigue—do anything and everything required to suppress the accursed war now being waged against us; that we have the fullest confidence in the present Administration and Generals over us, and particularly of the head of the army with which we are immediately connected.

larly of the head of the army with which we are immediately connected.

Resolved, That we will never give up the noble cause in which we are now engaged until, under the good guidance of kind Providence, treason and rebelion shall be ban-ished from the Union of States, when the old flag, doubly dear from its double baptism in the best blood of our land, shall again wave proudly over all.

The above resolutions were offered to the 149th Pennsylvania Bucktails, by Col. Walton Dwight, commanding, at dress parade, March 18, and were unanimously adopted by the regiment. Speeches, appropriate and becoming the times, were made by Col. Dwight, Captains John E. Johnson, Brice H. Blair, E. S. Osborne, and others, the greatest enthusiasm prevailing. The regiment, numbering 795, rank and file, is eager for the decisive blow for the nation's honor and freemen's vindication at any peril of life or fortune.

Sergeant Major 149th Pennsylvania Vols.

THE REBELLION.

Sergeant Major 149th Pennsylvania Vols.

mportant Orders from General Roberts— Patriotic Letter from General Sigel—Mr. Petigru, the South Carolina Unionist— Generals Sumner and Johnston—General Wool's Orders to Absentees-Sentences of Courts Martial.

THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE. HEADQUARTERS DEFENCES OF THE UPPER POTOMAC, HARPER'S FERRY, Va., March 17, 1864. GENERAL ORDER No. 4. i. All persons, male or female, residing within the lines of defences and fortifications in and about Harper's Ferry, embracing Maryland Heights, Loudon and Bolivar Heights, will be required to report themselves at the provost marshal's office within the next ten (10) days from the date of this order, and make their oath of allegiance to the Federal Government of the United States, or to pass into the Confederal lines ment of the United States, or to pass have the Confederate lines.

2. Such persons as elect to be passed into the Confederate lines, if at any time after, during the continuance of the present rebellion, are found within the lines of these defences, or lurking about them, will be arrested and tried by military courts as spies.

3. All persons entering within the said lines of defences, from either the Maryland or Virginia side, will be stopped by pickets or sentinels, on whatever roads or entrances into Harper's Ferry, and by them informed that they must report themselves to the provost marshal's office, and make their oath of allegiance to the Federal Government of the United States, or, at their election, be turned back to their bornes.

States, or, at their election, be thined back to their homes.

4. The names and residences of all persons who may elect to go back to their homes will be taken by the guards or pickets, and reported to the provost marshal, and if at any time afterward, during the continuance of the rebellion, they are found within the defences of Harper's Ferry, or lurking about them, they will be arrested and tried by military courts as spies.

5. The provost marshal will register the names and residences of all persons who take the oath of allegiance, and a similar register for all who refuse to take it; and it will be sufficient to enter, on the first page of the register, the oath to be administered, and that the names of the subscribers will follow in consecutive order of dates, without separate forms of said oath for each. said oath for each.

6. No person (male or female) residing within the defencts in and about Harper's Ferry, Va., who has not a 'kwful and respectable business, will be permitted to remain within such lines, and will be, within the next ten (10) days, sent beyond the parallels of the mouth of the Monocacy and of Sir John's Run; and if, at any time afterwards, during the present rebellion, they are found within said parallels, they will be arrested and tried as enemies. aid oath for each. mies.
7. All commanders and provost marshals, within this command, are required to see to the faithful, prompt, and strict execution of this order.

JOS. MCU. BELL, Oapt. and A. A. G., U. S. A.
AN EXHORTATION TO VIGILANGE.
HEADQUARTERS DEFENCES UPPER POTOMAG,
HARPER'S TERRY, March 18, 1863.
GENERAL ORDER NO. 3.—I. The duty of pickets
and scouts is of special trust and confidence, and on
their diligence, intelligence, and activity, the security of armies greatly depends. Negligence of such
duties is a military culpability of the highest character, and will be punished hereafter with the severest penalties of the law.
2. The commanding general of the defences of the
Upper Potomac announces, in this manner, to all
officers and soldiers under his command, that hereafter every breach of this duty on the part of officers
will be reported to the War Department, with a recommendation for their dismissal by the President,
without trial, and that the neglect of soldiers will
be promptly visited on them by trial by general
courts-martial.
3. An appeal is made to the loyalty and patriotism courts-martial.

