WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

602 CHESTNUT STREET,

IS THE CHEAPEST PLACE IN THE CITY TO BUY GOLD OF PLATED JEWELRY, SILVER-PLATEI WARE, PROTOGRAPH ALBUMS, POCKET-BOOKS, TRAVELLING BAGS, &c. Call and examine our stock before purchasing else

the city;
PITCHERS.
RUP PITCHERS.
SAM PITCHERS.
SAR BOWLS.
FITER COOLERS.
BLETS.

ADLE SPOONS.
DESSERT SPOONS.
TEA SPOONS.
UGAR SPOONS.
ALT SPOONS.
INNER and TEA FORKS.
UTTER KNIVES.
YSTER LAPLES.

TTS IN GREAT RACELETS. REAST PINS. HATALAINE UARD CHAIN EDALLIONS. HARMS. HIMBLES.

WATCHES,

SILVER ANCRES AND CYLINDRES.

For Sale at Low Rates to the Trade, by

UST RECEIVED PER STEAMER EUROPA.

GOLD WATCHES,

LADIES' SIZES, OF NEW STYLES.

GILT ANCRES AND CYLINDRES.

D. T. PRATT,

607 CHESTNUT STREET.

J. C. FULLER,

mporter and Wholesale Dealer in

FINE WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

No. 712 CHESTNUT Street,

Up-stairs, opposite Masonic Temple),

FINE JEWELRY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

and every watch warranted for one year.

G. RUSSELL

TINE GILT COMBS

VULCANITE RINGS.

J. O. FULLER'S

FINE WATCH REPAIRING

attended to, by the most experienced works

FINE GOLD PENS.

IN EVERY VARIETY.

IMITATIONS OF PEARL AND CORAL.

J. C. FULLER, No. 713 CHESTNUT Street.

A. H. FRANCISCUS,

No. 433 MARKET.

No. 5 NORTH FIFTH STREET,

Has in store the largest stock in this City of

BATTING.

BATTING.

Cotton Batting, Wadding,

Carpet Chain, Cotton Yarn,

Twines, Wicking, Ropes, &c.

Goods Sold at Lowest Cash Prices.

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE.

A. H. FRANCISCUS;

333 MARKET, and 5 North FIFTH Street,

Calls the attention of dealers to his

IMMENSE STOCK

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE.

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WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE,

BUCKETS, TUBS, CHURNS, BRUSHES, BASKETS, BROOMS,

LOOKING-GLASSES.

TABLE AND FLOOR OIL-CLUTHS,

CLOCKS.

FANCY BASKETS, &O.

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

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WADDING.

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WADDING.

THE REST PEN IN USE,

FOR SALT IN ALL SIZES. fels-Sm

J. O. FULLER, No. 712 CHESTNUT Street.

22 North SIXTH Street.

LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK,

mv5-lm

LAPLES. I GREAT VARIETY.

INS. INE CHAINS. HAINS.

D. W. CLARK'S, 602 CHESTNUT STREET.

PLATED ANCRES AND CYLINDRES.

CLARK'S,



VOL. 6.—NO. 241.

RETAIL DRY GOODS, CLOAKS AND MANTLES. BRAIDED CLOAKS. PLAIN CLOAKS.

> ORDERED CLOAKS. SILK MANTLES. AMERICAN CLOAKINGS. FRENCH CLOAKINGS. FINE CASSIMERES.

DRESS GOODS. BOYS' FINE CLOTHING. COOPER & CONARD. ap30-tf S. E. corner NINTH AND MARKET Sts.

PARIS CLOAKS

MANTILLAS,

LADIES, MISSES, AND CHILDREN,

NOW OPEN. AT THE PARIS MANTILLA EMPORIUM,

920 CHESTNUT STREET. J. W. PROCTOR & CO. THE PARIS CLOAK AND MAN TILLA STORE, Northeast corner of EIGHTH and WAENUT, have opened with a

LARGE STOCK OF SPRING GOODS, MOST FASHIONABLE MAKE, CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS. IVENS & CO., No. 23 South NINTH Street, hav

now on hand an extensive assortment of SPRING STYLES, of the finest qualities, at the LOWEST PRICES. Ladies, do not fail to give us a call. ROYS', MISSES', AND CHILDREN'S,

CLOTHING, CLOAKS, &c.,
IN ENDLESS VARIETY,
AT LOW PRICES,
No. 137 South EIGHTH Street,
p25-lm Three doors above Walnut. 1024 CHESTNUT STREET.

E. M. NEEDLES OFFERS FOR SALE

WHITE GOODS, all description EMBROIDERIES. do do LACES, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS. do VEILS, &c., &c.

And respectfully invites an inspection of his 1024 CHESTNUT STREET. E. M. NEEDLES.

1024 CHESTNUT STREET, HAS JUST RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING PUPPED LINEN CAMERICS, A NEW ARTICLE, PUPPED AND TUCKED MUSLINS, PUPPED AND TUCKED MUSLINS, SY ARDS WIDE, STRIPED, PLAID, AND FIGURED WILLINS, A BUPPERIOR ARTICLE OF GRENADINE VEIL,

VULCANITE JEWELRY.—JUST RE-LARGE ASSORTMENT NEEDLE-WORK EDG ceived, a handsome assortment of Chatelain and et Chatela, Pius. Pencils, &c., and for sale at very low (ce. RUSSELL., p25-tf 22 North SIXTH Street. ERTINGS, FLOUNCINGS, AND BANDS. AT The attention of the Ladies is respectfully asked. YARNS, BATTING, & WADDING.

E. M. NEEDLES. J. R. CASSELBERRY WILL OPEN, R. CASSELBERRY WILL OPEN, this and Monday mornings, the following Goods, from this week's New York sales of Messrs. L. Maillard & Co., and Messrs. Samuel McLean & Co. Also, from the sale of Messrs. Bensard & Hutton, of this city.

2 lots superb quality Foulard Silks, \$1.

3 lots plain silks, heavy and wide, browns, blues, greens, &c. \$1.31%.

2 lots solid-colored, striped, and figured Silks, % wide, \$1.45, worth \$2.25.

1 lot double-faced figured Black Silks, \$1.25.

3 lots heavy mode-grounds small pladd Silks, \$1.25.

Black Silks from 95 cents to \$2.25.

MOURNING DEPARTMENT.

Black wool Delaines, 37% to 65

Figured and stripe black wool Delaines, 37%.

Black silk and wool Challies, magnificent quality, thesp.

neap. Black and white Mohair Plaids, at 22 cents. 4-4 small stripe silk and wool gage Luxoes, 62⅓; been sold at \$1.
8-1 black Crape Maratz, first quality.
Good quality black Barege Hernani, 68 cents.
RICH DIESS GOODS.
1 case double-width Taffeta Grenadines, 44 cents.
1 case single-width Taffeta Grenadines, 33 cents.
1 case new-style striped Mozambiques, 184, bargain,
25 pieces corded drab Alpacas, new, 37/2, been sold at
62 cents.

WADDING, WADDING, cents. 1 case white with black Plaid Mozambiques, at 31%. 1 case Chene Brazilians, 35, been sold at 60 cents. Largest and cheapest stock of drab Alpacas in the WILLIAMSVILLE and WAMSUTTA MUSLIN, extra 10W. 10-4 Bleached Sheetings, less than case prices. 4 Linon Sheetings, cheap 4 Honeycomb Quilts, \$1.75. pieces white with small colored figure Piqués, at

37%, old price.

I case white-ground Chintzes; 18c. fine 2 ad fast colors.

