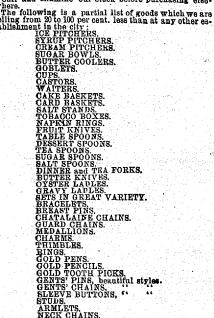
FIFTEEN CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier?
Mailed to Eubscribers out of the City at Seven Dollars
PER ANNUM, THREE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS FOR SIX MONTHS. ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS FOR THREE MONTHS invariably in advance for the time or-Lines constitute a square THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS, led to subscribers out of the City at FOUR DOLLARS

PER ANNUM, in advance. WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

CLARK'S,

602 CHESTNUT STREET.

THE CHEAPEST PLACE IN THE CITY TO BUY OF PLATED JEWELRY, SILVER-PLATED S, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, POCKET-BOOKS, ELLING BAGS, &c. and examine our stock before purchasing else-



CIGAR CASES. CARD CASES, &c. D. W. CLARK'S.

ET-BOOKS. ELLING BAGS.

my5.lm WATCHES, JUST RECEIVED PER STEAMER EUROPA. GOLD WATCHES, LADIES' SIZES, OF NEW STYLES SILVER ANCRES AND CYLINDRES. GILT ANCRES AND CYLINDRES. PLATED ANCRES AND CYLINDRES. For Sale at Low Rates to the Trade, by

607 CHESTNUT STREET. J. C. FULLER, Importer and Wholesale Dealer in FINE WATCHES AND JEWELRY. No. 712 CHESTNUT Street, (Up-stairs, opposite Masonic Temple).

D. T. PRATT:

Has now open a LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK, RNBRACING

AMERICAN AND SWISS WATCHES,

B. HOWARD & CO 'S FINE AMERICAN WATCHES,

GOLD CHAINS, GOLD SPECTACLES, THIMBLES, FINE JEWELRY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

FINE WATCH REPAIRING attended to, by the most experienced working and every watch warranted for one year.

G. RUSSELL,
jaSem . 32 North SIXTH Street. J. c. FULLER'S FINE GOLD PENS,

THE BEST PEN IN USE, FINE GILT COMBS IN EVERY VARIETY.

J. O. FULLER,
mbis-2m No. 712 CHESTNUT Street. VULCANITE RINGS. A full assortment, all sizes and styles J. C. FULLER, No. 712 CHESTNUT Street.

IMITATIONS OF PEARL AND CORAL.

VULCANITE JEWELRY.—JUST REvest Ohains, Pins, Pencils, &c., and for ale at very low prices.

G. RUSSELL,
ap2-tf 22 North SIXTH Street,

YARNS, BATTING, & WADDING.

A. H. FRANCISCUS

No. 433 MARKET,

No. 5 NORTH FIFTH STREET,

Has in store the largest stock in this City of WADDING, WADDING,

BATTING.

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

Carpet Chain, Cotton Yarn, Twines, Wicking, Ropes, &c. Goods Sold at Lowest Cash Prices.

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE.

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

A. H. FRANCISCUS

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE, WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE

TABLE AND FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS.
WINDOW-SHADES,

FANCY BASKETS, &O.

A LARGER STOCK OF THE ABOVE GOODS THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY. CLOTHES WRINGERS.

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

CLOTHES WRINGER. BECAUSE, lat. It is a relief to the bardest part of washing day.

2d. It enables the washing to be done in one-third less Rime.

8d. It saves clothes from the injury always given by



BEGAUSE.

FIRST. The rolls, being of vulcanized rubber, will tear hot and cold water, and will neither break nor tear of britons. Hear hot and cold water, and will neither break nor tear SR button. The frame being of Iron, thoroughly galva-sleen, all danger from rust is removed, and the liability he shrink, swell, split, ac., so unavoidable in wooden enachines, is prevented.

THED. The spiral springs over the rolls render this machine self-adjusting, so that small and large articles, as well as articles uneven in thickness, are certain to receive uniform pressure.

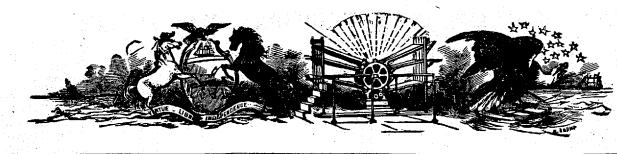
FOURTH. The patient fastening by which the machine fightened to the tub, we believe to be superior in simblicity and efficiency to any yet offered.

FIFTH, it will fit any tub, round or square, from one-salf to one-and-a-quarter inches in thickness, without he least alteration. RETAIL PRICE:

Agents wanted in every county. Reliable and energetic men will be liberally dealt For sale at the "WOODENWARE ESTABLISHMENT"

COMBINATION CAMP KNIVES, FORKS, AND SPOONS. A. H. FRANCISCUS, No. 130 PEG STREET. No. 433 MARKET St. and No. 5 North FIFTH St. nb25-2m Wholesale Agent for Pennsylvania.

mh23-stuth2m



PHILADELPHIA. THURSDAY. MAY 14, 1863.

CLOTHING. GROVER & BAKER'S JOHN KELLY, JR., TAILOR;

142 South THIRD Street.

EDWARD P. KELLY'S,

Where he presents to former patrons and the public the advantages of a STOCK OF GOODS, equal if not su-perior, to any in the city—the skill and taste of himself

and EDWARD P .KELLY, the two best Tailors of the

Fine Clothing,

Spring and Summe

WANAMAKER & BROWN

S. E. cor. 6th & Market

Medium and Common

GRADES,

ut and Made i Fashionable Style

SOLD AT LOW PRICES

SPRING MILLINERY.

WOOD & CARY.

No. 725 CHESTNUT STREET,

STRAW HATS AND BONNETS.
MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S STRAW GOODS.
FANCY AND CRAPE BONNETS.
FRENCH FLOWERS, RIBBONS, &c.

CASH BUYERS will find special advantage in examining this stock before purchasing. mh7-3m

SPRING MILLINERY.

HANDSOME STOCK OF

FRENCH FLOWERS,

A LOT OF

RIBBONS AND FLOWERS

CLOSED OUT VERY CHEAP.

M. BERNHEIM,

No. 726 CHESTNUT STREET.

ILLUSIONS AND LACES.

Have now in store a complete stock of

The undersigned has now open a

RIBBONS, SILKS, CRAPES,

SPRING 1863

RLACK CASS. PANTS, \$5.50.

1863

26 SOUTH SECOND STREET, HAS REMOVED FROM 1022 CHESTNUT STREET.

have a large stock of DRESS GOODS AND SILKS,

RETAIL DRY GOODS.

VOL. 6.-NO. 242.

FDWIN HALL & CO.,

adapted to the Plain trade; Plain Styles of Silks, Neat Plaids and Stripe Silks, Foulard Silks and Poplins, Plain Styles of Mozambiques, Plain Styles Lawns, Modes and Drab Alpacas,

Plain Styles of Dress Goods,

In great variety, at REDUCED PRICES.