3. An appeal is made to the loyalty and patriotism of this command, to repair by further devotion to duty, the reproach that has been brought upon the country by negligence, if not by higher crime, in the army that had Harper's Ferry committed to its keeping. ing.

4. All officers, by diligence and study, are expected to acquire a complete knowledge of their duties, and to be industrious and enterprising in instructing their commands. Guard duty is carelessly and irregularly done, and the private sentinel is appealed to to discharge this greatest trust of a soldier with the fidelity and firmness of veterans. The sentinel soldier is a czar over the domain of his post, and should protect it, if need be, with his lite.

By order

Brig. Gen. B. S. ROBERTS.

JOS. McC. BELL Captain, and A. A. G. U. S. A.

GENERAL SUGEL ON THE UNION. GENERAL SIGEL ON THE UNION.

During the meeting of the Loyal League at New York, letters were read from Generals Fremont and Sigel, and received with great enthusiasm. General Sigel wrote as follows: WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20, 1863.
"I cannot be present at the inauguration of the Loyal National League this evening, but I send my best wishes, and request you to enroll my name among its members." among its members.
"I believe that the self-preservation of the Nort "I believe that the self-preservation of the North and the preservation of republican principles on this continent, have made this war on the part of the United States Government necessary, and there can be no rest until our arms have triumphantly established the rights of man and the majesty of the law over the whole South.

"All the talent and energy, the wealth and resources of the people should be laid on the altar of the nation; and if the Government would employ all these agencies and trust in men of energy and character, unfettered by petty jealousies, to break the ranks of the enemy in front and at home, this war will be speedily ended.

all these agencies and trust in men of energy and character, unfettered by petty jealousies, to break the ranks of the enemy in front and at home, this war will be speedily ended.

"We must have the sharp sword as well as the strong and fearless mind, to help us in this terrible struggle. The people must awaken those who sleep, and "stir up those who are creeping along instead of marching onward with self-relying boldness.

"I believe in the Monroe doctrine, in the Butler code, in the President's proclamation, in the good will and perseverance of the people, in the undaunted courage of our volunteers, in the final vindication of the honest, the just, and the brave; in the liberation of the down-trodden and the slave, and in the overthrow and death of the Southern oligarchy.

"Respectfully, F. SIGEL, Major General."

THE LATE MR. PETIGRU, OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

The telegraph brings news of the death of James L. Petigru, of Charleston, S. C., a remarkable man, who should not pass away without a word of commendation. He must have been not far from eighty at the time of his death. For more than thirty years he has been at the head of the bar in Charleston, and there is not a bar in this country in which he would not have stood in the very front rank. His personal qualities were as remarkable as his professional eminence was great. He had a high sense of honor, was a faithful friend, and manly, sincere, and just in all the works and ways of life. His social nature was warm, and he was endowed in a large measure with the charm of a playful and spontaneous wit, which was always used to exhitarate and amuse, but never to wound.

But, more than all, he was to be honored for his noble independence of character, which often made him act in opposition to the public sentiment around him. He began life as a Federalist, when it was the fashion to be a Democrat. When the nullification madness rook possession of South Carolina, Mr. Petigru set his face resolutely against it. He was one of the leaders of the Union party, and the su

That he died a Union man, we have no doubt.—
Boston Courier.

Mr. Hurlburt, of New York, who was, in the early part of the rebellion, taken prisoner and confined in a Southern prison, writes the following letter to the New York World in reference to Mr. Petigru, with whom he was acquainted: "An anonymous correspondent of the Evening Post asserts, on the authority of letters from Charleston, that Mr. Petigru (whose name he misspells) 'had embraced the holy Confederate cause since more thannine months ago.' The assertion is contradicted in general terms by the editors of the Post; but it is due to the memory of Mr. Petigru that his own words should vindicate him against a statement which Insults the consistent dignity of his character and his life.