J. R. CASSELBERRY'S

Mammoth Dry-Goods House.

45 North EIGHTH Street, below Arch.

P. S.—Canton Mattings, extra low, 3, 44, 54, and 64

Red Check Mattings; 44, 5-4, and 6-4 white Canton Mattings, arrapged on third floor

HOOP SKIRTS—Show room, 2d floor, next to whole-sale room.

[my12-21] CASSELBERRY. A UCTION AND OTHER BARGAINS. Lupins, 6-4 Black Wool Delaines,
Fine Black Alpacas under price.
Double fold French Mozambiques, 87½ cents.
Finest Poil-de-Chevres, at old prices.
Double fold children's plaids, 87½ cents.
Crape Plaids and Stripes.
Drab, Slate, Cuir, and other shades Alpacas,
Three lots mode Alpacas, 31, 37, and 55 cents, extra cheap.

Three lots mode Alpacas, 31, 57, and the comic, tracheap, tracheap, travelling dress goods.
Cheap lot Lavellas, 13 cents.
Cheap lot Lavellas, 13 cents.
Shepherd's Plaids, fine quality, 31 cents.
Best English and American prints.
Ladies' Cloaking Ctoths-mammoth stock.
Fine Cassimeres—assortment unrivalled.
Muelins and Linens—prices are right.
Bargains in fringed Huck Towels, 19 cents.
Honey Comb 11-4 Bates Quilts.
Fine Flannels, whites, reds, Grays.
Good and low-priced Hoop Skirts.
Good and low-priced Hoop Skirts.
2930ff S. E. corner NINTR and MARKET Streets.

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS Mattings, Oil Cloths, and Window Shades. -V. E. ARCHAMBAULT, northeast corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, will open THIS MORNING. from Auction, Ingrain Carpets at 45, 50, 62, 76, 87c, and 81. Entry and Stair Carpets 25 to 87c. White and red check Matting 31 and 37c. Rag, Hemp, and Yarn Carpets 31 to 50c. Floor Oil Cloths 45 to 75c. Window Shades. Gold and Velyet Borders, 75c to \$2. Buff and Green Window Holland 31 to 50c.

CHEAP DRY GOODS.

land 31 to 50c. CHEAP DRY GOODS.

New York City Mills Long Cloth Muslin at 25c. Fine
Shirting Muslins 124c, 16, 18, and 20c. New Spring
Chintzes 13 and 20c. Spring De Laines 25c. Light Alpacas 31 to 52c. Stella Shawis \$2 to \$10. Cloth Saques
\$5 to \$8. LIGHT SUMMER SHAWLS-IN

I GHT SUMMER A BILAWLS—IN
Mozambique, Challi, Grenadine, and Barege,
FRENCH PLAID CASHMERE SHAWLS AT \$6.50.
These Shawls cost \$8.50 to import.
Every variety of Thin and Thick Shawls for
Light Cloth Shawl Mantles and Girculars.
Black Silk Mantles and Sacques.
THIN DRESS GOODS OF EVERY VARIETY.
Plain Bine and Buff Lawns, Buff Linens.
A great variety of Plain Goods for Suits.
A great variety of Plain Goods to Suits.
A great variety of new Dress Goods at low prices.
My9 Nos. 713 and 715 North TENTH Street. TIGHT CLOTHS FOR LADIES'

CIRCULARS, SACQUES, &c.
French Batiste Cloth, light colors.
English and French Biellons, all-wool, light colors.
Glenhim Tricots, light colors.
Middleese Cloths, light colors.
Dexter Mills and Sanisbury Cloths.
Res! Water-Froof Cloakings.
All of which are for sule at reduced prices.
Cloth Circulars ready-made.

All of which are for site at reduced prices.
Cloth Circulars ready-made.
Cloth Sacques ready-made.
Real Water-Proof Cloaks.
N. B.—Cloaks made to order.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
ap29
No. 26 South SECOND Street. SHARPLESS BROTHERS

ode-colored Silks, Folia Fide, Checked Silks, India Silks, Mantle Silks, Black Figures, Bareges, Challies, Imperatrice, Poplins, Organdies, Chintzes, Zephyr and Barege Shawjs. CHESTNUT and EIGHTH Streets.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

CLOTHES WRINGER. 1st. It is a relief to the hardest part of washing day.
2d. It enables the washing to be done in one-third less Offer by the package, at the
Lowest rates of this season,
Pacific 1200 and 1400 Lawns,
Manchester Spring De Laines,
Pacific do. Prints,
Do. do. De Laines. 3d. It saves clothes from the injury always given by SHARPLESS BROTHERS.

4th. It helps to wash the clothes as well as dry them. WE BELIEVE IT ADVISABLE TO PROCURE

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VEST-BECAUSE.

FIRST. The rolls, being of vulcanized rubber, will ear hot and cold water, and will neither break nor tear meres for Boys.
simeres for Young Gents,
simeres for suits.
selmeres for everybody.
assimeres, mixed and plain.
assimeres, mixed and plain.
assimeres, Elack and Brown.
At JOHN H. STOKES.
At JOHN H. STOKES. ntions.

SMD. The frame being of Iron, thoroughly galva, all danger from rust is removed, and the liability rink, swell, split, &c., so unavoidable in wooder in the contract of the contract

os, is provented.

D. The spiral springs over the rolls render this es esfi-adjusting, so that small and large articles, as articles uneven in thickness, are certain to well as articles uneven in thickness, are certain to eive uniform pressure.

Outern. The patent fastening by which the machine ightened to the tub, we believe to be superior in simily and efficiency to any yet offered.

ITETM. It will fit any tub, round or square, from one-for one-and-a-quarter inches in thickness, without least alteration.

RETAIL PRICE: Mo. 1, \$6..... No. 2, \$5.50.....Letter 'A," \$8, Agents wanted in every county. Reliable and energetic men will be liberally deal

A. H. FRANCISCUS,

433 MARKET St. and No. 5 North FFTH St.,

Wholesale Agent for Pennsylvania.

HARDWARE. CLOSING OUT AT OLD PRICES. The Stock of a WHOLESALE HOUSE, comprising LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
ALL KINDS OF GOODS. WOODENWARE ESTABLISHMENT" 427 MARKET and 416 COMMERCE Streets.

CLOTHING. TOHN KELLY, JR.,

TAILOR. HAS REMOVED FROM 1022 CHESTNUT STREET.

EDWARD P. KELLY'S. 142 South THIRD Street,

Where he presents to former patrons and the public the advantages of a STOCK OF GOODS, equal if not superior, to any in the city—the skill and taste of himsel and EDWARD P. KELLY, the two best Tailors of the

> Fine Clothing. FOR: Spring and Summer WANAMAKER & BROWN

E. cor. 6th & Market

ALSO. Medium and Common GRADES, Cut and Made in Fashionable Style

SOLD AT LOW PRICES

BLACK CASS. PANTS, \$5.50.

SPRING MILLINERY. s P R I N G 1863 WOOD & CARY. No. 725 CHESTNUT STREET, Have now in store a complete stock of STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS.

INCLUDING STRAW HATS AND BONNETS. MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S STRAW GOODS. FANCY AND CRAPE BONNETS. FRENCH FLOWERS, RIBBONS, &c To which they respectfully invite the attention of Mer CASH BUYERS will find special advantage in examining this stock before purchasing. mh7-3m

SPRING MILLINERY The undersigned has now open a HANDSOME STOCK OF

RIBBONS, SILKS, CRAPES, ILLUSIONS AND LACES. Also, a splendid assortment of

FRENCH FLOWERS, lonsisting of fine ROSES, ROSE BUDS, fine GRAPES, and FRUITS,

A LOT OF BIBBONS AND FLOWERS CLOSED OUT VERY CHEAP.