CUMMER DRESS GOODS, FROM LATE AUCTION PURCHASES In New York and Philadelphia. FRENCH AND BRITISH LAWNS. PARIS ORGANDIES.

MOZAMBIQUES. BAREGE ANGLAIS, &c., Which are sold without reference to the market value CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER, 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND St., above WILLOW

CLOAKS AND MANTLES.

PARIS BAREGES.

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 OLOAKS MANTILLAS,

FOR SALE IN ALL SIZES. 1618-3mm | LADIES, MISSES, AND CHILDREN

NOW OPEN.

PARIS MANTILLA EMPORIUM, 920 CHESTNUT STREET. J. W. PROCTOR & CO.

THE PARIS CLOAK AND MAN
TILLA STORE, Northeast corner of EIGHTH and
WALNUT, have opened with a
LARGE STOCK OF SPRING GOODS, Consisting of fine ROSES, ROSE BUDS, fine GRAPES, and FRUITS, of the MOST FASHIONABLE MAKE, and respectfully ask the early attention of ladies wishing

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.

IVENS & CO., No. 23 South NINTH Street, have now on hand an extensive assortment of SPRING STYLES, of the finest qualities, at the LOWEST PRICES.

Ladies, do not fall be give us a call.

Ladies, do not fail to give us a call. BOYS', MISSES', AND CHILDREN'S, CLOTHING, CLOAKS, &c.. IN ENDLESS VARIETY,

> No. 137 South EIGHTH Street, Three doors above Walnut. 1094 CHESTNUT STREET. E. M. NEEDLES

THOS. KENNEDY & BRO.'S, No. 729 CHESTNUT Street, below BIGHTH. ap3-2m EMBROIDERIES, do do LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, do BROOKS & ROSENHEIM, VEILS, &c., &c.

ap4-2m

And respectfully invites an inspection of history. No. 431 MARKET STREET, North Side, 1034 CHESTNUT STREET. A UCTION AND OTHER BARGAINS. fave now open, and are daily making additions thereto A HANDSOME VARIETY OF UTION AND OTHER DARGAINS.
Lupins, 6-4 Black Wool Delaines,
Fine Black Alpacas under price.
Double fold French Mozambiques, 37% cents.
Finest Poil-de-Chevres, at old prices.
Double fold children's plaids, 37% cents.
Crape Plaids and Stripes.
Brab, Slate, Cnir, and other shades Alpacas,
Three lots mode Alpacas, 31, 37, and 55 cents, extra cheap. RIBBONS, BONNETS,

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS, FLOWERS. Three lots mode Alpacas, 31, 37, and 60 centra chees of the Arest goods.
Cheap lot Lavellas, 13 cents.
Shepherd's Plads, fine quality, 31 cents.
Best English and American prints.
Ladies' Cloaking Cloths—mammoth stock.
Fine Cassimpres—assortment univalled. MILLINERY GOODS IN GENERAL, adies' Cioasus, — sortment université de la classimeres—assortment université du l'ine dans de l'ine d to which the attention of the trade is respectfully soli-MILLINERY Honey Comb II-4 Bates Quitts.
Fine Finnels, whites, reds, Grays.
Good and low-priced Hoop Skirts.
COOPER & CONARD.
ap30tf S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Streets.

AND
AND
STRAW GOODS.

JOSEPH HAMBURGER,
25 South SECOND Street,
dec., to which he respectfully invites the attention of
Milliners and Merchants. Goods received daily from
May Vork auctions. 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 46, 50, 62, 75, 87c, and \$1. 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 46 to 75c. Window Shades, Gold and Velvet Borders, 75c to \$2. Buff and Green Window Holland 31 to 50c.

CHEAP DBY GOODS. DRUGS AND CHEMICALS. ROBERTSHOEMAKER & CO. land 31 to 60c. CHEAP DRY GOODS.

New York City Mills Long Cloth Muslin at 25c. Fine Shirting Muslins 125., 16, 18, and 20c. New Spring Chintzes 18 and 20c. Spring De Laines 25c. Light Alpacas 31 to 62c. Stella Shawls \$2 to \$10. Cloth Sag 325-Im \$250. Northeast Corner FOURTH and BACE Streets PHILADELPHIA,

Mozambique, Chalti, Grenadine, and Barege.
FRENCH PLAID CASHMERE SHAWLS AT \$6.00.
These Shawls cost \$8.00 to import.
Every variety of Thin and Thick Shawls for
SPRING AND SUMMER.
Light Cloth Shawl-Mantles and Circulars.
Black Sik 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 rew Dress Goods at low prices.
My9 Nos. 713 and 715 North TENTH Street. FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS, WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINTS, PUTTY, &c. SHARPLESS BROTHERS FRENCH ZINC PAINTS. 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,

VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH. SHARPLESS BROTHERS. Mode-colored Silks, Foulards,
Cheeked Silks, India Silks,
Mantle Silks, Black Figures,
Bareges, Challies, Imperatrice,
Poplins, Organdies, Chintzes,
Zephyr and Barege Shawls.
CHESTNUT and EIGHTH Streets. CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VEST-Cassimeres for Boys. Cassimeres for Young Cents, Cassimeres for suits.

FIGHT SUMMER SHAWLS-IN

Cassimeres for suits.

Cassimeres for everybody.

Cassimeres, mixed and plain.

Cassimeres, striped and plaid.

Cassimeres, Black and Brown,

At

JOHN H. STOKES',

At

702 ARCH Street.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY. HARDWARE. CLOSING OUT AT OLD PRICES, The Stock of a WHOLESALE HOUSE, comprising LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ALL KINDS OF GOODS.

427 MARKET and 416 COMMERCE Streets. apl6-ln WORMAN & ELY, Manufacturers o

> PATENT CAST-STEEL TABLE CUTLERY

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 mannacturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the Union, who are familiar with the character of their work.

mh9-6m Philadelphia.

most indispensable article of modern inventions:

A CARD.

trary, we prefer that parties in quest of a truly superior and reliable article, either for family use or manufacturing purposes, should make an examination and com any and all others in the market; and to facilitate such inquiry, we append the names and places of business of our principal competitors, to wit:

A NOVEL MODE OF ADVERTISING. -We notice themselves of this list to make their own comparisons. | many an important military movement owes its failAside from the novelty of this mode of advortising...no. | ure to the drunkenness of some officer, yet we thing could be fairer or more liberal; and it most cerinever hear of a single example being made of these
fairly evinces that the Grover & Baker Company do not
fear the results. Since this Company have recently fainly evinces that the Grover & Baker Company do not

ver & Baker stitch, they certainly seem to have covered the whole ground. We doubt very much if the mode of

STRAW GOODS, 1863. OUR NEW STORE, FRENCH FLOWERS, LACES AND RIBBONS, ELEGANT BROWN STONE BUILDING. OF THE LATEST FASHIONS, The Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co., JUST OPENED

> GET THE BEST. GET THE BEST.

