THE PRESS. PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED). BY JOHN W. FORNEY. OFFICE, No. 111 SOUTH FOURTH STREET. THE DAILY PRESS. FIFTEEN CENTS PER WHEE, payable to the Carrier? Mailed to Rubscribers out of the City at Seven Dollans Fer Annus, Three Dollars and Fifty Cents for Six Months, One Dollar and Seventy-five Cents for Three Months -invariably in advance for the time of Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. Six THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS. Mailed to subscribers out of the City at Four Dollars PER ANNUM, in advance. WATCHES AND JEWELRY. CLARK'S. 602 CHESTNUT STREET, and TEA FORKS. LADLES. GREAT VARIETY. RACELETS.
BREAST PINS.
CHATALAINE CHAINS. D. W. CLARK'S. WATCHES! WATCHES! AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY. GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES. COMPANY'S SALESROOM SOUTHEAST CORNER EIGHTH AND CHESTNUT ST. I: B. MARTER, ACCURACY, DURABILITY, AND RELIABILITY, in every conceivable manner, have proved themselves to be the most satisfactory time-pieces ever offered to the This result has been brought about by a strict appli-cation of mechanical science to the construction of the watch from its very inception, rendering it, when finished MATHEMATICALLY CORRECT In all its proportions, and necessarily as perfect a time-Reeper as it is possible to make. The Company have tested their Watches, in many in-stances, by actual daily noting, and the result of this test has been that they have exhibited a rate equal in greularity to the best marine chronometer. LADIES' WATCHES. elaborately finished, and thinner than any we have heretofore produced, with several improvements calcuto prevent the usual accidents and derangements which foreign watches are liable. myl5-1m 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 D. T. PRATT. 607 CHESTNUT STREET. J. O. FULLER, Importer and Wholesale Dealer in FINE WATCHES AND JEWELRY. No. 712 CHESTNUT Street. -stairs, opposite Masonic Temple) LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK. E. HOWARD & CO. S TINE AMERICAN WATCHES.
GOLD CHAINS, GOLD SPECTACLES, THIMBLES, FINE JEWELRY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. EINE WATCH REPAIRING attended to, by the most experienced workmen. 32 North SIXTH Street O. FULLER'S FINE GOLD PENS. THE BEST PEN IN USE, • FOR SALE IN ALL SIZES. fels-3m TINE GILT COMBS IN EVERY VARIETY. IMITATIONS OF PEARL AND CORAL. J. O. FULLER, No. 712 CHESTNUT Street WULCANITE RINGS. J. C. FULLER, No. 712 CHESTNUT Street. VULCANITE JEWELRY.—JUST RE-Vest Chains, Pins, Pencils, &c., and for sale at very low prices. G. RUSSELI, ap25-tf 23 North SIXTH Street. GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. NOS. 1 AND 3 N. SIXTH STREET. PHILADELPHIA. JOHN C. ARRISON, IMPORTER AND DEALER IN GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, MANUFACTURER OF THE IMPROVED 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. my7-tf ARCH STREET. 606. FINE SHIRT AND WRAPPER DEPOT. AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

AT MODERATE PRICES. FOUR PREMIUMS AWARDED FOR SHIRTS, WRAPPERS, AND STOCKS. G. A. HOFFMANN. Successor to W. W. KNIGHT, 606 ARCH STREET, 606 DINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY. The subscriber would invite attention to his
IMPROVED CUT OF SHIRTS,
lich 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 GAS FIXTURES, &c. ARCH STREET. C. A. VANKIRK & CO. MANUFACTURERS OF CHANDELIERS AND OTHER. GAS FIXTURES.

VOL. 6.-NO. 245. These goods will be sold to Dealers and Manufacture THOMAS POTTER,

CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS. CLEN ECHO MILLS, GERMANTOWN, PA. M'CALLUM & CO., MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS, AND DEALERS. 509 CHESTNUT STREET, Opposite Independence Hall.) OARPETINGS; We have now on hand an extensive stock of CARPET-IMGS, of our own and other makes, to which we call the attention of each and short-time buyers. fe21-3m A ROH-ST. CARPET WAREHOUSE. JOS. BLACKWOOD, 832 ARCH STREET, TWO DOORS BELOW NINTH (South Side). IS NOW RECEIVING FOR SPRING TRADE. A rich and extensive assortment of
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CARPETINGS,
Of the best makes,
Embracing all the new styles, which are offered AT LOW PRICES FOR CASH. TUST RECEIVED, 3,000 ROLLS CANTON MATTINGS, To which we invite the attention of the trade. M'CALLUM & CO. NO. 509 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA OIL CLOTHS AND WINDOW SHADES. CARRIAGE, TABLE, STAIR, AND FLOOR OIL CLOTHS. IN COTTON AND LINEN FABRICS. QUALITY AND STYLE UNSURPASSED. WINDOW SHADES. COMPRISING EVERY VARIETY OF NEW AND ORI-

MANUFACTURER OF OIL CLOTHS AND 229 ARCH Street, Philadelphia, and 49 CEDAR and 95 LIBERTY Streets, New York, my12-2m OVAL J. T. DELACROIX. STOCK OF CARPETINGS From 47 South FOURTH Street, to his NEW STORE, No. 37 SOUTH SECOND STREET, Where he offers to his old customers, and purchasenerally, a LARGE AND DESIRABLE STOCK OF CARPETINGS, of all grades, and best known makes.
OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, AND WINDOW SHADES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES. J. T. DELACROIX, No. 37 SOUTH SECOND STREET, above Chestrut. 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, yarns, BATTING, YARNS, YARNS, BATTING. BATTING, WADDING VARNS BATTING. WADDING YARNS. WADDING, 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

433 MARKET, and 5 North FIFTH Street,

Calls the attention of dealers to his IMMENSE STOCK

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

TABLE AND FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS, WINDOW-SHADES, FANOY 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

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 3d. It saves clothes from the injury always given by wisting. 4th. It helps to wash the clothes as well as *dry* them WE BELIEVE IT ADVISABLE TO PROCURE

THE
PUTNAM SELF-ADJUSTING CLOTHES WRINGER,
PUTNAM SELF-ADJUSTING CLOTHES WRINGER,
PUTNAM SELF-ADJUSTING CLOTHES WRINGER,
PUTNAM SELF-ADJUSTING CLOTHES WRINGER,
PUTNAM SELF-ADJUSTING CLOTHES WRINGER, PUTNAM SELF-ADJUSTING CLOTHES WRINGER, PUTNAM SELF-ADJUSTING CLOTHES WRINGER, PUTNAM SELF-ADJUSTING CLOTHES WEINGER.