"I have now lying before me letters from Mr. Petigru of the dates of December 16, 1862, and of February 6, 1863. In the first of these letters he says: 'Those who said that I had changed my views of Secession are wonderfully mistaken. Every day convinces me more and more of the soundness of the opinions which I expressed at the time when secession took place, and have ever since avowed.' In the second be says: 'It may be that by that time (within five years) the Union may have become impossible. So much the worse for all of us.'

Of the "holy confederate cause" and its leaders, Mr. Petigru, as I have the best reason in the world to know, entertained but one unvarying opinion from the hour when South Carolina left the Union, down to the lamentable hour of his death, a death hastened, let me say, by exposure incurred in the discharge of his professional duties as an advocate protecting private rights against what he considered and declared to be the tyrannical and unlawful confiscation acts of the Confederate Government."

GEN. SUMNER AND GEN. ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON. GEN. SUMNER AND GEN. ALBERT SIDNEY
JOHNSTON. It has transpired that the rebel General Albert Sidney Johnston, killed at Shiloh, concerted a nice plan to possess the Secessionists of California at the leginning of the rebellion. He was in command at plan to possess the Secessionists of California at the beginning of the rebellion. He was in command at San Francisco. At a given time, the Secessionists were to take the forts, with his connivance, and seize 60,000 stand of arms shipped there by Floyd for the very purpose. San Francisco at their mercy must have succumbed; and the rebels would thus have had a port in which to fit out privateers, and would likewise have obtained control of the vast treasure of the State. The fact was either suspected or known at Washington. Brigadier General E. V. Sumner was appointed to the command in California, and was privily put on board ship at sea, arriving at San Francisco without previous intimation of his coming. He walked, incognite, to the office of Johnston, informed him that he was his successor, showed him his papers, and demanded immediate possession. The astonished rebel had no alternative but to comply. In half an hour after all the guns were run out on the land side and heavily shotted. The same evening the 60,000 stand of arms at Benicia were secured. This brilliant but quiet coup d'état saved the El Dorado State.—Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

ORDER FROM GENERAL WOOL REGARD

THREE CENTS. United States zemy.

Burlington, Vermont, Maj. W. Austine, United States army.

Boston, Massachusetts, Col. H. Day, United States

Trenton, New Jersey, Major L. Jones, United States army.

The expenses of transportation to these rendezvous will be borne by the soldiers themselves.

III. In order that the humane policy of the President may be carried out, all good and patriotic citizens, desirous to put down the rebellion of the Southern States, are earnestly requested to use their influence and utmost endeavors to induce all deserters, or soldiers absent without leave, to report, in person, at either of the rendezvous above mentioned, before the time of grace expires on the lat of April next. Such a course cannot fail, effectually, to counteract the evil influences of many disloyal persons, who have, in the language of the proclama April next. Such a course cannot lasi, electricity, to counteract the evil influences of many disloyal persons, who have, in the language of the proclamation, "enticed and procured soldiers to desert and absent themselves from their regiments or companies, thereby weakening the strength of the armies and prolonging the war, giving aid and comfort to the enemy, and cruelly exposing the gallant and faithful soldier remaining in the ranks to increased hardships and dangers." These aiders and abettors of the rebellion not only subject themselves to fine and imprisonment, but also expose themselves to fine and imprisonment, but also expose themselves to the severe penalties of the law (which includes death), from which they can never be exempt, no matter how long a time may elapse, unless they now avail themselves of the profered merciful elemency of the President.

By command of Major General WOOL.

C. T. Christensen, Major and Aid-de-camp, U. S. A., Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

FINDINGS OF COURTS MARTIAL. FINDINGS OF COURTS MARTIAL.

FINDINGS OF COURTS MARTIAL.