ELEGANT BROWN-STONE BUILDING, my12-tuths6t SEWING MACHINES.

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

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, GEORGE GRANT, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS Has now ready A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK

GEORGE A. MILLER & CO., 506 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN DRUGS,

MEDICINES, CHEMICALS; PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, WINDOW AND HOLLOW GLASS WARE,

&c., &c., &c. Special attention given to the wants of the City Trade. ap21-lm FURNITURE, &c.

ривигтике. A LARGE ASSORTMENT,

W. & J. ALLEN & BROTHER, 1209 CHESTNUT STREET.

CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-MOORE & CAMPION. In connection with their extensive Cabinet business, are now manufacturing a superior article of

CELERRATED PREMIUM

SEWING MACHINES

SEWING MACHINE.

A short time since we published, in connection with our advertisement, the following card, which has given BEST SEWING MACHINE, that we republish it for the enefit of those who are about making a selection of that

order to sell our machines, to depreciate the many excellent productions of our competitors; but, on the con-

I. M. SINGER & CO., 810 CHESTNUT Street. WHEELER & WILSON M. CO., 704 CHESTNUT SE LADD, WEBSTER, & CO., 921 CHESTNUT Street MR. A. B. HOWE, 701 ARCH Street. TAGGART & FARR, 922 CHESTNUT Street. BOUDOR'S SEWING MACHINE, 737 ARCH Street SLOAT'S ELIPTIC, 922 CHESTNUT Street.

And we have urgently to request that our custome and all others, not fully advised as to the relative merits of the GROVER & BAKER machines, will, before purchasing, even from us, make the examinations and comparisons above indicated. And if we have omitted the names of any respectable manufacturers, we will, on being advised of the fact, cheerfully and gratuitously add them to the above list.

GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO.,

We clip the following from the editorial columns of the

addition to their celebrated machines making the Gro-

GET THE BEST.

The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine. 704 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA

Feeling that the increasing popularity and extensive sales of their celebrated Sewing Machines demanded a large Emporium for the accommodation of their numerous patrons and friends, have oneed one of the most elegant and tastefully arranged establishments in Philadelphia, where they will be glad to welcome their customers, and all who feel any desire to examine their wonderful Machine. GET THE BEST. The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine may be used for all kinds of Family Sewing and Army Clothing. It is indispensable to Seamstressees, Dressmakers, Tallors, Manufacturers of Shirts, Collars, Skirts, Cloaks, Mantilas, Hats, Caps, Corsets, Ladies Gaiters, Linen Goods, and is admitted to be the best Machine for all kinds of Ornamental Guilting, Bratiling, &c.

Ornamental QUILTING, BRAIDING, &C.

A handsome Instruction Room has been fitted up for the accommodation of all who wish to learn to work on the Machine, and obliging and attentive young ladies are always in attendance to instruct, which out charge, or give any information desired.

If preferred, instruction will be given at the residences of the purchasers, free of charge. Our prices have been greatly reduced, and all our Machines are warranted for one year.

Persons at a distance can safely order our Sewing Machines, and will find no trouble in working them from our printed instructions.

AGENTS wanted throughout Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, to sell these unrivatled and unequalted Sewing Machines.

Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Co. . 704 CHESTNUT St., Phila.

THE TAGGART & FARR MACHINES. Agency-922 CHESTNUT Street.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. NO. 610 CHESTNUT STREET,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, of his own importation and manufacture. "PRIZE MEDAL SHIRTS," manufactured under the superintendence of JOHN F. TAGGERT. (FORMERLY OF OLDENBERG & TAGGERT,)
are the most perfect-fitting Shirts of the age. Orders promptly attended to. mh26-thstn3m OLD ESTABLISHED SHIRT, STOCK,

NO. 146 NORTH FOURTH STREET. the Shoulder. ap18-stuth6m Nos. 1 and 3 n. sixth street.

AND COLLAR EMPORIUM,

PHILADELPHIA. JOHN C. ARRISON, (FORMERLY J. BURR MOORE.) IMPORTER AND DEALER IN GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

ALSO, MANUFACTURER OF THE IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRT.

These SHIRTS are out by measurement, so that all the parts exactly fit each other. They surpass all other Shirts for neatness of fit on the breast, comfort in the SATISFACTION GUARANTIED. FINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY. The subscriber would invite attention to his
IMPROWED CUT OF SHIRTS,
Which he makes a specialty in his business. Also, con NOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

J. W. SCOTT,
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,
NO. 814 CHESTNUT STREET,
four doors below the Continental.

THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1863. DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA.

Warm Weather at Fortress Monroe—Departure of the 3d Regiment New York Volunteers—Regret for their Departure—Arrival of the Fiag-of-Truce Boat from Annapolis and Departure for Newport News — Capture of Prize Schooner Stono Inlet, with Cotton, etc.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 12, 1863.

Special Correspondence of The Press. 1

of their country:

We are sweltering under the ardent rays of the sun. Last week the weather was quite cool, and the sudden transition from cold to heat is very trying and almost intolerable. About four hundred men, belonging to the 3d Regiment New York Volunteers are now embarking on the steamboat Kennebec. Their term of service has just expired, and after two years' unintermitted service, the remnant return to their homes. 'Many of them have already re-enlisted, and I doubt not a majority of those who take their departure to-day will return to soldiering as soon as they have spent their money. The remnants of this regiment and the Hawkins' Zouaves, (9th Regiment N. Y. V.,) are to be consolidated, and the new regiment will be known as the 3d Regiment New York Volunteers. The commanding general has issued the following rder, expressive of regret, that he must part with such brave men, and takes the opportunity to cor-dially thank those who have re-entered the service

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF VIRGINIA, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS, FORT MONROE, VA., May 12, 1863. To the 3d New York Volunteers (Infantry): The Major General Commanding cannot withhold the expression of his deep regret that the term of service for which a large number of the men of the 3d New York Volunteers enlisted is about to expire, and that he is compelled to part with them.

In discipline, good conduct, and in a faithful discharge of their duties, under all the circumstances in which they have been placed, he ventures to say they are not surpassed by any other regiment in the service.

service.

Through the care, vigilance, and fidelity of their officers and their able commander, and through their own just sense of all their obligations, under the military laws by which they have been governed, they have earned a most enviable reputation.

To those who have re-entered the service—with an unshaken determination to uphold the cause of their country against its faithless enemies—he tenders his sincere thanks; and if those who are about to return to their families and friends for a while shall reion their courages whom they leave behind. shall rejoin their comrades whom they leave behind they will receive as warm a welcome as that which awaits them at home. JOHN A. DIX,

awaits them at home. JOHN A. DIX,

Major General Commanding.