M. BERNHEIM, No. 726 CHESTNUT STREET. STRAW GOODS, 1863. FRENCH FLOWERS, LACES AND RIBBONS,

OF THE LATEST FASHIONS, JUST OPENED

THOS. KENNEDY & BRO.'S, No. 729 CHESTNUT Street. below EIGHTH. ap3-2m

SPRING 1863.

BROOKS & ROSENHEIM, (Late Rosenheim, Brooks, & Co.), No. 431 MARKET STREET, North Side.

Have now open, and are daily making additions thereto A HANDSOME VARIETY OF RIBBONS, BONNETS,

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS, FLOWERS,

MILLINERY GOODS IN GENERAL. to which the attention of the trade is respectfully soll-MILLINERY

AND
STRAW GOODS.
JOSEPH HAMBURGER,
25 South SECOND Street,
Has now open a large stock of Ribbons, Artificial Flowers,
&c. to which he respectfully invites the attention of
Milliners and Merchants. Goods received daily from
New York auctions.

mh29-2m² DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

ROBERTSHOEMAKER & CO.; Northeast Corner FOURTH and RACE Streets. PHILADELPHIA. WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS, WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINTS, PUTTY, &c. 1 AGENTS FOR THE ORLEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

Dealers and consumers supplied at VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH. mh8-8m

GEORGE A. MILLER & CO., 506 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, &c., &c. ,

Special attention given to the wants of the City Trade FURNITURE, &c. FUBNITURE.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT.

W. & J. ALLEN & BROTHER. 1209 CHESTNUT STREET. ABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-

LIARD TABLES. MOORE & CAMPION, No. 261 South SECOND Street. n connection with their extensive Cabinet business, are 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 manufacturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the Union, who are familiar with the character of their work.

CARB. AMMONIA.—A FEW TONS CARD AND FANCY JOB PRINTING, Lupovited and for sale by WM. M. WILSON, 208 MAR-At RINGWALT & BROWN'S, 111 S. FOURTH St.

CROVER AND BAKER'S

NO. 9,

PHILADELPHIA. WEDNESDAY. MAY 13. 1863.

The Most Perfect Shuttle Sewing Machine in the World.

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR ARMY WORK,

BUY GROVER & BAKER'S NO. 9.

FOR TENTS,

BUY GROVER & BAKER'S

NO. 9. FOR BLOUSES.

BUY GROVER & BAKER'S

NO. 9.

FOR SHOE-FITTING,

BUY GROVER & BAKER'S

NO. 9. FOR ALL KINDS OF TAILORING.

BUY GROVER & BAKER'S

NO. 9.

BUY GROVER & BAKER'S

FOR DRESS MAKING,

NO. 9.

GROVER & BAKER'S

NO. 9 SEWING-MACHINE. HIGH SPEED, WITH LATE AND VALUABLE

IMPROVEMENTS,

FOR \$45.

OFFICE, 730 CHESTNUT STREET. SOMETHING NEW FOR SEWING MACHINES.

"WAGGONER'S SELF-BASTERS,"

"BARNUM'S SELF-SEWERS,"

GREAT SEWING MACHINE DEPOT, 730 CHESTNUT STREET. SEWING MACHINES.

THE "SLOAT" MACHINE, WITH GLASS PRESSER FOOT, NEW STYLE HEMMER, BRAIDER. and other valuable improvements THE TAGGART & FARR MACHINES.

Agency-922 CHESTNUT Street TRIMMINGS. &c.

EANS & HASSALL

MILITARY FURNISHERS! No. 418 ARCH STREET,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. OLD ESTABLISHED SHIRT, STOCK, AND COLLAR EMPORIUM,

NO. 146 NORTH FOURTH STREET. CHARLES L. ORUM & CO.

Are prepared to execute all orders for their celebrated make of Shirts, on short notice, in the most satisfactory manner. These Shirts are cut by measurement, on scientific principles, and surpass any other Shirt for neatness of fit on the Breast, comfort in the Neck, and ease on the Shoulder. apl8-stuth6m 606. ARCH STREET. 606.

FINE SHIRT AND WRAPPER DEPOT. GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

FOUR PREMIUMS AWARDED FOR SHIRTS, WRAPPERS, AND STOCKS. G. A. HOFFMANN.

Successor to W. W. KNIGHT, 606 ARCH STREET, 606. ap6-mws3m

NOS, 1 AND 3 N. SIXTH STREET.

JOHN C. ARRISON. (FORMERLY J. BURR MOORE.) IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

MANUFACTURER OF THE IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRT.

These SHIRTS are cut by measurement, so that all the sarts exactly fit each other. They surpass all other thirts for neatness of fit on the breast, comfort in the neck, and ease on the shoulder. SATISFACTION GUARANTIED. FINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY. The subscriber would invite attention to his
IMPROVED CUT ()F SHIRTS,
Which he makes a specialty in his business. Also, con
stantly receiving NOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

J. W. SCOTT,
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,
Nor-814 CHESTNUT STREET,
If Four doors below the Continental, BURGUNDY PORT.—175 QUARTER Casks ust received per ship "Laura." for sale it bond, by CHAS. S. & JAS. CARSTAIRS, ap24 136 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1863. DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA. Canes for Eminent Personages—Rebel Cor-respondence—A Ludicrous Affair.

[Special Correspondence of The Press.] NORFOLK, May 11, 1863. The canes to be presented to Governor Curtin, and General Viele, are now ready. The heads are of pure gold, heavily embossed, and finely chased around the sides. On the top of the golden handle, is the following beautifully engraved inscription:—
"Presented to Brigadier General Egbert L. Viele, by the officers of the 173d Pennsylvania Volunteers, as a testimonial of regard, and esteem for his ability as a commander, and social qualities as a gentleman Norfolk, April, 1803." The sides are enriched and beautified, by three very pretty devices: The national coat-of-arms; cross-swords, encircled by a wreath of laurels; musket, cartridge box, and acoutrements. The staff is made of live oak, taken from the rebel iron-clad Merrimac (Virginia), which was sunk by the order of her commander, off Craney sland. A few inches from the top, just where punctilious old gentleman, generally have an eyelet hole, for the accommodation of a cord, and tassel, here is a small national shield, made of brass metal

which was also taken from the ill-fated vessel. Governor Curtin's is made of identically the same naterial, constructed in the same manner and shape, differing only in the inscription and devices. The latter consisting of the coat-of-arms State of Pennsylvania, the State Capitol, and the national The 173d Pennsylvania Regiment is highly spoken of by all who know it, and the tokens of esteem and espect which they now present to his Excellency. overnor Curtin, and to General Viele, will be carefully preserved as souvenirs of affection benander and men. And should Norfolk ver he attacked, as in all probability it will, if the ebels can only find a convenient season to make an assault, they will prove to the enemy that they lost no time while sojourning in Norfolk. By the kindness of the Commanding General, I was permitted to look at some letters which were written by men in the rebel army before Fredericks-burg, and were addressed to citizens of Norfolk. Their newspapers do lie outrageously, and with toical pride attempt to conceal their growing poverty, their decreasing strength, their weariness

the war. But these letters I refer to, are all written to dear friends, and the communications are from the heart to the heart. Great difficulty is encountered in getting these letters through the lines, and the danger is appalling. Some complain of exerbitant prices charged by the carriers of these contraband letters, such as forty dollars for eight or ten letters. They generally find some intricate and secluded route, which outflanks the pickets of both armies, and make secret use of it till discovered. It s amusing to see the anxiety which everywhere per-It is the universal opinion of these miscellaneous orrespondents, that hard fighting will be done this year, and that the fighting of this year will close the war. Just as soon as they have defeated General Hooker they propose retaking Norfolk and New Or-