BECAUSE.

FIRST. The rolls, being of vulcanized rubber, will bear hot and cold water, and will neither break nor tear of buttons.

Flowtons.

The rame being of iron, thoroughly galvanized, all danger from rust is removed, and the liability to a hink, swell, split, &c., so unavoidable in wooden machines, is prevented.

There, is prevented.

Forners. The patent fastening by which tha machine receive uniform pressure.

Forners. The patent fastening by which tha machine is tightened to the tub, we believe to be auperior in simplicity and efficiency to any yet offered.

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

Also, French Bronze Figures and Ornaments, Porcelain and Mica Shades, and a variety of

FANOY GOODS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

FURNITURE. &c.

PURNITURE.

W. & J. ALLEN & BROTHER.

CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-

MOORE & CAMPION.

In connection with their extensive Cabinet business, are now manufacturing a superior article of

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.

No. 261 South SECOND Street.

1209 CHESTNUT STREET.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT.

mh9-3m

Please call and examine goods.

Agents wanted in every county.

Reliable and energetic men will be liberally deal For sale at the WOODENWARE ESTABLISHMENT A. H. FRANCISCUS, No. 433 MARKET St. and No. 5 North FIFTH St. mb25-2m Wholesale Agent for Pennsylvania. BOWEN & CO.S LITHOGRAPHIO Southwest Corner of ELEVENTH and CHESTNUT Sts. NO. 515 MINOR STREET. PHILADELPHIA

Every description of LITHOGRAPHY, PLATE PRINTING, and COLORING

EXECUTED IN THE MOST SUPERIOR MANNER.

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, MAY 18, 1863.

TAILOR, HAS REMOVED FROM 1022 CHESTNUT STREET. MONDAY, MAY 18, 1863.

THE PRIVATE SOLDIER.

PRIVATE JOSEPH N. MOREAU, COMPANY F, 119TH

This is the brief record of the close of a

in the American army, his life and his death

afford a beautiful illustration of the spirit

that animates the American soldier in this

war without receiving any injury, until the

recent campaign against Chancellorville

REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

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 su-perior, to any in the city—the skill and taste of himself and EDWARD P. KELLY, the two best Tailors of the brief life. A private soldier and a volunteer,

CLOTHING.

TOHN KELLY, JR.,

Fine Clothing, FOR Spring and Summer WANAMAKER & BROWN E. cor. 6th & Market

Medium and Common GRADES, ut and Made in Fashionable Style AND SOLD AT LOW PRICES

BLACK CASS. PANTS, \$5.50,

SPRING MILLINERY. MILLINERY GOODS: M. BERNHEIM, No. 726 CHESTNUT STREET. Has just Received

DRAB, BUFF, AND WHITE RIBBONS, IN ALL WIDTHS. DRAB, CUFF, AND WHITE ENGLISH CRAPE. BONNET SILKS TO MATCH.

ALSO, A FRESH LINE OF FRENCH FLOWERS. No. 725 CHESTNUT STREET.

STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS. STRAW HATS AND BONNETS.
MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S STRAW GOODS. FANCY AND CRAPE BONNETS To which they respectfully invite the attention of Mer CASH BUYERS will find special advantage in examin-

AND STRAW GOODS, 1803. FRENCH FLOWERS, LACES AND RIBBONS, OF THE LATEST FASHIONS,

THOS. KENNEDY & BRO.'S, No. 799 CHESTNUT Street, below EIGHTH, ap3-2m

spring 1863. BROOKS & ROSENHEIM, (Late Rosenheim, Brooks, & Co.), Mo. 431 MARKET STREET, North Side.

Have now open, and are daily making additions theret RIBBONS, BONNETS,

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS, FLOWERS, MILLINERY GOODS IN GENERAL, to which the attention of the trade is respectfully soli-MILLINERY

STRAW GOODS.

JOSEPH HAMBURGER.

25 South SECOND Street.

Has now open a largestock of Ribbons, Artificial Flowers

&c. to which he respectfully invites the attention of
Milliners and Merchants. Goods received daily fron

New York auctions. TRIMMINGS, &c.

EVANS & HASSALL,

MILITARY FURNISHERS, No. 418 ARCH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. DRUGS AND CHEMICALS. ROBERTSHOEMAKER & CO.

Mortheast 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.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZING PAINTS. alers and consumers supplied at VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH. mh8-3m 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. GOLDTHORP & CO., 625.

the heroes of this war; the humble heroes, whose praises the nation yet must sing. He carried his musket, fought his fight, loved his flag, believed in the Republic, and laid down his life. His history may never be recorded beyond this ephemeral newspaper sketch; and, like thousands of others who died as he died, and with KILLED AT THE BATTLE OF FREDERICKSBURG, MAY THE CAPTURE OF THE HEIGHTS OF ST. MARYE,

the same faith in their souls, his name may be soon forgotten. But let us not forget that men like him felt honored in being private soldiers of the Republic; and that those who died that it should live, believed in its purity and perpetuity, and, regarded liberty as worthy of the greatest sacrifice man can give. J. R. Y. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