A general court-martial, convened at Winchester, Virginia, January 16th, 1863, found First Lieut. Oscar H. Tate, 12th Virginia Volunteers, guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, and sentenced him to be dismissed the service. A general court-martial convened December 25th, 1862, at the headquarters of Col. Wm. M. Fenton, U. S. volunteers, commanding 1st brigade, 9th army corps, tried Capt. Walter B. Ives, 79th New York Volunteers, on a charge of cowardice. He was found guilty of being absent from his regiment during the battles of Antietam and Fredericksburg, but not of the main charge. He was sentenced to be dismissed the service of the United States.

A general court-martial, convened at headquarters, 1st brigade, 3d division, 6th corps, Army of the Potomac, January 12, 1863, tried Surgeon Luther Thomas, 26th New Jersey Volunteers, on charges of being. "drunk on duty" and "conduct to prejudice of good order and military discipline," He was fund guilty, and sentenced to be cashtered.

A general court martial, convened at the camp of tried on several specifications, on some of which he was found guilty, and sentenced to be cashlered.

A general court martial, convened at the camp of the 3d brigade, Grover's division, 3d army corps, September 15, 1862, tried First Lieut. Thomas Goodman, 6th New Jersey Volunteers, on charges of "violation of the 52d article of war," "disobedience of orders," and "desertion." He was found guilty of absence without leave, and on several other counts, and was sentenced to forfeit all pay, and allowances now due, or which may hereafter become due, from the United States, and to be Cismissed the service of the United States.

A general court-martial, which convened in the city of Washington, D. C., February 16, 1863, fried: Major Delozier Davidson, 4th United States Infantry, on a charge of misbehavior before the enemy. He was found guilty, and sentenced to be cashiered.

All the above proceedings and findings have been All the above proceedings and findings have been approved by the War Department. approved by the War Department.
THE HEALTH OF GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

THE HEALTH OF GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.
Through the courteey of Surgeon General Hammond the following interesting letter from General Grant has been furnished for publication, authorized by the Secretary of War:
HEADQUARTERS DEPARTM'T OF THE TENNESSEE,
BEFORE VICKSBURG, March 6, 1863.
Assistant Surgeon General R. C. Wood, St. Louis, Mo.:
DEAR SIR: Your letter, showing the efforts you have been making to supply everything necessary have been making to supply everything necessary pertaining to the medical department in this army, has been received. I can assure you nothing has been left undone here to secure the health of the men. No army ever went into the field better provided with medical stores and medical attendants vided with medical stores and medical attendants han is furnished the army now in front of Vicksthan is turnished the army now in front of vicks-burg.

There was a deficiency in volunteer surgeons, but now that deficiency is fully supplied. The hospital boats are supplied with their own surgeons, nurses, and everything for the comfort of the sick. The Purveyor's Department not only have everything usually furnished the sick, but more than I even dreamed was ever furnished an army; more than the great majority of men could have at home. Then, too, there is not that amount of sickness that persons would be led to believe from the statements in the public prints. I question whether the health On my arrival here, the men had been pent up so ever, found it necessary for my own relief, to order him away. The duties would be sufficient for the doctor, if in good health; as he is, he is entirely incapable of them, and his desire to perform his duties would prevent his recovery if he should be kept here.

STATES IN REBELLION. Army to Advance North en masse—Rebel Operations in Virginia. Operations in Virginia.

WHAT HAS THE REBEL ARMY ACCOMPLISHED?

From the Richmond Whig, March 15.]

The Southwest are more inclined to peace, especially with the Northwest, than the Atlantic States of the Confederacy, the fact should excite no especial wonder. In the Southwest, the fortunes of war have been more adverse than with us. Indeed, there is a remarkable and apparently unaccountable difference in our favor. For two years the enemy has been trying to reach Richmond. He has spared neither money nor men to accomplish his purpose, for the reduction of the rebel capital would have given him more credit in the eyes of foreign nations than the capture of all other Southern cities put together. He has sent his best generals and his largest armies against us, and, though they once succeeded in getting within five miles of Richmond, they have been repeatedly driven off with horrid slaughter. The only victories deserving the name of decisive have been won on the soil of Virginia, and in the seaboard States of the South. Disasters we have had in this section, as at Hatteras, Roanoke Island, Newbern, and Fort Pulaski; but, in the main, we have been marvellously successful.