eans, and driving every Yankee from the limits of heir once proud and happy homes. One writer very confidently informs his sister of he happy time when the "blood-thirsty hounds of Yankeedom will give up this contest." Sarah, would you not be glad to hear that the rebs were about to make an advance on Norfolk. I No doubt when our ships are finished in England, and our two iron-clads in Richmond, with the aid of the Merrimac No. 2, you may hear something of the kind."
Thus are the negarious plans of the indefatigable rebels encouraged and aided by conscientious England. Here is a plain, open, and direct acknow-ledgment that they are completing a fleet of vessels n England for the purpose of "recapturing Nor-

folk and New Orleans from the blood-thirsty Yan Sunday was very warm. Services were held in most of the churches; congregations being composed principally of females, who were apparently when the sick and wounded in the various hospital vere prayed for. Our men in authority were how forgotten in their prayers. And, were the Eniscopalian ministers of Norfolk to hold up the arms of our Moses, I fear that oftentimes the Amalekites would prevail; or, in common parlance, the long arms of Abraham Lincoln would drop helpless by his side, if he should depend on their prayers to sus-tain them, and our forces would not wax mighty in battle.

Just as the long twilight shadows began to steal through the neglected streets of Noriolk, I wondered forth, I knew not where. At longth I found before a low, narrow building, the framework neat-ly-painted white from the half opened portals nearer approach, the sounds of vocal music and the glad tones of jubilant rejoicings could be plainly heard. Quietly and adroitly picking my way through the gaily-dressed assembly of blacks, I ensconced myself in a secluded pew of the little church, where I remained until night, a quiet observer of their closing ceremony. Many of the females had splendid dresses of brocade silk, with gorgeously flowered white canton crape shawls. They left their seats and crowded in the aisles, shouting with a mighty noise and frequently embracing each other. The dusky preacher would sing

an impromptu line or two of a refrain, to a tune very much resembling "Good time coming, boys;" and his congregation, all keeping time with hands and gin, and would doubtless have let no opportunity leet, joined in the chorus: "We'll all be free, we'll all be free, Let's wait for better times." Her British Majesty's ship Desperate, now anchored off Norfolk, is commanded by a captain possessed of a whole soul and a good convivial disposition. But his officers and men would play the agreeable with the damsels of Secessia, who hated to dwell in Norfolk since occupied by the Yankees. One night, not long ago, the crew of the aforesaid vessel determined to give a festival and dance on board, and the fair rebels were to sing as many rebe songs as if they were in the heart of their boasted Confederacy. The steward was sent ashore with fifty or sixty dollars, to purchase some delicacies for the coming festivities. The steward took rooms at the Atlantic, fell in with some boon companions, and, beginning with a brimmer of Octo-ber, they ended with some "alf-and-alf." The result was an extreme case of drunkenness; which caused into the hands of the provost guard, who carefully took him to his lodgings. But the steward lost the money. and made a long cock-and-bull story to the captain, to this effect: He went on shore to get the condiments, and was assailed by armed soldiers, who in true Turpin style, demanded his money or his life. He parted with his money rather than his wrote a lengthy letter to Gen. Viele, in which he peremptorily demanded an explanation, and com-

manded the stolen money to be refunded. He also desired that his communication might be considered official, and that he expected the reply to be the same. The true circumstances have leaked out, by this time, and excite much pleasantry at the steward's expense. The Forces at West Point-Our Pickets Within Twenty five Miles of Richmond. West Point, Va., May 9. While public attention has been so thoroughly en-While public attention has been so thoroughly engrossed recently by movements on a large scale on the Rappahannock; and while all the eyes of the North have been upon Major Generals Hooker and Stoneman, a small but well-considered enterprise has succeeded, under Major General E. D. Keyes, in taking a considerable force from the latter's command at Yorktown and landing them at West Point, whence Major Hall, of the 6th New York cavalry, night before last penetrated to the White House and destroyed the bridge there, in spite of the opposition of the enemy, and brought in some thirty prisoners, driving the rebels into the Mattapony river.

General Keyes, who has been in the saddle ever since his arrival on Thursday morning, is indefatigable in his exertions, is in capital spirits, as he always is, is in the field, and is entirely ready for any emergency.

ency. Acting Major General Gordon is also here, a ser-Acting Major General Gordon is also here, a serviceable officer, and we have no fear for the future. The pickets of Major General Keyes are now within twenty-five miles of Richmond, and you may be assured that if this officer finds a chance he will get into the city and find in strife and struggle some recompense for his long inactivity at Yorktown. Major General Dix was here day before yesterday on his special despatch boat for a short visit, and returned to Fortress Monroe, after a short interview with Major General Keyes, leaving, as I have no doubt he thought, the command at West Point in excellent hands.

You may look for stirring news from here suddenly.

denly.

Rear Admiral Lee and Captain Crosby, of the Minnesota, came up York river this morning.—

WESTERN VIRGINIA. GUERILLAS IN THE INTERIOR During Saturday and Sunday night there was an old-fashioned excitement again prevailing about matters in the interior. News had come up that the rebels had turned about face, crossed the Northwestern Railroad, and were making this way, via Middleburne in Tuler county. The seconts who western Railroad, and were making this way, via Middlebourne, in Tyler county. The scouts who had been sent out from Mannington and Moundsville reported this rumor by telegraph to headquarters here. In the meantime the Governor had ordered the 16th Regiment of Militia (from the country) to be reassembled, and General Kelly despatched Colonel' Mulligan's command to Moindsville. General Barry also sent out new scouts with orders to penetrate as far as possible towards Middlebourne, and accertain exactly the situation. News was received from Colonel Latham that the rebels reported at Middlebourne were not in any force, but simply a

ceived from Colonel Latinan that the revers reported at Middlebourne were not in any force, but simply a horse-stealing band, detached from the main body for that purpose. General Roberts reported that no considerable body of rebels were north of the North-western road. western road. GOVERNOR PIERPONT.

In a few days Governor Pierpont and Secretary Hagans will leave us for Eastern Virginia, to take charge of matters in what then will be the State of Virginia, as contradistinguished from the new State of West Virginia. These two gentlemen positively refused to allow their names to go before the recent Parkersburg Convention for nomination to any place of honor or profit in the new State. There is no doubt that had either of them said the word, they could have secured places on that ticket. Governor Peirpont has a laudable ambition to go and faithfully fill the duties of the place to which he was elected, viz: Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia. He thinks he can best serve the Union cause, for the present, in that position. What Andrew Johnson has done, and is doing, for Tennessee, he thinks he can do for Virginia. We have learned that it is the wish. of all the loyal people of the East that Gov. Pierpont should come among them. The leading men have so expressed themselves, and they believe that, with his experience, and the confidence of the National Government in him, he can be of more service to them than to any one else.—Wheeling Intilligencer, Monday. GOVERNOR PIERPONT.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Further Particulars of Colonel Kilpatrick's Exploits.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 11.—Captain F. W.
Armstrong, and Lieutenant L. G. Estis, the latter detached from the 1st Maine Cavalry, arrived here o-day from Colonel Kilpatrick's raids. After leav ing Kelly's ford on the Rappahannock, Colonel Kilpatrick with the Harris Light Cavalry-three hunred and fifty men-was detached from the main force, and striking the Fredericksburg and Virginia Central Railroads, at their junctions, destroyed the oads, burned the bridges over the South Anna, and

made for Richmond. They encountered a rebel bat-

tery of three guns on the route, but flanked and

passed it.