Wilson Barstow, Aid-de-Camp. The flag of truce boat State of Maine reached here to-day. She came from Annapolis, with some 1,000 eight to ten females, who are to be carefully con Newport News she was joined by the transports Express and Maple Leaf—the latter will bring up our wounded from Richmond, who were taken before Fredericksburg. General Hayes, who was reported wounded, is well and uninjured-Commissioner Ould says-and is waiting to be exchanged. The rebels claim to have 10,000 prisoners in Richmond. but I guess they exaggerate with their usual wildness. Probably they have 6,000, but I very much doubt the correctness of their reports. However,

A prize schooner was brought in here to-day, the name I am unable to state—indeed, the captain of he trig which towed her to her present anchorse ould not decipher it. She was endeavoring to run captured ere she had made good her escape from done quickly and quietly, as all moves in this de-partment are characterized with secrecy and celerity. Last evening General Dix and staff embarked

on the C. W. Thomas, and are now at West Point. They are expected to return to-night. All rumors about General Keyes having taken Richmond are false, and none but the credulous could I am pleased that you can be informed of the strin gent execution of the regulations in regard to drunk-enness. Hitherto, but little regard has been paid to he deportment of officers. Liquor has been a ta-ooed drink to the men, while officers have more than a quantum sufficit. Although cases of beastly lintoxication, among officers, are numerous, and teers, and Major George Waller, of the 103d Regi-ment New York Volunteers, have been tried before a general court-martial and found guilty of drunk-

enness and sentenced to be cashiered. General Dix in an order, admonishes his officers and men in the most affectionate manner to avoid intoxication, and states some very wholesome truths for the use of his CONGRATULATORY ORDER FROM GEN. Major General Dix has issued the following Gene-HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS, FORTRESS MONROE, Va., May 6, 1863.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., May 6, 1853.
GENERAL ORDERS NO. 32.—The Major General Commanding congratulates Major General Peck, and the troops under his command at Suffolk, on the sudden retreat of the enemy to the Blackwater, after a close investment of the place for more than three weeks by a superior force, led by some of the most distinguished generals of the insurgents. The enemy has sustained a loss of five guns, and not less than fifteen hundred men in prisoners, killed, wounded, and deserters, while ours is limited to a comparatively small number of killed and wounded.

For this result the highest praise is due to Major General Peck, through whose untiring industry and good judgment during the last six months the place has been strongly fortified, and through whose watchfulnsse it has been held during the investment. The same high praise is due to the troops under his command, and to their officers. Their courage and vigilance, their firmness in resisting the enemy's attacks, their gallantry in assaulting him in his works on repeated occasions, deserve the heartfelt thanks which the Major General commanding avails himself of which the Major General commanding avails himself of this occasion to acknowledge the gallant and effi-cient co-operation of the gunboats sent by Admiral Lee into the Nansemond, under Lieutenants Cual-ling and Lamson, in silencing the enemy's batte-ries, in resisting the enemy's attempts to cross the river, and especially the assistance lent by the lat-ter to General Getty in capturing five of the ene-my's guns.

my's guns.

By command of Major General Dix,
D. T. VAN BUREN,
Assistant Adjutant General. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Irish Brigade-Gen. Mengher's Letter of Resignation.

HEADQUARTERS IRISH BRIGADE, HANCOOK'S DIVISION, COUCH'S CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 8, 1863. Hancoux's Division, Couch's Corps,
Army of the Potomac, May 8, 1863.

Major John Hancock, Assistant Adjutant General:

I beg most respectfully to tender through you, to
the proper authorities, my resignation as brigadier
general commanding what was once known as the
Irish Brigade. That brigade no longer exists. The
assault on the enemy's works on the 13th December
last reduced it to something less than a minimum
regiment of infantry. For several weeks it remained in this exhausted condition. Brave fellows from
the convalescent camp and from sick beds at home
gradually reinforced this handful of devoted men.
Nevertheless, it failed to reach the strength or proportions of anything like an effective regiment.
These facts I represented as clearly and forcibly as
it was in my power to do in a memorial to the Secretary of War, in which memorial I prayed that a
brigade which had rendered such service and incurred such distressing losses should be temporarily
relieved from duty in the field, so as to give it time
and opportunity in some measure to renew itself.
This memorial was in vain. It never even was
asknowledged. The depression caused by this ungenerous and inconsiderate treatment of a gallant
remnant of a brigade that had never once failed to
do its duty most liberally and heroically almost unfitted me to remain in command. True, however, to
those who had been true to me—true to a position
which I considered sacied under the circumstances—
I remained with what was left of my brigade, and,
though feeling that it was to a sacrifice rather than
to a victory that we were going, I accompanied them
and led them through all the operations required of
them at Scott's Mills and Chancellorville, beyond
the Rappahannock.

A mere handful, my command did its duty at those

A mere handful, my command did its duty at those positions with a fidelity and resolution which won for it the admiration of the army. It would be my greatest happiness, as it would surely be my highest honor, to remain in the companionship and charge honor, to remain in the companionship and charge of such men; but to do so any longer would be to perpetuate a public deception, in which the hardwon honors of good soldiers, and in them the military reputation of a brave old race, would inevitably be involved and compromised. I cannot be a party to this wrong. My heart, my conscience, my pride, all that is truthful; manful, sincere, and just within me forbid it. 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 st on the Breast, comfort in the Neck, and ease on the Shoulder.

The forbid it. In tendering my resignation, however, as the brigadier general in command of this poor vestige and relic of the lish Brigade, I beg sincerely to assure you that my services, in any capacity that can prove useful, are freely at the summons and disposition of the Government of the United States. That Government, and the cause, and the liberty, the noble memories, and the future it represents, are entitled, unquestionably and unequivocally to

the noble memories, and the future it represents, are entitled, unquestionably and unequivocally, to the life of every citizen who has sworn allegiance to it, and partaken of its grand protection. But, whilst I offer my own life to sustain this glorious good Government, I feel it to be my first duty to do nothing that will wantonly imperil the lives of others, or, what would be still more grievous and irreparable, inflict sorrow and humilisation upon a race who, having lost almost everything else, find in their character for courage and loyalty an invaluable gift, which I, for one, will not be so vain or selfish as to endanger. I have the honor to be, most respectfully and truly, yours,

THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER,

Brigadier General Commanding.

GEN. STONEMAN'S ACHIEVEMENTS GEN. STONEMAN'S ACHIEVEMENTS. The following is a summary, in tabular form, o the work accomplished by Gen. Stoneman's expe dition in Virginia: dition in Virginia:
Bridgea destroyed.
Culverts destroyed.
Ferries destroyed.
Kailroads broken, places.
Supply trains burned.
Wagons destroyed.
Horses captured.
Mules captured.
Canals broken.

relegraph stations burned.
Wires cut, places......
Denote burned. Besides the destruction of large quantities of pork. bacon, flour, wheat, corn, clothing, and other articles of great value to the rebel army.

THE ELEVENTH ARMY CORPS.