Far different has been the fate of war in the Southwest. Early in the war our lines were established at Bowling Green, and might have been advanced to Muldraugh's Hill, not only with impunity, but with positive advantage. In Missouri Price carried the Confederate banner as far north as Lexington, and might have captured St. Louis had he been supported. But the winter of 18si saw our standards driven out of Kentucky, Tennessee penetrated, North Alabama occupied, New Orleans tamely surrendered, Island No. 10 and Memphis given up; and, finally, after the bloody but decisive fight at Shiloh, West Tennessee abandoned, and North Mississippi permanently occupied by the enemy's gunboats in the confederacy for the war witnessed a change which promised to restore not only what we had lost, but to carry our victorious bayonets into the teeming fields nor VHAT HAS THE REBEL ARMY ACCOM-PLISHED?

ought, and the army that was to redeem Kentucky nd capture Cincinnati thought itself lucky in get-ing back to the mountains of Tennessee with some and capture Cincinnati thought itself lucky in getting back to the mountains of Tennessee with some wagonloads of jeans.

The useless attack of Van Dorn on Corinth and the heroic fighting at Murfreesboro failed to retrieve Bragg's mismanagement of the Kentucky campaign. We were forced to retrie our lines, and the Yankees now hold Nashville more firmly than before, threaten seriously the occupation of EastTennessee, are not dislodged from Northern Mississippi, have again entered: Plorence, and made a promise—not altogether idle—of entering Georgia.

This is the painful history of our arms in Tennessee and Kentucky. If we cross the Mississippi, and inquire the results of our efforts in Arkansas and Missouri, the record is too humiliating to be read at length. No man cares to hear the story of the Confederate cause after the fall of McCulloch and the joining of Price's forces to those of Beauregard. The chronicle is not more sad than it is shameful. It may be summed up by the disheartening announcement, made in our latest exchanges, that the armies of Holmes and Hindman have dwindled from thirty-five thousand-down to a mere brigade. In Texas and in the Indian Territory the story is much the same—large armies raised and nothing accomplished. Concerning Arizona and New Mexico, we have cased to have anything whatever. Perhaps they are no longer considered a part of the Confederacy.

When the fortunes of war have been so uniformly adverse, it is not surprising that a people who see it is prolongation not subjugation, but the further adverse, it is not surprising that a people who see in its prolongation not subjugation, but the further ravaging of their fields, the loss of their slaves, and ravaging of their fields, the loss of their slaves, and the burning of their houses, should desire its cessation at the earliest moment, and, perhaps, be willing to make concessions which others more fortunate would reject. It is not believed that the Southwest lacks faith in the ultimate success of the cause, or is unwilling to make as great sacrifices as the people in the valley and in tide-water Virginia have done; but when they perceive month after month pass by without any headway being made by our armies, and with only a partial resistance to the enemy's advance, they naturally enough distrust the arbitrament of the sword, and incline to the expedients of diplomacy. liplomacy.
It is not for the want of brave men that the South-west suffered so. Men never fought better than the

arriving at San Francisco without previous internation of his coming. He walked, incognito, to the office of Johnston, informed him that he was his successor, showed him his papers, and demanded immediate possession. The astonished rebel had no alternative but to comply. In half an hour after all the guns were run out on the land side and heavily shotted. The same evening the 60,000 stand of arms at Benicia were secured. This brilliant but quiet coup d'état saved the El Dorado State.—Buffulo Commercial Advertiser.

ORDER FROM GENERAL WOOL REGARD—ING ABSENTEES.

HEADQUARTERS DRYARTMENT OF THE EAST, NEW YORK CITY, March 22, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 26.—I. The major general commanding this department would call the special attention of all soldiers, absent without leave from their respective corps or regiments, to the proclamation of the President of the United States, dated 10th March, 1863, by which all such may be restered without punishment, except the forfeiture of pay and allowances during their absence, provided they shall be arrested and punished as the law provides.