This is the force that confounded the rebels in their capital. They rode within one and a half miles of Richmond, in full view of the city, and inside the third line of fortifications. Here they captured a rebel lieutenant belonging to Gen. Winder's staff; paroled him, and borrowed his horse. They also planted the stars and stripes on the fort they "took," and it remained there during the ten or fifteen minutes they halted. From here, to syoid Stewart's cavalry, which was on the alert, they struck for Aylett's ford, on the Mattapony, capturing and burning large depots there containing eight hundred thousand bushels corn, and quantities of rebel stores. hundred thousand bushels corn, and quantities of rebel stores.

They left Kelly's ford without a day's rations, but out of the captured railroad trains supplied themselves as they went. On the way to Aylett's Station they charged upon a regiment of cavalry drawn up in line of battle on an adjacent plain. Both seemed eager for the combat; but before they met it was obvious they were all Union troops. The seeming foe was the 12th Illinois Cavalry, part of General Davis' command. They had attempted to gain the Union lines by way of the Peninsula, but had met Wise's brigade at Tunstall's Station, on the West Point and Richmond Railroad, and were obliged to seek another exit. This strange meeting was at King and Queen's Court House. From there they pushed on together, and reached Gloucester Point, opposite Yorktown, on Saturday morning last.

This is the fourth time within two years that Col. Kilpatrick has cut the Virginia Central Railroad. Stuart followed them from Richmond to near Gloucester. Capt. Armstrong thinks that if they had summoned terror-stricken Richmond to surrender, the summons: would have been obeyed; but with the handful of men the place could not have been held.

The detaphment had out true on three heads.

held.

The detachment had only two or three hours' rest out of the twenty-four, riding night and day, and renewing their horses wherever they could find fresh ones. They were thus remounted several times throughout the command, and brought home better horses than they started with. It is said that most of the regular cavalry was massed with Stoneman and Wyndham at Columbia, and that the volunteer did most of the work between Richmond and Frede

and Wyndham at Columbia, and that the volunteers did most of the work between Richmond and Fredericksburg.

The slaves everywhere halled the expedition with delight. Near Aylett's, a field full of slave women hoeing corn, threw their hoes in the air, and shouting "Glory to God?" "The Lord deliver us?" and singing cestxic Methodist hymns, followed the old flag. When the expedition arrived at Gloucester, in the language of Captain Armstrong, "the ground was black with negroes."

Lieut. Estis, with ten men, detached at Aylett's to dash across the country northward, and, if possible, convey Gen. Hooker news of the destruction of the communications, made a bold ride and struck the Rappahennock at Tappahannock Court House, but found the river too much swollen to cross. Here they surprised, captured, and paroled, a rebell lieutenant and fifteen men. Being obliged to tarry here a short time, four hundred Essex county milltia assembled under Gen. Muse, and approached the lower ford, where the Union squad was waiting. When at a short distance, Gen. M. sent a flag of truce to Estis, with a note informing him that he (Gen. M.) had sufficient force to capture him, and advised, to prevent the effusion of blood, that he surrender the Union forces at Bowler's ferry. Lieut. E. refused, mounted and spurred rapidly down the river, During the flight they caught a rebell major, two captains, and three privates, going to join their regiments, and paroled them. General Muse and his militia, three hundred strong, followed closely, and soon the brave handful found themselves caught in a cut de sac between the swollen river and the Great Dragon swamp. They refured again to surrender, abandoned their horses, destroyed their arms, and took to the swamp. Here military pursuit was abandoned, but the planters turned out, and actually hunted them with bloodhounds the next morning. On Wednesday last, all were captured, some abandoned, but the planters turned out, and actu-ally hunted them with bloodhounds the next morn-ing. On Wednesday last, all were captured, some wounded by the dogs. A detachment was immedi-ately sent with them toward Richmond, but on the Mattapony they were met by our Cameron Dragonns,

Mattapony they were met by our Cameron Dragoons and the captors and captured instantly change places. Estis wheeled about, and escorted his escorted Coloncator. THE MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON. The Victory at Grand Gulf-The Repulse

rival of Col. Ellet's Marine Brigade at Cairo. [Special Correspondence of The Press.]
MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON, MOUND CITY, ILL., May 9, 1863. In one of my late letters you misprint the word denque, and have me to use the word danque. By aware, but it is the name used South for remittent fever, or a fever that in its symptoms is so charac terized, that it is called break-bone fever, and pa-

tients suffering from it describe their condition that of one in a cider press, or of being smashed up The latest reliable news from below, is that Gen. at Grand Gulf, taking all their have defeated to ry, besides commissary and other stores. In taking this rebel stronghold, Grant has opened a direct communication and route with the forces of Gen. Banks. It is no longer a matter of doubt, in the opinion of the officers of the navy and army, that Vicksburg must soon succumb—and you know Grantnever fails, and the indomitable Porter, with his host of young Nelsons, will accomplish anything they undertake.

The repulse of the Choctaw, and other gunboats, at Haines' Bluff, in connection with a portion of Grant's army, under Sherman, is considered of no THE BATTLES ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

consequence, for it is not known that the expedition did not accomplish all that was intended. Strategy devises diversions, &c., &c., and this affair was but a trick, doubtless. The expedition had a broad marslip, to gain a great victory, if one had presented itself, after creating the diversion. Col. Ellet's Marine Brigade, consisting of the Autocrat (Headquarters,) Diana, Baltic, B. J. Adams, E. H. Fairchild, John Raine, Woodford (Hospital boat,) the rams Lioness, Monarch, Fulton, and Horner, with cavalry, artillery, and infantry, amounting to 1,500 effective men, has just arrived at Cairo, from up the Tennessee, where they have made sad havoc with the guerillas, and rebel sympathizers; but still they did not accomplish nearly so much as they might have done, had the brigade been more cautious and disciplined. This brigade of boats cost the Government over a million of dollars, the boats being of the fastest speed, and best machinery; yet the whole thing is a humbug, and a useless piece of folly, the way it is conducted, for there is a perfect want of discipline, cleanliness, hygiene, &c. The horses are badly kept, and the furniture of their splendid cabins is used in every other way than one of decency. The soldiers and officers use the utmost familiarity with one another, resting their feet on ottomans, on dressing cases, &c., spit all over the floor, and on the carpets, &c. In fact, although the finest boats in Government employ. they are kept so dirty and filthy that one-third of the men composing the brigade are on the sick list at this very healthy season of the year. The labors of Hercules in the Augean stables would be required to put the Marine Brigade in the condition it was in originally.

The news here from General Hooker's army has been very contradictory, yet we have sufficient to warrant us in believing that the affairs of Saturday and Sunday were not so bad as they might have been, and that if we did not win a complete victory, it was not for the want of energy, snap and courage, and we are now more sanguine of success eventuever. Yet we do hope that the maligners and traducers of Burnside and McClellan will now cease their abuse of these two heroes, and that similar

raids will not be begun against the reputation of General Hooker and that of his army. Conscription will have a wonderful effect on these croakers, and the sooner they are shouldering a musket the The gunboats Little Rebel, Eastport, Robb, and the famed Chillicothe, are on the ways at Mound City. The Cincinnati is at St. Louis repairing. The news from Hooker's army, although that of defeat for us, and the news from Haines' Bluff of a similar kind, has not in the slightest depressed the energies of General Grant, or Admiral Porter, or their commands. The buggaboo of foreign intervention, every time we meet with a reverse, is played out. The news from Missouri, Arkansas,

and Tennessee, is cheering. F.
P. S.—Nothing has afforded more hope, or done more to strengthen and build up our cause, than the late arrests of Secession sympathizers in St. Louis, Nashville, and elsewhere, and above all, the arrest of that political demagogue, Vallandigham, F.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

The Battle at Port Gibson DISHARVON'S PLANTATION,

DISHARVON'S PLANTATION,

Near Grand Gulf, Miss, Saturday, May 2, 1863.