as you please; we, who take active part in the

To be sure, there is nothing in the Constitution which

Paper Generals—Military Critiques—Treason in Print—A Taboocd Newspaper—Col.
Allabach—Gov. Curtin in Camp—List of war. Joseph N. Moreau entered the army in obedience to a feeling of duty. He accepted the war in its highest sense, and he Casualties in Pennsylvania Regiments. gave his life as a solemn sacrifice. It was [Special Correspondence of The Press.] my fortune to know him intimately, and I I can readily imagine what effect is produced know how he felt in reference to the cause among home folks, by the publication of articles similar in tone to an editorial in a New York daily of the Republic. He was The Private Soldier. When the war was precipitated by the of the 7th or 8th inst. We, in the army, who, by fell of Fort Sumpter. he at once joined one right of interest, of experience, of positive knowledge, should be best acquainted with the general-ship of our leaders, are, to say the least, greatly of the many enthusiastic bodies of recruits, that assembled at the sound of the fife and surprised to see that so much more tact and skill drum to learn the rudiments of the soldier's are evinced by men in Gotham, innocent of gunpowder, and so agreeably ignorant of the knapsack-drill. We have long labored under the delusion drill. He marched with the first of the three-months regiments, and served under that it was one thing to lead a column of type, but quite another to lead a column of men. It the command of Colonel F. E. Patterson, seems that the delusion was a wide-spread one until the breaking out of this war, when quillduring his brief campaign. In doing this he abandoned a position in the office of THE drivers, armed with Bohn's translation of Ca-Press, where he was engaged as a composar's Commentaries, began to criticise every misitor, and made many sacrifices. When litary operation, from the digging of a trench to the siege of a city. Hallech's Jomin's Life of Napoleon nustered out of the service he returned to was a godsend to the sciolists; and chapter twenty-second of that admirable work has furnished mate-rials for critiques on McDowell's Bull Run, McClelhis position, and continued until the failure of the Peninsular campaign, and the advance upon the capital again aroused the North. Mr. Moreau was among the first to Hooker's Seven Days! Why do these country-savers ignore Polybius? Why do they fail to cite the Stratage mata Polyani in support of their theories relative to Charleston, Vicksburg, and Pensacola? answer the President's call. In company with six others of his companions, who also held positions in the office of THE PRESS, Could they not draw some useful hints therefrom, with which to overwhelm Grant, Banks, Dupont, he volunteered as a private in the 119th Re-Farragut, and Porter? But, throwing levity aside giment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. P. C. Ellmaker commanding, and proceeded to and our rulers, until this unhappy war shall have ended? You at home may look upon these assaults the field. He followed the fortunes of the

and Fredericksburg. The division to explicitly forbids the censuring of officers, but that document does declare in plain language, that giving which he belonged was directed to adaid and comfort to the enemy is treason, and shall be vance against the heights of St Marye. punished as such. The weakening of an army's confidence in its commander is treason. Publishing the The story of that magnificent exploit is one of the most brilliant in the chronifact that the general public is dissatisfied with the conduct of the war is giving comfort to the enemy. This is treason. It is treason to lay the slightest cles of the war. It is related, however, that during the attack it became necessary for obstacle in the way of the Government in the proseour troops to advance upon a body of rebels, cution of an enterprise whose object is the ultimate who were stationed in a woods, and the salvation of the country, whose failure is the coun company to which, Private Moreau belonged try's ruin. This is a soldier's opinion. It may not take with the big-wigs who expound the Constitufound itself in the advance. The rebels were securely posted, their fire was continuous and annoying, and the commanding officer directed a charge. Those who saw Private Moreau during the time he had been Private Moreau during the time he had been provided in the commanding officer directed a charge. Those who saw had a said its holders to everlasting perdition. But men rivate Moreau during the time he had been in action, and particularly during the awful pounders, the fussy men of briefs, the peace preachmoments in which they found themselves ers, the plausible peace politicians—stick fast to this assailing a hidden and sheltered enemy, say that the enthusiasm and bravery he manifested were almost sublime. His comrades to which I have alluded, are now lying at Acquia Creck. They will not enter the army.

May 12—To-day the 14th N. Y. volunteers go called it recklessness, and implored him not to tempt danger and death. The order was home. To morrow, or next day, Col. Allabach's regiment, the 131st Pennsylvania, will leave us. given to charge the wood. There was a de-The Colonel has been acting brigadier since the degree of hesitation common to men about to parture of General Briggs, and the 2d Brigade has, ever since, been styled "Allabach's." He is a good do a daring deed. Private Moreau-impatiert, eager, animated—rushed from the line officer, and leaves with the best wishes of his brethren in arms, who hope to meet him soon, wearing to the head of the company, evidently dethe insignia he so well deserves. It is the opinion that at least one-half of the Pennsylvania nine-months troops will re-enlist within sixty days after their discharge. siring, by word and example, to lead them into the deadly woods. His person at once became the mark for a hundred rifles, and CALL AT

No. 726 CHESTNUT STREET,

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SPRING 1863

SPRING 1863

WOOD & CARY.

The day is a very warm one, and our tents rather increase the heat by reflection. One involuntarily increase the heat by reflection. The day is a very warm one, and our tents rather

paper, in various capacities, until 1857, when wania regiments. KILLED

Tege Wall, C, 126.

S W Rupley, K, 126.

Gorp Jacob Lynn, B, 91.

Forg John Bisbing, C, 91.

Wm Bryson, E, 91.

Francis McMakin, E, 91.

F he came to Philadelphia, and accepted a KILLED position on The Press. On this newspaper he was known as one of its most efficient and intelligent attachés. Although a David Zimmerman, E., 129. Wm M Miller, D. 134. Serg Geo Lockhart, B., 184. Garrett Campbell, F., 134. Lt Ed C Bendere, Adj., 133. JtA Fleming, K., 155. printer, and by the very necessity of his profession compelled to labor during the hours that men give to study and rest, Mir. Moreau cultivated his fine literary tastes, and exhibited more than ordinary scholarship. The prevailing trait in his character' was enthusiasm, and in every action of his Sgt Wm F Campbell, C, 134. Wm T bompson, Corp Jno Snodgrass, C, 134. Michael Corner, Wm Millwell. Wm J Cummin Christian Datus life he seemed to anticipate the manner of Corp Jno Snodgrass, C, Est.