The following order has been issued by General

ters, sons, daughters, relatives, friends, and neighbors, of the soldiers in the field, to aid me in stopping this license and intemperate discussion, which is discouraging our armies, weakening the hands of the Government, and thereby strengthening the enemy. If we use our honest efforts, God will bless us with a glorious peace and a united country. Men of every shade of opinion have the same vital interests in the suppression of this rebellion; for should we fail in the task the dread horrors of a ruined and distracted nation will fall alike on all, whether patriots or traitors.

These are substantially my reasons for issuing "General Order, No '85." my reasons for the arrest of the Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, for a supposed violation of that order, for which has been tried. The result of that trial is now in my hands.

In enforcing this order, I can be unanimously sustained by the people, or I can be opposed by factious, bad men. In the former event, quietness will prevail; in the latter event, the responsibility and retribution will attach to the men who resist the authority, and the neighborhoods that allow it.

A. E. BURNSIDE, Major General, Commanding Department of the Ohio.

Mr. Pugh then resumed his argument in support HEADQUARTERS 11TH CORPS,

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

NEAR BROOKE'S STATION, VA., May 10, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 9.—As your commanding general, I cannot fail to notice a feeling of depression on the part of a portion of this corps. Some obloquy has been cast upon us on account of the affair on Saturday, May 2. I believe that such a disaster might have happened to any other corps of this army, and do not distrust my command.

Every officer who failed to do his duty by not keeping his men together, and not rallying them when broken, is conscious of it, and must profit by the past.

when broken, is conscious of 11, and must promery
the past.

I confidently believe that every honorable officer
and every brave man earnestly desires an opportunity to advance against the enemy, and demonstrate to the army and to the country that we are
not wanting in principle or patriotism. Your energy, sustained and directed under the Divine blessing, shall yet place the 11th Corps ahead of them all.

O. O. HOWARD,

Major General Commanding. OUR WOUNDED RETURNING-GOVERNOR CURTIN. A large train of ambulances proceeded, to-day, to vards United States ford for the remainder of our Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, has been in the camps for two days past, looking after the welfare and wants of the Pennsylvania troops. GENERAL HOOKER'S RETROGRADE MOVE-An army correspondent of the Boston-Journa

says:

"To rightly understand Gen. Hooker's position, when he determined, in the deluge of Tuesday evening, to return, there is another consideration besides ithe fear that communication would be cut off by high freshests. The discovering the same says. ourned, at half past ten o'clock. arts of the order:

ning, to return, there is another consideration besides the fear that communication would be cut off by high freshets—the disarrangement of plans, caused by the defection of the 11th Corps; the non-receipt of news from Stoneman; and the fallure of Sedgwick to open communication from Fredericks-burg. Besides all these reasons for retiring, Gen, Hooker felt, doubtless, that he was regarded by the people as a rash, foolhardy man, whose lack of caution had sacrificed his men. And here let me narrate an incident which should be known, in justice to Gen. Hooker, as it shows that he must have felt it an imperative duty to be prudent and cautious:

"When it had been determined to supersede General Burnside, and to place the Army of the Potomac under command of General Hooker, the lastnamed officer was summoned to Washington by the President. Arriving at the White House, the General was shown up into the Cabinet room at once, and was warmly greeted by Mr. Lincoln, who said, after salutations had been exchanged: 'I am just writing, you a letter, containing my views on the management of your army, and will read it to you.' The President accordingly read his missive, which only lacked his signature, and then, at General Hooker's request, he added that, and gave the letter to the General. Some of these days that letter will be valuable to the historian of the war, and when I assert that its concluding words were 'don't be rashdon't be rash,' it will be seen that the General must have felt it imperative on him to be cautious. Afterward, when Mr. Lincoln came here on a visit, he remarked: 'They told me in Washington to hurry up General Hooker; but when he once gets started, there will be more necessity for treading on the tail of his coat to keep him from moving too rashly.' The General has falsified this prediction, surely."

DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO. The Case of Mr. Vallandigham.

wounded within the enemy's lines

APPLICATION FOR A HABEAS CORPUS-REPLY OF GEN. EURNSIDE m the Cincinnati Gazette of May 13. ] George E. Pugh renewed his motion before Judge Leavitt, yesterday morning, in the United States Circuit Court for a writ of habeas corpus, directed to Gen. Burnside, directing him to bring the body of C. L. Vallandigham into court, with the cause of his arreat and detention. C. L. Vallandigham into court, with the cause of his arrest and detention.

The following is the petition of Mr. Pugh:

UNITED STATES OF AMPRICA,
Southern District of Ohio, ss.

To the Honorable the Judge of the Circuit Court of the United States, within and for the District aforesaid:
Your petitioner, Clement L. Vallandigham, says that he is a native-born citizen of the State of Ohio, residing in Montgomery county, and not enlisted or commissioned in the land or naval forces of the United States, nor called into actual service as one

commissioned in the land or naval forces of the United States, nor called into actual service as one of the militia of any State; nevertheless, on the 5th day of May, instant, between two and three o'clock in the morning of said day, his dwelling-house, tin which he and his family then were,) in the city of Dayton and county of Montgomery aforesaid, was surrounded by about one hundred soldiers, armed and in uniform as such, and acting under the direction of Ambrose E. Burnside, a major general in the army of the United States; which soldiers then and there violently broke the outer door and two inner doors of your petitioner's said house, and entered the same, and then and there seized your petitioner by overpowering numbers, and thence carried him to the city of Cincinnati, in Hamilton county, in the State and Southern district of Ohio, where they imprisoned him, against his will, in a building, on Second or Columbia street, then used as a military prison; and your petitioner says that he has ever since been and now is detained in custody, in said city of Cincinnati, under a military guard, of which said Ambrose E. Burnside is commander.

Your petitioner alleges that he was thus violently seized in his own house, in the night time, without any warrant issued upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and in contempt of his rights as an American citizen. He says, also, that since his imprisonment, as aforesaid, a paper has been delivered to him (of which a true coly is forcewith annexed); purporting to contain a charge and specification he has been arraigned, against his will, before a number of rofficers of the army of the United cation against him, signed by T. M. Gutis, chaplain and judge advocate, on which charge and specification he has been arraigned, against his will, before a number or officers of the army of the United States, assembled in a room of the St. Charles Exchange, on east Third street, in the city of Cincinnati, styling themselves a Military Commission, and assuming to exercise judicial authority at the instigation of said Ambrose E. Burnside, as major general aforesaid. But your petitioner deems that he is not subject to any such a mode of arraignment or of trial, and claims that all proceedings of that description are, in his case, forbidden by the Constitution and laws of the United States.

Therefore, and to the end that he may be relieved from manifest oppression under color of military authority, and that he may be charged in due course of law, in this court, or some other, with whatsoever crime he is intended to be imputed by the charge and specification above mentioned, your petitioner moves your Honors to grant him a writ of habeas corpus, directed to said Ambrose E. Burnside, and all persons assembled to act in obedience to his orders, commanding him and them forthwith to bring the body of your petitioner before this court, together with the cause (if any) of his capture and detention. And your petitioner submits hereby to whatsoever the Constitution of the United States, in this behalf, may require.

whatsoever the Constitution of the United States, in this behalf, may require.

U. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

By George E. Pugh, his attorney, Southern District of Ohio, to wit:

George E. Pugh, being duly sworn, says that he makes this application for a writ of habeas corpus at the request of C. L. Vallandigham, the petitioner above named, and that he believes the matter alleged in the foregoing petition to, be true.

GEORGE E. PUGH.

Sworn to before me, and subscribed in my pre-Sworn to before me, and subscribed in my presence, this 9th day of May, A. D. 1883.

JOS. H. GEIGER.

JOS. H. GEIGER.

Bence, this 9th day of May, A. D. 1863.

Clerk, C. C. U. S., Southern District of Ohio.

District Attorney Ball said he was requested by Gen. Burnside to ask the court for a delay of half an hour, when he would submit a statement which was then being prepared in the case.

The court granted the delay, and in half an hour Mr. Ball submitted the following statement, prepared by Gen. Burnside:

Headquarters Department of the Ohio.

Cincinnat, Ohio, May 11, 1863.

To the Honorable the Circuit Court of the United States within and for the Southern District of Ohio:

The undersigned, commanding the Department of the Ohio, having received notice from the cierk of said court that an application for the allowance of a writ of habeas corpus will be made this morning before your Honors on behalf of Clement L. Vallandigham, now a prisoner in my custody, asks leave to submit to the court the following STATEMENT.

STATEMENT.

If I were to indulge in wholesale criticisms of the policy of the Government it would demoralize the army under my command, and every friend of the country would call me a traitor. If the officers or soldiers were to indulge in such criticisms it would weaken the army to the extent of their influence; and if this criticis mere universal in the army it would cause it to be broken to pieces, the Government to be divided, our homesto be invaded, and anarchy to reign. My daty to my Government forbids me to indulge in such criticisms; officers and soldiers are not allowed to so indulge, and this course will be sustained by all honest men.

Now, I will go further. We are in a state of civil wer, one of the States of this department is at this moment invaded, and three others have been threatened. I command the department, and it is my duty to my country and to this army to keep it in the best possible condition; to see that it is fed, clad, armed, and, as far as possible, to see that it is encouraged. If it is my duty, and the duty of the troops, to avoid saying anything that would weaken the army, by preventing a single recruit from joining the ranks; by bringing the laws of Gongress into disrepute, or by causing dissatisfaction in the ranks, it is equally the duty of every citizen in the department to avoid the same evil. If it is my duty to prevent the propagation of this evil in the army, or in a portion of my department, it is equally my duty in all portions of it; and it is my duty to use all the force in my nower to and it is my duty to use all the lorce in my power to stop it.

If I were to find a man from the enemy's country, distributing in my camps speeches of their public men that tended to demoralize the troops, or to destroy their confidence in the constituted authorities of the Government, I would have them, tried, and hung, if found guilty, and all the rules of modern warfare would sustain me. Why should such speeches, from our own public men, be allowed?

The press, and public men, in a great emergency like the present, should avoid the use for party epithets and bitter invectives, and discourage the organization of secret political societies, which are always undignified and disgraceful to a free people, but now they are absolutely wrong and injurious; they create disconsions and discord, which just now amount to treason. The simple names "Patiot" and "Traitor," are comprehensive and the story of the simple names are the simple of the story and the start of the simple names are the simple of the anough.

As I before said, we are in a state of civil war, and an emergency is upon us which requires the operations of some power that moves more quickly than the civil. There never was a war carried on successfully, without As I before said, we are in a state of civil war, and an emergency is upon us which requires the operations of some power that moves more quickly than the civil. There never was a war carried on successfully, without the exercise of this power.

It is said that the speeches which are condemned, have been in the presence of large bodies of citizens, who, if they thought them wrong, would have then and there condemned them. That is no argument. These citizens do not realize the effect upon the army of our country, who are its defenders. They have never been in the field; never faced the enemies of their country, never undergone the privations of our soldier in the field; and, besides, they have been in the habit of hearing their public men speak, and, as a general thing, of approving of what they say, therefore, the greater responsibility rets upon the public men and upon the public press, and it behooves them to be careful as to what they say. They must not use license and plead that they are exercising liberty. In this department it cannot be done. I shall use all the power I have to break down such license, and I am sure I will be sustained in this course by all honest men. At all events, I will have the consciousness, before God, of having done my duty to my country, and when I am swerved from the performance of that duty, by any pressure, public or private, or by any prejudice, I will no longer be a man or a patriot. I again assert, that every power I poseess on earth, that is given me from above, will be used in defence of my Government, on all occasions, at all times, and in all places within this department. There is no party, no community, no State Government, no State legislative body, no corporation, body of men, that have the power to inaugurate a war policy that has the validity of law and power but the constituted anthorities of the Government at the proper time and by the proper tone, but my duty requires me to stop license and intemperate discussion, which tends to weaken it. This license could no

THREE CENTS

Mr. Pugh then resumed his argument in support of his motion, and spoke for nearly three hours. We find it impossible to give anything like a sketch or vnopsis of his remarks, the whole of which went to now that the arrest, trial, and confinement of his client was without authority of law, and that not even Congress or the President had the right to deprive him of his liberty, much less an officer who was merely the creature of the Government. He contended that his client could only be deprived of his liberty by due process of law, and then on the presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury. He muoted freely from the Constitution and various egal authorities in support of his argument. Mr. A. H. Perry followed on the part of General Burnside, in a clear and able legal argument. He

sid he had no instructions from Gen. Burnside, but that the General desired that the question should be ully discussed as to his power and duties as a comnander in the field. He said he considered the statement of Gen. Burnside unnecessary, but that it did not profess to be a defence of his course, but was simply given to the court to make known the principles upon which he was acting.

Without concluding the argument, the court ad-GENERAL BURNSIDE'S ORDER NO. 38. Since the arrest of Mr. Vallandigham, the public interest is excited as to the precise terms of General

Burnside's Order No. 38. We subjoin the material parts of the order:

"Hereafter, all persons found within our lines who commit acts for the benefit of the enemies of the country, will be tried as spies or traitors, and, if convicted, will suffer death. This order includes the following classes of persons: Carriers of secret mails; writers of letters sent by secret mails; secret recruiting officers within our lines; persons who have entered into an agreement to pass our lines for the purpose of joining the enemy; persons found concealed within our lines, belonging to the service of the enemy, and in fact, all persons found improperly within our lines who could give private information to the enemy; all persons within our lines who harbor, protect, conceal, feed, clothe, or in any way aid the enemies in our country. The habit of declaring sympathy for the enemy will no longer be tolerated in this department. Persons committing such offences will at once be arrested, with a view to being tried as above stated, or sent beyond our lines, into the lines of their friends. It must be distinctly understood that treason, expressed or implied, will not be tolerated in this department. All officers and soldiers are strictly charged with the execution of this order."

SPIES AND DESERTERS SENTENCED. SPIES AND DESERTERS SENTENCED.