The forces of General Grant encountered some 10,000 of the enemy yesterday morning, on his march toward Port Gibson, and had an engagement, lasting some two hours and a half. The enemy felt back, fighting. Their best battery, probably belonging to Bowen's brigade, the 6th Missouri, fell into our hands, with 400 prisoners, who were sent to the rear. rear.
The prigoners are at Bruenshirg, under guard The prisoners are at Bruensburg, under guard. Our forces are now in the rear of Grand Gulf, and will probably occupy it to-day. Yesterday wagons were observed hauling away something—probably ammunition—from Grand Gulf. It is no longer of any use to the rebels. Thus another of the strongholds on the Mississippi is ours, unless we are greatly mistaken, great men are liable to be, sometimes. times.

Brig. Gen. Bowen, who was in command at Grand Gulf, has just been relieved of the command of that post by Gen. Floyd. This accounts for the stealing away of the ammunition yesterday.

The rebels had their colonel (Wade) and his aid killed, besides several other officers and men, during the attack upon them on Wednesday; also a large number killed and wounded in theinfantry. We dismounted several of their guns. A rebel mail, from Grand Gulf, captured by Gen. Grant, admits heavy losses at that place, and that we silenced their batteries. teries.

The gun-boat fleet received a large flat of coals this morning. The Tuscumbia is being repaired for active service. Those not seriously wounded on our side are doing well. We shall send you decisive news from this quarter very soon.—Times. PROGRESS OF GENERAL GRANT. CINCINNATI, May 12.—General Grant is believed to be in Jackson, Mississippi. A deserter reported that he had whipped Bowen at Clinton, only eight miles from Jackson. There was great alarm there, and the women and children were sent away. The rebels are: reported to have received twenty thousand reinforcements from Mobile, and fifteen thousand from Charleston. The evacuation of Vicksburg is regarded as inevitable.

sand from Charleston. The evacuation of Vicas-burg is regarded as inevitable.

The capture of Colonel Straight's expedition near Rome, Georgia, is fully credited. It was condered probable before they set out, but the objects to be accomplished were considered a full compensation,

ugh we are not advised whether these objects

THREE CENTS.

THE REBEL ARMY. Later News from Richmond-Accounts of the Battles of Chancellorville and of Ma-rye's Heights-Loss of the Confederate

THE BATTLES OF SATURDAY AND SUNDAY. From the Richmond Enquirer, May 7.]

The details of the great battles which were fought on the Rappahannock on Saturday and Sunday—or more properly the battle which continued through those two days—come to us only in that confused, but exhiliarating fashion which usually attends victory, the glow of which obscures the picture of its strategic and mechanical effects. From amidst this confusion we are only enabled to give the line of the battle, which extended from Chancellorville to Wilderness Swamp, in Spottsylvania, cutting across the Orange plank road at an acute angle, our and, after the two days' fight, driving the enemy, by front and rear charges, across the river in the eighborhood of Fredericksburg. An effort was nade by the enemy to to drive our army from its position on Marve's Hill on Saturday evening. with prisoners and guns, was recovered on the fol

The battle is considered one of the most desperate ever fought, as the slaughter on both sides will attest. During the enemy's retreat our artillery had a fair sweep of them while crossing a ford, and added greatly to their disasters. Our entire loss is estimated from eight to ten thousand; that of the enemy from twenty-five to thirty thousand, including eight thousand prisoners. We give the following list of casualties in the Stonewall copps: FIRST BRIGADE (STONEWALL).

Gen. Paxton, killed.
Col. J. Q. A. Nadenbush, 21st Regiment Infantry, slightly wounded.
Captain Fulton, of the 4th Virginia Volunteers, lost a leg.

In the 5th Virginia Volunteers, Lieut. Ball was killed, and about one hundred and fifty killed and wounded. wounded. Col. Edmundson, of the 27th Virginia Volunteers, Col. Edmundson, of the 27th Virginia Volunteers, lost an arm.

In a charge over four lines of the enemy, and the taking of a battery, this brigade's loss was very heavy—about one third of the whole brigade.

In the 10th Virginia Volunteers (from Rockingham), Col. Warren, commanding the brigade, was shot through the right shoulder (not serious); Lieut. Colonel S. W. Walker, killed; Major Stover, shot three times, and killed. Nine out of eleven commandants of companies were killed, wounded, and prisoners. Colonel T. S. Garnett, of the 48th Virginia Voluneers, commanding the brigade, was wounded, and s believed to be dead. His gallantry is most highly pplauded.
General McLaws was struck, but not much hurt.
General A. P. Hill, contusion. Has resumed his ommand. Gen. McGowen slightly, but painfully, wounded. Brigadier General Heth, not much hurt; still in

Captain Boswell, chief of engineers, on Jackson's taff, killed. staff, killed.
Major Price, of Richmond, killed.
Captain Forbes, of A. P. Hill's staff, killed. All
the staff of A. P. Hill either killed or wounded.
Captain Duncan McKim, killed.
Conway Howard, of A. P. Hill's staff, killed.
In the 13th Virginia Volunteers, Captain Field
and Lieutenant Morehead killed, and thirty killed, vounded, and missing.
In the 58th Virginia Volunteers, Lieutenant Colonel Casey prisoner, seventy killed, wounded, and nissing.
The 49th Virginia Volunteers lost thirty killed, lred and twenty men. Brigadier General Rhodes behaved with the tenants Calhoun and Ryan lost each a leg.

In the Staunton Artillery four wounded slightly,
Captain Van Borsch, of General Stuart's staff, a
gallant Prussian officer, killed.

Brigadier General William Hays (Yankee) taken
prisoner. This man was born in Richmond. His
aid-de-camp, J. M. Echols (Yankee), is a prisoner.

The loss of the Confederate army is reported between eight and ten thousand, that of the enemy
much greater; reported as high as forty thousand.

FROM THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

A train, with a number of our wounded from the battle at chancellorsville, arrived yesterday morning at the Fredericksburg dépôt, in this city. These wounded were brought from Guinea's Station, twelve miles this side of Fredericksburg. They state that the fighting on Saturday and Sunday last was desperate. They also state that D. H. Hill's division, (commanded by Brigadier General Rhodes, of Alsbama,) and Trimble's division (the two divisions composed of Alabama, Georgia, Virginia, and Maryland troops, under the command of Gen. Jackson), marched fourteen miles on Saturday, and reached the enemy's rear on Saturday afternoon. Attacking the enemy in three lines of their entrenchments, they captured three batteries, together with about five thousand prisoners.

The 3d, 5th, 6th, 12th, and 26th Alabama, of Rhodes' brigade, suffered severely, it is reported, in officersone-third of whom were either killed or wounded—the proportion being ten wounded men to one killed.