It is not for the want of brave men that the Southwest should be softlered so. Men never fought better than the soldiers of the Southwest at Belmont, Donelson, Shiloh, Perryville, Corinth, and Murfreesboro. There has been a want of generalship, and a corresponding want of confidence, increased by the belief that the Confederate Government was indifferent to one of the richest and truest portions of the Southwest. He has sent Magruder and Kirby Smith to aid Johnston in the subdivisions of his department; and, lastly, he has entrusted Price with the discharge of a special service, for which he is so well fitted. Already the beneficial effects of the reorganization of the Southwest has at length good cause to have been refer to a southwest has at length of the southwest has at length one of the subdivisions of his degree of the Price with receive a bow more orushing than any Medical Price with the foreive a bow more orushing than any Medical P

THE WAR PRESS. (PUBLISHED WERKLY.)

The money must always accin no instance can these terms h in no instance can these terms be deviated from a ifford very little more than the cost of the paper. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for The War Press. To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty, an extra copy of the Paper will be given.

my, and then the wrongs of the Southwest will be THE WINTER'S OPERATIONS IN VIRGINIA.

Gen eral Lee has published the following order in relation to rebel operations in Virginia during the HEADQ VARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA, February 28, 1863.

(ENERAL ORDERS No. 29.

The gener al commanding announces to the army the series of successes of the cavalry of Northern Virginia durin g the winter months, in spite of the obstacles of ain tost impassable roads, limited forage, and inclement weather:

1. About the 1st of Decerber General Hampton, with a detachment of his brigade, crossed the Upper Rappahannock, surprised two squadrons of Union twalry, captured selveral commissioned officers, and a bout-one hundred men, with their horses, arms, or dors, and accontrements, without loss on his part.

2. On the 4th of December, under fine direction of Co. 1. Beale and Maj. Weller, with a detachment of sixty mounted men of the 5th Virginic Cavalry, espendence of the strong o tered the town a few hours before Sigel's corps, then advancing on Fredericksburg, captured 20 wagons with a gun and of about 90 men, and returned safely to his camp. On the 16th December he again crossed the river with a small force, proceeded to Occoquan, surprised the epickets between that place and Dumfrier, eaptured 36 owagons, bringing many of them across the Occoquan in a ferryboat, and beating back a brigade of cavalry sent to their rescue. He reached the R spphannock with 30 wagons and 130 prisoners. He was a brigade of cavalry sent to their rescue. He reached the R suphannock with 30 wagons and 130 prisoners. He was a brigade of cavalry sent to their rescue. He reached the R suphannock with 30 wagons and 130 prisoners. He was a brigade of cavalry sent to their rescue. He tachments of H. ampton's, Fitzhugh Lee's, and W. F. Lee's brigade s, under the command of their officers, respectively , made a force reconnoissance in the rear of the em 'my's lines, attacked him at Dumfries, capturing m unand wagons at that place, advanced toward Ale. Yandria, drove his cavalry with considerable loss t oward Occoquan, captured his camp on that stream , burned the Accotink bridge on the Orange and Ale; andria railroad; then passing north of Fairfax Con tri-House, returned to Culpeper with more than 2 00 prisoners and 25 wagons, with a loss on his part of 6 men wounded, and Capt. Bullock, a most gallam; tofficer, killed.

5. On February 16, O aptains MoNeil and Stamp, of Gen. Imboden's Cavalry and infantry, routed the guard, captured '2 prisoners and 106 horses, with equipments, &c., and, though in 'thy pursued, returned to his camp with his captive es without the loss of a man. This is the third fea. to fite same character in which Captain McNeil has displayed skill and daring. in which Captain McNeil has displayed skill and daring.

6. Gen. W. F. Lee, with a section of his artillery, under Lieut. Ford, on the 25th of February attacked two of the esemy's gunboats at Tappahannock, and drove them down the river, day usging them, but suffering no loss on his part.

7. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, with a detachment of 400 of his brigade, crossed the swollen waters of the Rappahannock on the 25th of Februar, 7, reconnotived the enemy's lines to within a few n tiles of Falmouth, broke through his outposts, fed 1 upon his camp, killed and wounded many, took 150 prisoners, including five commissioned and ten non-commissioned officers, and recrossed the river with the loss of only 14 killed, wounded, and missing.