CINCINNATI, May 13.—Gen. Burnside has issued a general order No. 65, rectiting the proceedings in court martials, and sentencing four spies to be hung, and one deserter to be shot, on May 29th.

The court martial in this city yesterday, found Chas. Perkins, alias Hawkins, George P. Sims, W. S. Burgess, and Sergeant John R. Lyle, of the rebel army, who were arrested within our lines, and accused as spies, guilty thereof, and sentenced them to be hung. Private John C. Shore, Company I, 109th Illinois, was found guilty of mutinous and insubordinate conduct, and was sentenced to be shot. These proceedings have been approved. The prisoners have been ordered to be taken to Johnson's island in irons and executed on May 29th.

THE BUELL INOUIRY—VALLANDIGHAMS THE RUELL INCUIRV\_VALLANDICHAMS

When a reverse overtakes us, a scapegoat is never wanting.

In this case, it is said, we could have held our position, but for the pusillanimous conduct of some infantry regiments. We, however, believed our defeat at this point to have been solely due to the odds brought against us. The enemy's triumph was destined to be short-lived. General McLaws being sent to General Early's assistance, in less than two hours dislodged Sedgwick, and drove him into the valley of the Rappahannock, recapturing (it is believed) the guns before lost. Whether Sedgwick retreated to the town, or some other point below, we have not been able to learn.

But in either event, General Lee having pushed Hooker sufficiently to keep him quiet for the balance of the day, turned his troops toward Fredericksburg, determined to drive Sedgwick beyond the river, and get rid of him. This he did; but, as we learn, after the dearest bought victory of the day. If our loss in the battle be as great as reported, our columns must have been subjected to the fire of the enemy's artillery planted on the Stafford Hills. In the series of battles our army captured some thirty cannon, and some ten thousand prisoners, eight thousand of which are said to have arrived at Guinese's Station.

Among the casualties are the following: A. P. Hill struck by a fragment of ihousand of which are said where the following: A. P. ness' Station.

Among the casualties are the following: A. P. Hill. struck by a fragment of a shell in the calf of his leg. Among the killed were: Gen. Paxton, of the Stonewall brigade; Col. Walker (Warren?) of the 10th Virginia; Major Miles Selden, aid to Gen. Heath; Capt. Greenlee Davidson, Letcher battery; Capt. E. Branch, of Richmond Grays; and Capt. Banks. Major Channing Price, of Gen. Stuart's staff, was killed on Thursday, near Spottsylvania Court House.

THE LATEST.

Official information from Fredericksburg was yes

THE LATEST.

Official information from Fredericksburg was yesterday received to the following effect: Hooker left two corps d'armée, under Sedgwick, on the Rappahannock, below Fredericksburg. With the main body of his forces he crossed the Rappahannock and Rapidan. Sedgwick's instructions were to cross the river and attack Gen. Lee's rear as soon as Hooker should engage them in front. Sedgwick, for some reason unknown, delayed his crossing beyond the appointed time, and did not get over until Hooker was beaten, but yet in time to prevent Gen. Lee from mishing his ristory. Hooker is at United was beaten, but yet in time to prevent Gen. Lee from pushing his victory. Hooker is at United States Ford, fourteen miles below the confluence of the Rappahannock and Rapidan, holding a strong position and strongly intrenched, receiving heavy reinforcements. STONEWALL JACKSON The death of Lieutenant General Thomas Jefferson Jackson (better known as Stonewall Jackson) is, perhaps, the greatest loss that has yet occurred to the rebels—the profoundest that could happen to them in the death of one man. He was the fighting right arm of the Confederacy, and in the crisis of the rebel cause his great energy and enterprise were salrebel cause his great energy and enterprise were salvation and victory. We wonder if the Confederacy, like Jackson, will lose its life through the loss of its strong arm? Lee still remains, a general of eminent ability; but with Jackson departs its most active military glory. General Jackson will always be known as Stonewall Jackson, the stern Puritan sobriquet which he won at the battle of Bull Run, having long ago eclipsed his original name." He re-ceived it" (says his father-in-law, Rev. Dr. Junkin) "from the fact that the hardest fight he had at Bull Run was near to the stone bridge, which they had blown up before the 21st of July. The Rockbridge boys, almost all personally acquainted with him, hence called him 'Stonebridge Jackson,' which,

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he exclaimed, with a world of agony in his voice, "Look! look! at my men falling back, while there stand General Jackson and his brigade as firm as a slone wall." He was shot a moment after, and did not live to see his men rally and share the triumphs of the Stonewall Brigade. The Stonewall Brigade has still an organization, and was commanded at the battle of Chancellorville by General Paxton, who was killed in the same charge in which Jackson received his fatal wound. The famous rebel general was born in Lewis county, Virginia, in 1826. Left an orphan at an

early age, he was enabled by a friend to enter West Point, where he graduated in 1846, and was appointed brevet second lieutenant in the 2d Artillery, and served in Mexico with Magruder's battery; became second lieutenant August 20, 1847; was breveted captain for gallantry at Contreras and Cheruusco, and major for gallantry at Chepulteper : resigned February 29, 1852, from impaired health, and became a professor in the Military Institute at Lexington, Virginia, where he married, as his first wife, a daughter of the Rev. Dr. Junkin, president of the Washington College at that place, a loyal clergyman of some note, who came North near the time of the rebellion. Dr. Junkin's daughter has een dead eight years. Jackson's second wife was the daughter of Rev. Dr. Morrison, late president of Davidson College, N. C., and sister-in-law to Major Gen. Daniel H. Hill. His marriages illustrate his religious predilections; his piety was sin-

cere and strong, and his religious enthusiasm was a great part in the purpose and action of his life. He is said to have thoroughly believed in the cause for

THE BUELL INQUIRY—VALLANDIGHAM'S

CINCINNATI, May 13.—The Buell Court of Inquiry has adjourned. It has been in session one hundred and sixty-five days, ninety-five of which were employed in receiving testimony.

The decision in Vallandigham's application for a habeas corpus will not be announced for a day or two.

THE REBEL ARMY.

THE REBEL ARMY.

GEN. LEE'S ORDER OF CONGRATULATION GENERAL ORDERS No. 59.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, May 7, 1863.

With heartfelt gratification the general commanding expresses to the army his sense of the heroic conduct displayed by officers and men during the arduous operations in which they have just been engaged.

Under trying vicissitudes of heat and storm you attacked the enemy, strongly entrenched in the hills of Fredericksburg, fifteen miles distant, and, by the valor that has triumphed on so many fields, forced him once more to seek safety beyond the Rappahannock.

While this glorious victory entitles, you to the praise and graticular of the praise and graticular of the praise and graticular in the same to have a respecially called upon to return out graturit inhans to the force as common a horse as one could find in a summer day. There may be those wino would be less that the roots wind was accessed as above, and be-fired. There seems of know nor think of any earthly obstacle, and all this writhout the least admixture of vanithe winds the wind be with the least admixture of vanithe winds the wind between twice of the kind. There seems a disposition to assert its pretensions, but from the quiet sense of contraction of his relative, position, which sets the vexed question of self-importance at rest—a production of self-importance at rest—a producti

by the valor that has the myster and search and forced him once more to seek safety byroud the Ryndhamoze.