Win Millwell.
Jacob Fyle, D.
James Means.
Sergt D Dawson, E.
John Bock, F.
Chas Stewart.
Levi Willson.
Sergt Jy Campbell, G.
Corp Dunwiddy Marshall.
Kolson Riddle.
Sami Rosebaugh,
Eergt Leb Wilson, H.
Sami Rosebaugh,
Eergt Leb Wilson, H.
Sami Rosebaugh,
Eergt Leb Wilson, H.
Sergt Leb Wilson, H.
Sami Rosebaugh,
Eergt Leb Wilson, H. his death. It was thus in his studies and habits of thought. He never adopted an idea without assuming its championship, and he was its champion amid obloquy, persecution, poverty, and misfortune. Independent and bold in his thoughts, he adopted doctrines that were far from being Henry Miller, E. 1 H S. Lancaster, B., Peter Hagerty, K., Alex Miller, George Bond, Theo Labor, Corp Chas Eck, H. Lexac, Neff. F Ford, James Martin general and popular, and demanded a freedom of sentiment which the world never looks upon with favor. He was a radical. On questions of religion, and politics, and society, he was often, extreme, always decided, frequently impracticable and WmIMcElrath. chimerical. I should hesitate to speak of sincere and honest thought as a chimera, for it demands respect even where we neither endorse nor believe it; but there were many Jos Houser. sentiments of my friend that must be thus described. So thinking, and with the earnestness of his nature, he took as a hero the late Thomas Paine. Mr. Paine was to him

not so much the enemy of religion as the friend of freedom; and while not agreeing with his hero in matters of theology, he looked upon him as a man who had been injured by posterity, and to whom the world owed recompense. This was the thought that controlled the life of Joseph N. Moreau. This earnest, hard-working printer surrendered everything, his own comfort, his prospects of advancement, his health and means, to dig from the grave the name of Paine, and show that it is a thing of beauty and virtue, and not what the general opinion of the world has so long thought it to be. He determined to write Paine's Life, and began to collect the materials for it. Wherever any document paper, volume, or reference, could be found in relation to Paine, he either obtained or copied it. He visited his home, his various resorts during the Revolution, 1 r Garothers, I.
George Geedy, I.
Wm Hawk, I.
Gornelius Butly, I.
Gornelius Butly, I.
John Robinson, K.
Jacob A Mayer, K.
John Beamersderfer, K.
Wm F Rupart, K.
Sergt Chas F Falls, A, 129,
John Alexander, A, 129,
Gorn, I. S Davis A, 262 so far as it could be ascertained; his tomb, at New Rocheffe-studying, observing, inquiring, and following every item of evidence with earnest avidity. The article on Paine, in Appleton's New Cyclopedia, was from his pen, and is said to be just and comprehensive. When he entered the army. his idea was neither forgotten nor postponed, and he continued to write the life of Paine while in camp. Shortly before the

battle of Chancellorville, he sent to his home a portion of the life, as far as completed, and obtained a number of books that he might pursue the study of the German language. Think of the private soldier, in the very tumult and whirl of war, writing I have said that Mr. Moreau was a radical man; but in nothing, was he more extreme, earnest, and conscientious, than in this war against rebellion. Although an adopted citizen merely, he loved this Union, its flag, its laws, and its glory, with a fanatical love. To him, it was a war for liberty; and I have no doubt that the agony of the parting moment was sweetened and sanctified by the thought that he had given all to liberty. There were few men who less desired military ambition. A soldier, war seemed to have no glory, except in the glory of the cause he defended. When he entered the service of the country, he had friends who endeavored to persuade him to accept a commission, which they

aphy and studying a foreign tongue!

would willingly have obtained. This he declined; he professed himself incompetent

to take any command, and said that, as he

only entered the army to fight, he preferred

the musket to the sword. And with his

musket in his hand he died. There is so

much truth and beauty and courage in the life of this young man-this Private Soldier

-that I, as one, one who knew him, have

thus told the story of his death. He is among

Missing.

Lieut C Black, U, 91
Lieut Clay McCauley, D, 123
Lieut Clay McCauley, D, 125
W Keintyle, A, 91.
Rudolph Maidel, A, 91
Johnson Agnew; A, 91
John Barming, C, 91
John Barming, C, 91
John P Worl, G, 91
Corp Marcew Brown, C, 91
Corp Marcew Brown, C, 91
Corp Marcew Brown, C, 91
Joseph Johnson, D, 91
Joseph Kessler, D, 91
Joseph Kessler, D, 91
Corp Martin Blake, E, 91
Robert Williams, E, 91
Martin Blake, E, 91
John Halman, A, 129
Richard Jones, 18, 129
Richard Jones, 18, 129
Richard Jones, 18, 129
Richard Hoover, F, 134
Sergt Robt Paisley, A, 134
Sergt Robt Paisley, A, 134
Joseph Gundy, A, 134
Joseph Gundy,

THE REBEL ARMY. The Richmond Enquirer on the Sun FORTRESS MONROE, May 16, 9 o'clock P. M.—The Richmond Enquirer of the 15th contains the follow-

ing editorial article:

"There is evidently to be an active summer campaign. The plan of the enemy seems to be to keep our attention constantly excited at every point at once, so that no part of our whole wide frontier may be freed from the urgent immediate apprehension of an attack. an attack.

**Then they can strike where they think our line. *Then they can strike where they think our line is weakest or our defences least perfect, and, if repulsed, can retire and direct a blow at some other quarter. In the meantime, they can bag much plunder and cause much sorrow and heartbreak to our people by expeditions through thinly-peopled regions, destitute of troops, and also can force more and more of our people within their lines to take their hated oath, for a quiet life, and to save their property from confiscation.

"Thus they can both demoralize and rob us within our own border, preparing all the while serious "Thus they can both demoralize and rob us within our own borler, preparing all the while serious assaults, and delivering them just when they are ready and where they choose.

"It is hard to say at what point they are most active just now. If one looks southwestward it would seem that the State of Mississippi is the region of the most extensive operations. Immense armies are gathering around Vicksburg, and while preparations are in progress for a new assault upon that place, the back country is devastated and the people plundered by cavalry raids.

"But at the very same moment Charleston is kept on the qui vive by energetic preparations for another attack by sea or land, or both at once. The object may be only to prevent General-Beauregard from sending away any of the troops which now defend Charleston.

"At the same instant, too, Burnside threatens

sending away any of the troops which now defend Charleston.

"At the same instant, too, Burnside threatens East Tennessee, and Hooker, largely reinforced, is expected to cross the Rappahannock somewhere or other from Culpeper to Fort Royal.

"To keep some of our forces employed in the defence of Richmond, reinforcements are sent to Fortress Monroe, and lest any part of the country should have to assist, the enemy's gunboats are harassing North Carolina.

"In the Raleigh Progress of the 13th inst, we read 'gunboats continue to prowl up and down the Crown and Perquimans rivers. They steal negroes, silver-ware, jewelry, and everything they can lay hands on, and have broken up a number of fisheries. They stole some four thousand dollars' worth of jewelry from a man named Cook, breaking up his furniture, etc., and committed other depredations."

"In one instance they entered a soldier's house, broke the crockery, furniture, &c. Five or six thousand Yankees are reported to be in Plymouth, and several gunboats in the Sound. There is no enemy at Edenton or Elizabeth city.