8. On 26th February, Brig. Gen. W. E. Jones, with a small force, attacked two regiments of cavalry, belonging to Milroy's command, in the Shenandoah Valley, routed them and took 200 pi isoners, with horses, arms, &c., with the loss on his part of only valley, routed them and took 200 pl isoners, with horses, arms, &c., with the loss on hit part of only two killed and two wounded.

9. Major White, of General Jones' command, crossed the Potomac in a boat, attacked several parties of the enemy's cavalry, near Poolesv ille, Maryland, and beside those he killed and wou, ited, took seventy-seven prisoners, with horses, arm's, and wagons, with slight loss to himself. Captain K andolph, of the Black Horse Cavalry, has made m'sny bold reconnoissances in Fauquier, taking more t, han two hundred prisoners, and several hundred stand-orarms. Lieutenant Mosby, with his detachmient, has done much to harass the enemy, attacking him boldiy on several eccasions, and capturing many prisoners. A detachment of seventeen men, of Hampton's Brigade, under the brave Sergeant Michael, attacked and routed a body of forty-five Federals, near Wolf Run Shoals, killing and wounding several, and bringing of fifteen prisoners, with the loss, the content of the 24 Sergeant Michael, and pringing of fifteen prisoners, with the loss. ncing these achievements the commanding general takes special pleasure in adverting to the promptness of the officers in striking a successful blow whenever the opportunity offered, and the endurance and gallantry with which the men have always supported their commanders.

These deeds give assurance of vigilance, fortitude, and activity, and of the performance of still more brilliant actions in the coming campaign.

ROBERT E. LEE, General.

A PRISONER SHOT. J. A. J. Collins, a prisoner at Salisbury, N. C. was shot a few days ago while attempting to make The Examiner, of the 17th, says of the affair at Port Hudson:
"Our batteries are located on a bluff, at the elbow "Our batteries are located on a bluff, at the elbowof the river, and command a range of three miles
above and below, compelling any vessel which may
attempt the passage to run the gauntlet of a
plunging fire. An officer who is well acquainted
with the position assures us that it is impossible for
a fleet, however formidable, to carry the place. He
says that the current is so rapid through the narrow
channel that it will draw the gunboats right under
the cliffs, so that their guns eannot be sufficiently
elevated to reach the batteries on the cliffs with
any effect, just as was the case in the attack on
Drury's Bluff. This view seems to be confirmed by
the fact that the long and terrific fire of the enemy
is reported to have done no damage whatever to our
side. This would go to show that their guns did not
command our batteries." GENERAL STUART'S WHIPPING MILDLY DRAWN. The Whig, of the 18th, thus mildly states the drubbing given the horse-thief Staart by Gen. Averill's gallant cavalrymen:

"Another rumor reached the city last night that Gen. Stuart had encountered the enemy in Fauquier county on Monday, and that their force being superior he was compelled to fall back before them. These reports lack confirmation." The following intelligence from a file of late Jackon (Miss.) papers, is published in the New Orleans

LATER FROM TEXAS. (Special to the Houston Telegraph.)

GALVESTON, February 9.—The fleet of blockaders off our harbor show no disposition to try the Magruder fleet. They made a sure thing of the blockade; their line of four vessels extends nearly two ade; their line of four vessels extends nearly two miles.

A truce boat has made several attempts to carry a communication from General Magnuder to them, but the sea has proved too rough for the yacht.

Much talk is heard on the street in regard to the order of President Davis, expelling Mons. B. Theron from the Confederacy. He was consular agent for France, Spain, Italy, and Portugal. He claims to be a citizen of Texas, having resided here about twenty years. He is charged with having been intriguing with the French Government to place Texas under the protectorate of France. I know not what grounds the President has for this movement, but I am satisfied that he has good reason for so doing.

The British consul, Arthur Lynn, has from the first observed strict neutrality. He is a high-minded gentleman and would oppose any such diagraceful movements at any time, especially when the darkest hour of our country is passing. We have as yet heard no complaints against the other foreign consuls, and they have the reputation of observing neutrality.