Ryndhamoze the seek safety byroud the Ryndhamoze profitable study for sime of the present and seek safety byroud to the Ryndhamoze profitable study for sime of the present and seek safety byrough the Ryndhamoze of the Present and the Ryndhamoze profitable study for sime of the Present and the Ryndhamoze profitable study for sime of the Ryndhamoze profitable study for sime of the Ryndhamoze profitable study in the Lord of Hosts the glory due unto his aname.

Let us not forget in our rejoining the brave soil. Let us not forget in our rejoining the brave soil. Let us not forget in our rejoining the brave soil. Let us not forget in our rejoining the brave soil. Let us not forget in our rejoining the brave soil. Let us not forget in our rejoining the brave soil, and while we mourn that lo use the second soil and the soil of the soil of the soil that the second soil in the soil of the soil that the second soil in the soil of the soil that the soil of the soil of the soil that the soil of the soil that the soil of the soil that the soil of the s

moral and political wrong. Democracy in Berks. To the Editor of The Press: Sir: The following is a translation of a call appearing in a German Copperhead paper, published in the celebrated borough of Kutztown, Berks county. The meeting took place on Saturday last, and was well attended by the Copperheads of the Yours, &c., WM. Y. LYON, Detective. Reading, May 12, 1863. Reading, May 12, 1863.

DEMOCRATS, AROUSE!—Large Democratic Meeting at Kutztown, on Saturday, the 9th May, 1863, at 10 clock P. M., for to organize Clubs at Kutztown, and the adjoining township.

The Democrats of Kutztown send their greeting to the true Union friends in Maxatawnee and Greenwich, to attend this Mass Meeting, especially.

Hon. J. Glancy Jones, Hon. Hiester Clymer, and others, will address the meeting. German speakers will be present.

Let all those come who are opposed to the Conscription law, against a war for the negro, and who are opponents of the Administration, and in favor of a reuniting of the States, and in favor of the Union.

A LOYAL MOVEMENT IN VIRGINIA .- At

Thus far both loyal and rebel concur in Stone

Union.

SEVERAL DEMOCRATS.

THE NEW YORK UNION LEAGUE CLUB-HOUSE.—The house of the Union League Olub—the residence of the late Mr. Parish, on Union square—was opened last evening, for the first time, to its members and their friends. The house has been newly decorated and furnished, and was fitted up for the occasion with banners and shields, bearing the names of the great battles of the rebellion, in admirable taste, and was gay with a profusion of the choicest flowers. The crowd that filled the spacious rooms were entertained with music and occasional speeches from Mr. Bancroft and other distinguished citizens. This new club is an association. It is, however, a growth of the times orginating in the necessity that was felt of having some such organization in which unswerving loyalty to the country should be the first requisite of membership, and where incivism should not only not be tolerated, but should be marked as disreputable. It is hardly necessary to add, that it represents the highest character of the city. It would be well if the example thus set should be followed on a smaller scale in the formation of ward clubs, organized on the same principle, and within the means of all classes. Great good may be done by such associations in the establishment of freading-fooms, in bringingsloyal men into intimate social relations with each other. The club house may be made the nursery of public virtue, as the grog-shop has hitherto been the fruitful source of political and private vice.—N. Y. Tribune, May 13.

the continue the exercise of military authority after the sstablishment of peace by the overthrow of the veletion. Not man on earth can lead out officer the battle of Winchester, in which he used largely to the establishment of a military despotism and no man living would have the folly to attempt to the establishment of a military despotism and no man living would have the folly to attempt to do so would be so to seal his own down. On this point there can be no graund for apprehension on the part of the people.

It is said that we can have peace if we lay down our first so, ought we to be so cowardly as to lay them down at many it so, ought we to be so cowardly as to lay them down that it is all that we can have peace if we lay down our its, ought we to be so cowardly as to lay them down that it is all the authority of the Government is acknowledged? It legs to call upon the fathers, mothers, brothers, sis-

hich he fought. On the outbreak of the civil war he was made a convert to the Confederacy, was ap pinted colonel of a Virginia regiment, and after the battle of Martinsburg became a brigadier.

From a sketch of Jackson, written early in the war, we copy the following:

"His family, though by no means wealthy, was one of extensive and influential ramifications; so-cially and politically their status has always been high, even in aristocratic Virginia, and it was this advantage, perhaps, which saved our hero from neglect when he was turned upon the world a very poor young orphan; for it was by family influence, exerted in behalf of his intellectual and moral promise, that he was made a West Point cadet at the age of seventeen. It was his own cousin, Judge Jackson, of the United States Court, who escaped from Winchester last month on the approach of Thomas Jefferson, recently petrified into 'Stonewall.' His pertinacity in procuring his cadetship shows the man. Being then a resident of Clarksburg, in Western Virginia, he walked from that place to Washington, bearing with him letters of recommendation to the Congressional Representative of his district, urging the claims of Jackson to a cadetship at West Point Academy. After some delay at the capital, his application was successful, and, with his commission in his pocket, he travelled on foot all the way from the capital to West Point, there to receive the rudiments of the science of Stonewall." ("He was graduated with high honors in the same class with McClellan, just as the Mexican war broke out, immediately entered service with Gen. Scott as a brevet lieutenant, and was made full lieutenant war, we copy the following: lass with McClellan, just as the Mexican war broke ut, immediately entered service with Gen. Scot

as a brevet lieutenant, and was made full lieutenant for gallant conduct in the memorable campaign from Vers Cruz to Mayico as a brevet neutenant, and was made full fleutenant for gallant conduct in the memorable campaign from Yera Cruz to Mexico.

"As for his outer man, he looks at least seven years older than he is; his height is about five feet ten inches; his figure thick set, square shouldered, and decidedly clumsy; his gait very awkward, stooping, and with long strides. He often walks with his head somewhat on one side, and his eyes fixed upon the ground, imparting to his whole appearance that abstracted quality which young ladies describe as "absent-minded." A lady, who has known him long and well, has told me that she never saw him onhorseback without laughing—short stirrups, knees cramped up, heels stuck out behind, and chin on his breast—a most unmilitary phenomenon. In society he is quiet but cheerful; not loquacious, but intelligent and shrewd; in religion the bluest kind of a Presbyterian, and extremely strict in his church observances. In Winchester he took a very active part in revivals, and habitually led the Union prayer meetings." meetings."
A rebel writer describes General Jackson as follows: "His appearance at first impresses you with the idea of great powers of endurance, strength, and elasticity of frame. The expression of his face adds to, rather than diminishes, the general effect.

wall Jackson's panegyric. His crime was the crime of his cause, whose religion and idea are based upon