"They recently burnt a mill on the Chowan, the several gunboats in the Sound. There is no enemy at Edenton or Elizabeth city.

"They recently burnt a mill on the Chowan, the property of Mr. Haye, situated a mile below Winton. Some persons entertain the idea that the force of Plymouth mediates and the state of t Plymouth meditate an expedition up the Roan "The great number of the enemy's forces and multitudes of their shipping make it easy for them to carry on simultaneously all these operations; and they do not care for delay, for it is our people who are suffering, not them. The longer this style of warfare lasts, the greater will be the mass of plunder carried North. warfare lasts, the greater will be the mass of plunder carried North.

"The more of our mills, machine shops, and railroads they have destroyed, the more of our material resources they will have ruined and wasted, the better chance they think they will have for an irresistible advance at last. They are in no hurry.

"Last year, indeed, there was urgent haste to get the rebellion crushed in thirty days or ninety. Now we hear much less of the vehement urgency, and the whole Yankee nation seems to have laid out its accounts for war as the settled business of life rather than consent to peace and separation.

"They are perfectly willing to fight upon the present system for twenty years or forty. They are willing during all that time to go on submitting to such defeats as they have sustained at Fredericksburg and on the Rappahannock, because by these defeats they lose not a foot of ground.

"They lose nothing but men, and they are of less value to them than us. To kill one thousand Southern soldiers they would be willing at any time to sacrifice five thousand Hessians to sustain a repulse, which they would represent, however, as a near retreat for attractive reasons and or the same and the parts to be a present to a same and the same and the same are the pulse.

to sacrince five inquasand Hessians to sustain a re-pulse, which they would represent, however, as a mere retreat for strategic reasons, and rather honorable than otherwise; and they would regard the transaction as a paying one on the whole.

"One thousand gallant Southern lives lest to us are ill-balanced by five thousand of their base hire-

are Ill-Dalanced by five thousand of their base hirelings. Jackson alone is a deare loss to us than
Hooker and his whole hundred and fifty thousand
would be to them. And they speculate that it may
be Lee's turn-next, or Longstreet's, and that at any
rate they are killing us slowly off.

"And in the meantime they are stealing much and
ruining more, and their women and children are safe
at home. Many of them dress better than ever before in the spoils of our homes, while Confederate
women and children are routed out of house and
home and chased like wild beasts.

"In short, if we can endure this war for the next
half century, they can and will wish us joy of our
victories and our glory.

"We urge nothing, suggest nothing, hint nothing.
We only state the facts. Such is the policy of the
enemy; such is his calculation, and such is his interest and intent."

THE WAR IN MISSISSIPPI. THE WAR IN MISSISSIPPI. FORTRESS MONEOE, May 16.—The Richmond E quirer, of yesterday, contains the following:

quire; of yesterday, contains the following:

The enemy, yesterday, advanced one thousand strong upon Raymond, where Gen. Bragg had 4,100 infantry, and a few eavalry.

Skirmishing commenced at nine o'clock in the forencon. The enemy was continually reinforced till one o'clock in the afternoon, when we opened the battle heavily with musketry.

Hearing that the enemy was heavily reinforced, and ready to engage, we retired through Raymond, making a stand at Mississippi Springs, where we have reinforcements. onel McGavock, of the 10th Tennessee, was The firing to-day is heavy and continuous wards Jackson.

JACKSON, May: II.—One thousand of Grant's cavalry entered and burned Crystal Springs, on the Rew Orleans Railroad, to day at twelve o'elock.

Crystal Springs is a station twenty-five miles south of Jackson.

JACKSON, May 16.—The enemy are fortifying themselves at Rocky Springs and Western Springs.

General Osterhaus is at Cayuga, with one hundred and fifty cavalry and six or seven regiments of infantry.

infantry.

The enemy are being reinforced at Willow Springs and Rocky Springs from the river. General Grant will probably advance east, and not direct to Vicksburg. The enemy's fleet above the city is increasing. CHATTANOOGA, May 11.—All is quiet in front and there is no prospect of a battle.

Andrew Johnson is commissioned as a major ge-neral of the Yankee army, with authority to organ-ize a force of 5,000 Tennesseans and 10,000 niggers. Bob Johnson, son of Andy, has been promoted to a brigadier. Ex-Governor Neil S. Brown has come through

TULLAHOMA, Tuesday, May 12.—General Brag reviewed the Northern Alabama troops yesterday He addressed them briefly in highly complimentar terms. He gave a spirited and encouraging a count of the situation in front, and expressed th ardent hope that they may meet an attack of th enemy. He leaves to-day to inspect the front. All quiet. STONEWALL JACKSON'S DEATH.

STONEWALL JACKSON'S DEATH.

(From the Bichmond Enquirer, May 13.]

General Jackson, having gone some distance in front of the line of skirmishers on Saturday evening, was returning about eight o'clock, attended by his staff and part of his couriers. The cavalcade was, in the darkness of the night, mistaken for a body of the enemy's cavalry, and fired upon by a regiment of his own corps. He was struck by three balls, one through the left arm, two inches below the shoulder joint, shattering the bone and severing the chief artery; another ball passed through the same arm between the elbow and wrist, making its exit through the palm of the hand; a third ball entered the palm of the right hand about its middle, passing through, and broke two bones. He was wounded on the plank road, about fifty yards in advance of the enemy. He fell from his horse, and was canght by Captain Wormley, to whom he remarked. "All my wounds are by my own men." He hadgiven orders to fire at anything coming up the road before he left the lines. The enemy's skirmishers appeared ahead of him, and he turned to ride back. Just then some one cried out, "Cavalry, charge!" and immediately the regiment fired.

The whole party broke forward to ride through our line to escent the fire Captain Rown was captable for the later. the regiment fired.

The whole party broke forward to ride through our line to escape the fire. Captain Boswell was killed, and carried through the line by his horse, and fell among our own men. Col. Couchfield, chief of staff, was wounded by his side. Two couriers were killed. Major Pendleton and Lieuts, Morrison and Smith escaped uninjured. Gen. Jackson was immediately, placed on a litter, and started for the rear. The firing attracted the attention of the enemy, and was resumed by both lines. One litter-bearer was shot down, and the General fell from the shoulders of the men, receiving a severe contusion, adding of the men, receiving a severe contusion, adding the injury of the arm, and injuring his side se rerely.