THINGS AT GALVESTON. From the Galveston News of the 6th ult. 1

THINGS AT GALVESTON.

From the Galveston News of the 6th ult.]

Everything continues quiet here at present. But few people are to be seen in the street, but those best informed estimate the whole number of inabitants remaining at about two thousand, many of whom are now residing at different places down the island for greater security in case of bombardment, to which the city is deemed to be constantly liable.

There is now a very strong southeast wind blowing, filling up the bay rapidly with water, and may result in an overflow of a portion of the city, provided the wind should by and by come out suddenly from the north. Two of the Federal gunboats left their anchorage off the bar, and started to the northward day before yesterday, leaving-only-the Brooklyn and a single gunboat here. Yesterday this gunboat evidently dragged her anchor, and came nigh being blown upon the beach, but the Brooklyn came to her assistance and towed her out again. The weather is now decidedly stormy, threatening both rain and sleet.

The Marshall Republican has an account of the capture of the notorious traitor Martin D. Hart and twenty-three men. Hart and his men were of the Jack Hamilton crowd. Last summer, if we remember rightly, he left Northern Texas with his squad for Missouri. There they entered the Federal service. On the 16th of January, Hart and his men appeared in the rear of our force near Sugar Loaf Mountain, and captured and paroled a number.

Col. Philip Crump the next day got after him. He encountered two of the command, and represented to them that he and a body of men were rexas refugees on their way to join Hart, and desired to find his camp. Hart's men, believing Crump's statement, conducted him to the camp of the traitors. They embrace Hart and twenty-five men, one of whom was killed, and another, it is supposed, got away. Hart, with twenty-three men, We doubt not Hart has quit enacting treason to Texas before this time.

The following correspondence will show hat the colored people of Philadelphia have no desire to avoid the responsibility of the war. The action of our patriotic Representative. Hon. WM. D. KELLEY, exhibits the deep interest he is taking in this important

and delicate question:

HESTONVILLE, March 19, 1863. Hon. William D. Kelley: . DEAR SIR: By the newspapers, I see that a colored regiment of soldiers is about being organized in Philadelphia for service in putting down the rebellion against our Government. Feeling an interest in the cause, and wishing to do my mite in the good work, but not wishing to "go it blind," I would like some information from you on the following points:

Which officers are to be colored, if any? Are we Which officers are to be colored, if any? Are we to be on an equal footing on the field with the white soldiers? What pay are we to receive? A reply to the foregoing questions, with any other information in regard to the matter, will be thankfully received by Yours, in the good cause,

G. W. J. BAGWELL,

Blockley P. O., Twenty-fourth ward.

P. S.—I would not trouble you for a written reply, but that I wish to show it to my friends throughout the city, so that they may go to work understandingly.

G. W. J. B.

WEST PHILADELPHIA, March 22, 1863. . W. J. Banwell: G. W. J. Bagwell:

Dear Sir: I regret that I cannot give you the information for which you ask in your patriotic note of the 19th. I can only say that I have requested the Secretary of War to commission as Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, and Major, three well-trained soldiers, and authorize them to recruit a regiment of men of Anican descent; but my request has not been acted upon. My impression is that the non-commissioned officers alone will be filled from the ranks. If your people exhibit on the field the courage, skill, and endurance their forefathers did in our Revolutionary struggle, a brave and generous peo-Revolutionary struggle, a brave and generous peo-ple will not long withhold from them the soldier's instrement—promotion.

The field of operations for this class of troops will be chiefly in the Gulf States, where they will is a few months constitute the great bulk, if not the few months constitute the great bulk, it not the whole of our army.

As to food, clothing, pay, and the right to pension, for self or surviving kindred, you will be on the footing of all other national troops.

Regretting that I cannot give you all the information you desire, and hoping that your race will avail itself promptly of the opportunity now opening of attesting its title to the enjoyment of every right that man holds dear. I am, truly, your friend, will information will be supported by the tributh of the support of