The struggle on Maryle's Heights is also represent-FROM THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

telled:
The struggle on Marye's Heights is also represented as being desperate. On Sunday the enemy, by a table movement, at Marye's Heights, succeeded in Third, and Tayuran belonging to the First, Secondine ment was nearly all taken prisoners, together withmany hen belonging to the 6th Louisiana regiment was nearly all taken prisoners, together withmany hen belonging to the 6th Louisiana.
On Monday our army flanked the enemy, and retook Marye's Heights, Hay's Louisiana brigade greatly distinguished itself, taking fourteen pieces of the enemy's artillery.
We lost in all fourteen pieces of artillery, and captured fifty three. We also captured nearly ten thousand prisoners, seven thousand of whom are said to be at Guinea's Station, on their way to Richmond. Our loss in killed and wounded is estimated at six or Our loss in killed and wounded is estimated at six or seven thousand.

THE BATTLES ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK.
GUINEA'S STATION, May 4-3 P. M.—Many reports have doubtless reached you of the fight at Wilderness Church yesterday, which, in many respects, was perhaps one of the bloodiest of the war. Our loss is heavy, both in officers and men; but, through the aid of a merciful Providence, victory once more perches upon the banners of the South.

The battle commenced in the neighborhood of Chancellorville, on the plank road from Fredericksburg to Orange Court House, and extended to a point known as Wilderness Church, on the same road. The enemy had thrown up entrenchments and constructed abattis, which, after severe fighting, were carried by our troops—Early in the day their lines were broken, and in confusion their defeated forces left the field. Many prisoners were captured, some three thousand of whom have reached this point. Among them is Brigadier General Hays, who commanded a brigade in General Couch's corps, and his aid-de-camp, Captain Echols. The prisoners brought here represent some forty different regiments, and, as usual, are mostly men of foreign birth.

Among the officers whose names I have heard-Among the officers whose names I have heardmentioned as killed are General Paxton, of Stone-wall Brigade; Colonel Walker, of the 10th Virginia, and Colonel Mallory, of the 55th Virginia. The country will lament the misfortune which has befallen our army in the severe wounding of Lieutenant General Jackson, who lost his left arm. General A. P. Hill was also slightly wounded in the leg. On the lower end of the line, where Major General Early commanded, there was some hard fighting yesterday morning. In the afternoon Marye's Heights were carried by the enemy, and several hundred of our men, belonging to a Mississippi regiment, captured. Five or six pieces of the Washington Artillery were taken at the same time. This morning General Early was reinforced by Generals McLaws and Anderson, and the fight renewed, when the Heights were retaken, and the pieces recaptured, with a number of others.

In the fight on the upper line yesterday, in addition to the prisoners mentioned, some two thousand others were captured, and five batteries of field artillery. From this fact some dea may be formed of the character of the fight, and the extent of our triumph. It is stated that General Lee regards it as one of the most satisfactory victories of the whole war. There is a report that General Stuart had succeeded in destroying the pontoons of the enemy last night, thus cutting off their retreat.

I sent you a letter yesterday, which I presume the capture of the train at Ashford prevented your reading. I hope this note, hastily written, will be more fortunate. You will hear from me again to morrow. It is believed that the fight is for the present nearly ended, though there is tolerably heavy cannonading going on now at Fredericksburg. Among the officers whose names I have heard-

ended, though there is tolerably heavy canr going on now at Fredericksburg. THE WOUNDS OF GENERAL JACKSON.

[From the Richmend Enquirer, May 7.]

Our victory on the Rappahannock has cost us dear in the severe wounds unfortunately received by the great and good General Jackson. His left arm has been amputated above the elbow; a bullet has passed through his right hand. His condition is now, we learn, as favorable as could possibly be expected; and he will doubtless recover, and is not, we trust, lost to active service. We could better spare a brigade or a division. It would be grievous to think that his banner will never more flash out upon the Yankee rear, and throw them at its first gleam into headlong rout, with the sudden outery, "Jackson's coming!"—that the stern eye of the hero will never more lighten with a warrior's joy as he launches brigade after brigade upon the stubborn foe, until the hated flag stoops, and the columns reel, and break, and fly, with the vengeful Confederate cheer ringing in their ears.

Our base foe will exult in the disaster to Jackson; yet, the accursed bullet that brought him down was never moulded by a Yankee. Through a cruel mistake in the confusion, the hero received two balls from some of his own men, who would all have died for him. THE WOUNDS OF GENERAL JACKSON.

GENERAL E. FRANK PAXTON.

DEATH OF THE REBEL GENERAL EARL VAN DORN. The Richmond Dispatch of May 9th says that official intelligence has been received announcing the death of Major General Earl Van Dorn, at Spring Hill, Tennessee, on the 7th instant.

GENERAL NEWS. HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAO, May 11.—The Richmond papers of Saturday have been received.

There is but little in the editorials of the Richmond papers except favorable comments, based upon the most extravagant exaggerations of our losses, and the advantages gained thereby to the rebel army.

The Examiner quotes a rebel surgeon's report of their losses at 900 killed, 7,000 wounded, and 1,200 prisoners.
The country people around Richmond have discontinued their market visits, in consequence of the belief that their horses will be impressed for military purposes.
The British consul at Richmond declines to issue any more passes.

In an article regarding the Union prisoners at Libby prison, the Examiner says: "The higher officers are reserved, and all take their condition phiTHE WAR PRESS,

Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instances can these terms be deviated from as they afford very little more than the cost of the paper.

Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for

To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty, an

THE WAR PRESS

losophically, looking forward to an exchange in a few days." losophically, looking forward to an exchange in a few days."

A large amount of blockade goods were sold at auction, in Richmond, on Thursday. The sale included \$30,000 worth of ladies' boots and shoes, for summer wear. The sale aggregated \$100,000.

A new Confederate States fiag has been adopted. It was raised in Richmond on Monday.

The Examiner prophesies that the Union army has crossed the Rappahannock for the last time.

At a public sale in Augusta, Georgia, the prices for negroes ranged from \$700 to \$2,600.

It is officially announced that General Van Dorn died at Spring Hill, Tennessee, on the 7th of May. The following despatch is published:

JACKSON, Miss., April (probably May) 7.—It is reported that Banke' army has been divided into three columns—one fortyfying the town of Opelousas, and one at Archafalaya, and one at Baton Rouge. General Banks has seized all the negroes on the Governor's plantation. ouge. General Banas Landon of the Governor's plantation. Kirby Smith has arrived at Alexandria from Kirby Smith has arrived at Mexandria from Market's comprising Walker's

promising.

Magruder's headquarters have been moved to San Antonia.

Five gunboats passed Natchez on Sunday night, and four ascended the Red river.

New York, May 11, 1863. CONJECTURES as to what is really the military situation in Virginia are as plentiful as the different stories in the newspapers, and indicate that the community is at least bearing the bewildering uncertainty of the hour with a sufficient philosophical coolness, even if not overweeningly confident that all is going well. Yesterday's and to-day's telegrams to this city from Washington are so incorrigibly hypothetical, and so entirely open to widely different constructions, that the arguments telegraphically advanced to impress the people with a vivid idea of impending victory over the rebels, can be made to serve equally well in proof that the rebels are sudden and formidable attack upon our army stor to support as to explode it. Upon his own responsibility your correspondent ventures to predict that

A JUSTIFIABLE MURDER, by a deeply-injured husband, took place on the side-walk in Grand street, near Centre, on Saturday by a deeply-injured husband, took place on the side-greatest gallantry.