The enemy's fire of artillery on this point was terverely.

The enemy's fire of artillery on this point was terrible. General Tackson was left for five minutes until the fire slackened; then placed in an ambulance, and carried to the field hospital at Wilderness run. He lost a large amount of bloed, and at one time told br. McGuire he thoughthe was dying, and would have bled to death; but a torniquet was immediately applied. For two hours he was nearly pulseless from the shock. As he was being carried from the field, frequent inquiries were made by the soldiers, "Who have you there?" He told the doctor, "Do not tell the broops I am wounded."

After the reaction, a consultation was held between Drs. Black, Coleman, Walls, and McGuire, and amputation was decided upon. He was asked: "If we find amputation necessary, shall it be done at once?" "Yes, certainly, Dr. McGuire—do for me whatever you think is right." The operation was performed while he was under the influence of chloroform, and was borne well. He slept on Sunday morning, was cheerful, and in every way was doing well. He sent for Mrs. Jackson, asked minutely about the battle, spoke cheerfully of the result, and said: "If I had not been wounded, or had an hour more of daylight, I would have act off the enemy from the road to the United States ford, and we would have been obliged to surrender or out their way out. They had no other alternative. My troops sometimes may fail in driving the enemy from a position, but the enemy always fail to drive my men from a position. This was said smilingly.

He complained this day of the fall from the litter, although no contusion or abrasion was apparent as the result of the fall. He did not complain of his wounds; never spoke of them unless asked. On Sunday, evening he slept well. On Monday he was carried to Chancellor's house, near Guiney's depot. He was cheerful; talked about the brave, gallant bearing of General Rhodes, and said that his major general's commission ought to date from Saturday; the grand charge of his old Stonewall brigade, of which he had heard; asked after all his officers; during the day talked more than usual, and said: "Men who live through this war will be proud to say, 'I was one of the Stonewall brigade,' to their children." He insisted that the term Stonewall belonged to them, and not to him.

During the ride to Guiney's he complained greatly of heat, and, besides wet applications to his wounds, begged that a wet cloth be applied to his shomach, which was done, greatly to his relief, as he expressed it. He slept well on Monday night, and ate with relish the next morning. On Tuesday his wounds were doing very well. He asked, "Oan you tell me, from the appearance of my wounds, how long I will be kept from the field?" He was greatly satisfied when told they were doing remarkably well. He did not complain of any pain in his side, and wanted to see the members of his staff, but was advised not. On Wednesday his wounds looked remarkably well. He expected to go to Richmond this day, but was prevented by rain. This night, while his surgeon (who had slept none for three nights) was saleep, he complained of nauses, and ordered his boy, Jim, to place a wet towel over his stomach. This was done.

About daylight the surgeon was awakened by the toy, saying, "the General is in great pain." The pain was in the right side, and due to incipient pneumonis, and some nervousness, which he himself attributed to the fall from the litter, On Thursday Mrs. Jackson arrived, greatly to his joy and satis faction, and she faithfully nursed him to the end. By Thursd

THREE CENTS.

of his condition. She then had free and full converse with him, and told him he was going to die. He said, "Very good; very good. It is all right." He had previously said: "I consider these wounds a blessing. They were given me for some good and wise purpose. I would not part with them if I could." He asked of Major Pendieton: "Who is preaching at headquarters to-day?" He sent messages to all the generals. He expressed a wish to be buried in Lexington, in the valley of Virginia. During delirium his mind reverted to the battle-field, and he sent orders to General A. P. Hill to prepare for action, and to Major Hawks, his commissary, and to the surgeons. He frequently expressed to his aids his wish that Major General Ewell should be ordered to command his corps. His confidence in General Ewell was very great, and the manner in which he spoke of him showed that he had duly considered the matter. THE FUNERAL OF JACKSON.

From the Richmond Enquirer, May 13.] From the Richmond Enquirer, May 13, 1

The city, was again, on yesterday, the scene of another tumultuous outburst of mourning, and the last offices of honor to the departed hero were performed with fitting magnificence. In no public ceremony, not even the grand display which attended the inauguration of the monument to Washington some years ago, has Richmond been rendered more memorable than upon this occasion, when every branch of the Confederate and State Governments, with an army of bronzed and hardy heroes, and the whole city pouring forth its living tribute, aged and young of both sexes, joined in the pageant, and gave it all the imposing grandeur which sympathy, sorrow, love, and admiration united, could bestow. bestow.

In accordance with arrangements made upon Monday, the procession was formed upon Capitol Square at 10 c'clock, stretching along Monument avenue from the Governor's mansion out upon Grace street, and consisted of the following civil and military

and consisted of the following civil and military bodies:

Public guard, with Armory Band, followed by the 19th and 56th Virginia Infantry, Major Wren's battalion of cavalry, and the Richmond Lafayette Artillery, all preceded by a full band.

Hearse drawn by four white horses, appropriately caparisoned, the hearse draped and plumed, and the coffin wrapped and decorated with flowers.

Pall-bearers, consisting of the Staff of the lamented Hero, and several other officers of high rank, wearing the insignia of mourning.

Carriages, containing—first, his Excellency the President, and the family of the deceased, followed by personal friends and distinguished admirers; various chiefs of Departments, State and Confederate, civil, military, and judicial; the Mayor of the city and members of the Council.

On either side, and in the rear, an immense throng of ladies and gentlemen, children, servants, and soldiers mingled ready to move along with the procession. The banners were draped with crape, and the swords of the military officials were draped at the hilt. The artillery bore the sad insignia; the arms of the infantry were reversed; the drums were muffled, and at the given hour a gun stationed beneath the monument boomed forth the signal for motion. General George W. Randolph, chief marshal of the ceremony, proceeded to the front, and the cavalcace moved slowly out upon Governor street, through the Mansion gate. The bells of the city commenced tolling, and soon a melancholy dirge swelled forth in moving tones from the leading

cace moved slowly out upon Governor street, through the Mansion gate. The bells of the city commenced tolling, and soon a melancholy dirge swelled forth in moving tones from the leading copps of musicians. The procession passed down Governor to Main street, turning up the latter, and proceeding as far as Second street. The streets were crowded with people; stores were closed. As the pageant moved along, and from many windows floated flags draped in mourning. The flags upon the public buildings remained, as on Monday, at half-mast. The seene on Main street was beyond adequate description, so impressive, so beautiful, so full of stirring associations, blending with the martial dirges of the bands, the gleam of musket, rifle, and sabre drawn, the sheen of black cannon, thousands of throbling hearts, and the soul of sorrow that mantled over all. From Second street, through which the procession parily passed, it wheeled into Grace street, down which it returned to Capitol Square, entering by Monument gate. At different stages of the obsequies, the cannon, which remained stationed at the foot of the monument, pealed out in tones of thunder, which heightened the effect of the tolling bells, the solumn music, and the grand display.