Lieutenant Bell, 5th Virginia Volunteers (of Augusta), was killed. This makes nine out of twelve in this family killed in that regiment. Lieutenants Calhoun and Ryan lost each a leg. mechanic named Isynes, belonging in Kingst Canada, married a young woman of that place some five years ago, and lived very hannily with her until me time in last November, when she first became equainted with an Irish carpenter, named Costello. Seeing Mrs. Jaynes to be a vain and frivolous wo-nan, this Costello deliberately set to work to ruin errand. He accosted her and besough attempt to escape; an inquest, an examination of the wife of Costello and the wife of Jaynes, and the verdict in the usual form. There was somethin ouching in the rude pathos of the prisoner's simple

> breaker: but who can find it in his heart to brand the unhappy husband as a criminal? "HAROLD IN ITALY," Hector Berlioz's wonderful symphony, was produced, for the first time in America, on Saturday night, at Theodore Thomas' Irving Hall concert. A grand orchestra of eighty performers, led by Mr. Thomas, were the executive artists, and a very large and critical audience enthusiastically conferred the stamp of public approval upon the composition of the brilliant French apostle of the "Music of the Fu-ture." The symphony, as its name indicates, is founded upon the emotions and adventures of Byron's Childe Harold in Italy. It is divided into four parts: Harold in the mountains; the march of a mountaineer of the Abruzzi to his mistress: and a general symphonic orgy of brigands. Save in the first part, Harold is supposed to be a listener and spectator, rather than an actor; but his individuality is kept vividly in view through the combinations of all, by a running solo on the viola. The whole composition is a splendid specimen of bold and artful

musical coloring, and vivid dramatic ideality, scarcely a note being wasted in fictitious or fanciful ornatagonism to that of Rossini. Literary Criticism

tain his dignity. We know not whether she had dipped into authorship before marriage, but she has written several first-class novels since. Without may say that "The Initials," is one of the most the test of frequent reperusal. "Cyrilla," though not quite so fresh, is more carefully constructed, and the story is one of breathless interest. "Quits" is full of admirable details, but the plot is deficient in unity. "At Odds," not yet published in London, is superior in many respects to any of this lady's previous works. Its locality is in Bavaria and the Tyrol: the characters and details are chiefly German; and the more stirring events arise out of Napoleon's wars and the patriotic revolt of the Tyrolese under the peasant-chief, Andreas Hofer. In this tale are not to be found any of the details of crime which, to our mind, give a sort of Newgate Calendar character to the fictions of Mrs. Henry Wood, Miss Braddon, and other recent female novelists. Here all is pure—even Mina and Sigmond, the

thor. The edition in English is printed from advance sheets from London, and the edition in Ger-

* At Odds, a Novel. By the Baroness Tautphons, author of "Quits." "The Initials," &c. 12mo, pp. 473. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

in truth, are a dramatic epopee, singing the wars of the Red and White Roses) are being put in scene, and performed scriatim, on the Weimar stage, of which Duke August, of Saxe-Weimar, was the early patron, and the immortal Goethe manager, with Schiller as, a director! The translation of Schlegel is used for the purpose. On the 25th of March the first representation commenced with Richard II.—These historical dramas of the arch-inspector of the human heart will compose the sole repertory of the Weimar stage, till the 23d of August, 1864, the third centennial anniversary of the birth-day of the immortal British bard.

SHAKSPEARE IN GERMANY.—The Allgemeine Zeitung, published at Augsburg, informs its readers, through its Weimar correspondent, that the eight historical dramas of Shakspeare (which, in truth, are a dramatic epopee, singing the ware of the Red and White Roses) are being put in

Smith is confident in his ability to drive Banks back to Berwick. Three powerful rebel gunboats are at Alexandria above the Falls.

The wheat crop in Texas is unprecedentedly promising.

NEW YORK CITY. Correspondence of The Press]

holding a decided present advantage. It appears to be an opinion among military men, and the returned war messengers of the press. that the reports from Fortress Monroe of the advance from thence up the York river towards Richmond, and the reports from Washington of the recrossing of the Rappahannock by the Army of the Potomac, are more significant of a strategical nlan to save Washington from an immediate attack by the bulk of Lee's army (or, at least, to avert a than of any immediate attempt to seize the rebel capital. For some reason or other, quite a number pearance of Lee's army has been in the direction of our side of the Rappahannock, rather than towards Richmond, and that the great battle likely to be fought first will partake more of the character of Antietam than of Chancellorville. This, of course, is all conjecture; but in all the news received in the city up to this hour there is nothing to absolutely refute it : nothing which cannot as well be construed

take place not far from the Chickahominy, between the full Army of the Potomac and the full army of Lee, about six weeks hence; and that the nation's time for either celebrating the great victory that virtually ends the war, or reconciling itself to the idea on, or about, the Fourth of July.

her, and in this he succeeded but too well. Jaynes discovered the cruel wrong that had been done him, but loved the worthless woman too well to discard her, and contented himself with beating Costello from the house. Not long after this, Costello induced his victim to elope with him; but in a little time she returned, in apparent penitence, to her suffering husband, and was again too easily forgiven. Costello then came to this city, btained good employment here in a piano-forte factory, and sent the woman money to pay her fare hither. Again she yielded, leaving her husband and following his enemy. Poor Jaynes was frantic at his loss, and, as soon as he could scrape the means together, came to New York after the fugitive. He wandered wildly about the streets until Saturday, and finally met his treacherous wife going upon some turn to his home; she refused, and in the seene that ensued both parties were arrested and carried before a magistrate. They were quickly discharged, thing for the desponding accuser. The unfor tunate Jaynes then went to the place where Cosrend was employed, to beg of him that he would give him bask his wife; but Costello would have nothing to say to him. Maddened by he had bash him that he bushand the hopeleseness of obtaining revenge, the husband ourchased a revolver, waited in Grand street for the appearance of his enemy on his return from his work, and shot him dead at sight. Then there was an arrest, the avenger of his own honor making no

avowal, when questioned:

"I shot the deceased because he had taken away my wife, and deprived me of all the comfort I had in the world. I tried to get assistance from the police, but had failed in it all. I was in great agony of mind, having been deprived of my wife. I had ran up and down Centre street for two hours, and was that wild that I could not see the Tombs; there was a mist before my eyes, and I was crazy with trouble."

The law has certainly been broken, and will endeavor, in due form, to vindicate itself against the

THE NEWEST NEW NOVEL.*-Some years ago, an rish lady, young and gifted, sharing the usual destiny of her fated sex, was captured by Cupid, and firmly fastened by the bonds of Hymen. In other words, she married a Bayarian noble, with at least sixteen

GENERAL E. FRANK PAXTON.

(From the Lynchburg Republican.)

The official despatch of General Lee, announcing the great victory which our arms, under God, were blessed with, also gives the intelligence of the death of Brig. Gen. Frank Paxton, in command of the Stonewall brigade. He succeeded Gen. Jackson, upon whose staff he had served in all the varied victories gained by that indomitable chieftain, and was appointed to the command of the Stonewall brigade when Jackson was promoted. He has ably filled the position, leading his men into the thickest of the fight, and gallantly fell on the field.

We knew General Paxton well; and, although from physical disability, he could have been exempted, he patriotically forsook a devoted wife and children, and a high position at home, as president of a bank, to serve his country in the hour of need. Of such stuff are heroes made, and he has earned the title by the warrant which no man can gainsay. Death on the battle-field is at last the stern arbiter that decides the claim to heroism. No truer or better man than General Paxton lived, and his devotion to principle he has sealed with his life. Let his example lead us to enulste his devotion and self-sacrificing spirit. He was a native of Rockbridge county, and a graduate of the Virginia Military Institute.

DEATH OF THE REBEL GENERAL EARL

man, which is printed from the MS. forwarded by the Baroness, is issued under the supervision of Mr. C. F. Hagedorn, Consul General of Bavaria.

day of the immortal British bard.