The hearse being drawn up infront of the Capitol, the coffin was removed to the Hall of the House of Representatives, where it was laid in state in front of the Speaker's seat. Thousands crowded into the building, many bearing splendid bouquets with which to adorn the coffin, and at right hundreds or. The remains will be sent to Lexington this pring: All the courts in Richmond passed resotions of respect to the memory of Jackson, and ijourned to attend the ceremonies. STATUE TO JACKSON.

THE REBEL LOSSES. The Enquirer and Scalinet both publish in detail extensive lists of killed and wounded. They show that the slaughter of their, troops was far greater than ours. The following losses are stated:

Hays' Louisiana Brigade—5th Louisiana, 75; 6th Louisiana, 182; 7th Louisiana, 113; 8th Louisiana, 170; 9th Louisiana, 116. Total, 663, or one-third of the total number in action. 170; 9sh Louisiana, 116. Total, 163, or one-third of the total number in action.

Nicholls Louisiana Brigade—1st Louisiana, 50; 2d Louisiana, 165; 10th Louisiana, 86; 15th Louisiana, 104; 14th Louisiana, 81; general's staff, 1. Total, 448.

Brig. General Nicholls, commanding, severely wounded, leg amputated.

Posey's Mississippi Brigade lost 350; the 61st Virginia, 41; 3d Alabama, 225—making an aggregate loss of killed, wounded, and missing, in three brigades and two regiments, 1,737.

In A. P. Hill's division the following casualties—occurred among general officers: Gen. A. P. Hill occurred among general officers: Gen. A. P. Hill, wounded; Gen. Thomas, killed; Brig. Gons. Dic-Gowan and Heth, wounded.

BURNSIDE. The Enquirer has a savage article on Gen. Burnside for his order against spies and traitors at home, and condoles with Vallandigham in his "persecution". CONDITION OF THE RAILROAD. A TRIP INTO KENTUCKY. An officer in Terry's regiment of Texan Rangers, n Wheeler's command, writing to his brother on e 21st, speaks of the proposed raid into Kentucky

mand, writes that—
"Our cavalry will all go to Kentucky, I think, as soon as the river gets low enough to cross. We all want to go there to rig ourselves out. Everything is very scarce and high here—boots, \$45@75; pants, \$40; coats (uniform), \$450; common horses, from \$200 to \$500."

The following is the opinion of a woman who writes to her brother in Morgan's cavalry:
"As to the war, there is no probability of its ceasing. The Abolitionists are as anxious for separation as the Secessionists, now that they are satisfied that they cannot abolish slavery, but the Democrats are determined to force the South into the Union."

HUNTING CONSCRIPTS. HUNTING CONSCRIPTS. A husband writes his wife that he is still "hunt-

company of Cherokee Indians engaged in the same isiness. This fellow says: business. This fellow says:
"Yesterday, I was out with four men. The first hiding place we found was in a small thicket between a wagon road and a creek. One of our party accidentally stepped into the top of the chimney. The den had been dug in the earth, a little larger than a grave. It had a snug little fireplace, and plenty of straw, and a coffee pot in it. It was nicely covered with boards, with a snug trap or fall-door to go in at, and the whole covered with leaves and trash so as to make a natural appearance. But there was no person within. This was something new to CIRCUMSTANCES OF VAN DORN'S DEATH. Dorn:
The reported killing of Gen. Van Dorn by Dr.
Peters has been confirmed. It occurred in his quar-Peters has been confirmed. It occurred in his quarters at Spring Hill, on the morains of the 7th inst. Dr. Peters has arrived in this city, and from him we learn that the cause of the difficulty, which resulted in the death of Van Dorn, was an interview held thirly hours previous to the killing, in which the latter agreed, on his honor, to give Dr. Peters a written statement the next day, setting forth four listinct facts. Dr. Peters said to him, that upon he fulfillment of this promise, he would spare his fiet to his wife and children, although Van Dorn had aid he cared nothing for his own wife. The next ntil the second day, Thursday morning, about ght, when he demanded of Van Dorn a complieffect in the left sale of the mean, and producing instant death.

Dr Peters picked up the statement Van Dorn had prepared, and has preserved it as circumstantial evidence of preceding events, and, mounting his horse, rode off. Avoiding the pickets at Hurt's, he crossed Duck river and arrived at Shelbyville, when he learned that Gen. Polk, to whom he had intended surrendering himself, had issued an order for his arrest. The next morning he left for Winchester, disguised, and passing through Gainesboro' and Gallatin, arrived at this place on Monday evening.

Fire at Reading. READING, May 16.—About four o'clock this afternoon a fire broke out in the foundry and scale works of Moore & Dehart, situated in Cherry alley, below Fourth street, the flames extending to and consuming four small dwellings and several frame stables. The sparks from the latter fell on the roofs of dwellings on Washington street, and set fire to, and totally burnt out, five more dwellings, with a great part of their contents. It was feared at one time that the city would suffer to a great extent, owing to the high wind which was prevailing at the time. The loss amounted to about \$60,000. Trial of a Clergyman.

CHICAGO, May 16.—Rev. E. W. Hager, who has seen on trial at Joliet, before an ecclesiastical ourt, for alleged immoral conduct, was to-day, by a manimous verdiet, fully and honorably acquitted. Movements of U. S. Vessels. NEW YORK, May 16.—The United States steamer, Vanderbilt arrived at St. Thomas May 2d. The bark Gemsbok salled from St. Croix on May 1st for St. Thomas. Seizure of a New York Vessel by the Rebels.

SetZure of a new form vesses of the suffered greatly from prostration. On Friday he suffered greatly from prostration. On Friday he suffered for pain, but prostration increased.

On Sunday morning, when it was apparent that few was rapidly sinking, Mrs. Jackson was informed. THE WAR PRESS. (PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same ate. \$1.50 per copy. The money must always accompany the order, and in no instances can these terms be deviated from, as they aford very little more than the cost of the paper.

Fortmasters are requested to act as Agents for the War Paess. To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty, as extra copy of the Paper will be given.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

The Austrian Note to the Czar. The Augsburg Gozatie of April 27 publishes the following as the text of the note sent by Austria to the Court of St. P-dersburg concerning Poland:
Since the defeat and the dispersion of the armed bands, mportant) by their numbers and organization, the increasing the property of the pro

3 peace.
Such a course would avert consequences disase whole of Europe, but peculiarly so for the nich are more directly affected by conflicts, values by the last we have been called or so, inevitably result in agitating public of the conflict of the conflict of the various Governments, ENGLAND'S NOTE TO THE CZAR.

ENGLAND'S NOTE TO THE CZAR.

EARL RUSSELL TO LORD NAPIER.

FOREIGN OFFICE, April 10, 1563.

MY LORD: Her Majesty's Government think it incumbent upon them to state once more to the Government of his Majesty the Emperor of Russia the deep interest which, in common with the rest of Europe, they take in the welfare of the kingdom of Poland.

The general sympathy which is felt for the Polish nation might of itself justify her Majesty's Government in making, in favor of the Polish race, an appeal to the generous and benevolent feelings of his Imperial Majesty, who has of late, by various and important measures of improvement and reform, manifested an enlightened desire to promote the welfare of all classes of his subjects. But with regard to the kingdom of Poland, her Majesty's Government feel that the Government of Great Britain has a peculiar right to make its opinions known to that of his Imperial Majesty, because Great Britain having, in common with Austria, Trace, Frusia, Portugal, Spain, and Sweden, been a party to the treaty of vienna of June, 1815, her Majesty appart to them to constitute a departure from the provisions and stipulations of that treaty.

By the first article of that treaty.

By the first article of the treaty.

By the first article of the treaty in Grand Duchy of Warsaw was erected into a kingdom of Poland, to be inseparably attached to the Empire of Russia ander cartain conditions specified in that article; and her Majesty's Government are concerned to have to say that, although the union of the kingdom to the empire has been maintained, the conditions on which that union was distinctly made to depend have not been fulfilled by the Russian Government.

The Emperor Alexander, in execution of the engagedom.

But the position of the Bussian sovereign with regard to the kingdom of Poland was entirely different. He held that kingdom by the solemn stipulation of a treaty made by him with Great Britian, austria, France, Prussia, Portugal, Spain and Sweden: and the revolt of the Poles could not release him from the engagements so contracted, nor obliterate the signatures by which his

present contempiated, or whether, as is more likely, that result shall be the ultimate success of the imperial arms, it is clear and certain that neither result can be arrived at without a calamitous effusion of blood, a great sacrifice of human life, and an extensive devastation of property; and it is evident that even if Poland shall be reduced to subjection, the remembrance of the events of the struggle will long continue to make it the bitter enemy of Russia, and a source of weakness and of dangerinstead of being an element of security and of strength. Her Majesty's Government of Russia to give their most serious sitention to all the foregoing considerations; and her Majesty's Government would beg, moreover, to submit to the Imperial Government that; besides the obligations of treaties, Russia, as a member of the community of European States, has duties of centry towards other nations to fufal. The condition of things which has now for a long course of time existed in Poleand is a source of danger not to Russia alone, but also to the general peace of Europe.

The disturbances which are perpetually broaking out among the Polish subjects of his Imperial Majesty necessarily produce a serious agitation of, opinion in other countries of Europe, tending to excite match anxiety in the minds of their Government, therefore, fervently hope that the Russian Government will so arrange these matters that peace may be restored to the Polish people, and may, be established upon lasting foundations.

Your lordship will read this despatch to Prince Gortschakoff, and you will give him a copy offic. I am, &c.

EARL RUSSELL AND BARON BRUNG. takes no steps of a conciliatory nature, dangers and complications might arise not at present in contemplation.

Baron Brunow, said he could not call our former despatch an overture. The intentions of the Emperor towards Poland were most kind and benevolent. But there were projects affoat for altering the map of Empore. In these projects compensations to Russia were included. Bussia entered into none of these projects; she wanted no compensations to held by the present territorial arrangements of Europe, and he (Baron Brunow) trusted Great Britain wented do so likewise.

I said it was the wish of her Majesty's [Government to do so. But Russia herself had in some cases been active in proposing and carrying into effect territorial changes, I trusted, however, that it the present case the Emperor of Russia, by granting an ampesty to those who would lay down their arms, and the benefits of free institutions to Toland, would put an end to the insurrection.

of free institutions to Foland, world put an end to the insurrection.

REPLY OF THE CZAR TO THE GREAT POWERS. The Paris Presses of May L. gives the first interesting gleanings of the probable Bussian answer:

On the 19th of April the Imperial Council met. under the pesidency of the Car. All present seemed to agree them allowered the street of the Car. The Powers might not work to be the street of the Powers might not seemed to serve on the presidency of the Car. The present seemed to agree them allowered to the present of the present of the street of the street of the present of the p

to it by the Emperor Alexander in execution of the stipulation of the treaty of 1815? And on April 10, in the note which was subsequently presented on the same day with the notes of Austria and France, it will be seen that Lord Russell pointed out, with exphasis, the non-infilment of the stipulations of the Treaty of Vienna, and pressed upon Russia that "the condition of Vienna, and pressed upon Russia that "the condition of things which has now for a long course of times existed in Poland it a source of danger not to Russia alone, but also to the general peace of Europe." He intimakes the possibility of more serious complications, and in his conversion with Baron Brunow he is still more emphasic. In answer to the Russia minister, Lord Russell said that "Her Hajesty's Government had no intentions that were otherwise than pacific, still le as any concert with any other Powers for any but pacific purposes. But"—he says something more—the state of things might in such a state of affairs. I be Emperor of Russia were to take no steps of a concil! Atory nature, dangers and complications might assume (arger, proportions;" and, "if it such a state of affairs. I be Emperor of Russia were to take no steps of a concil! Atory nature, dangers and complications might arise r of at present in contemplation." It was the duty of the British Government, which has no interest in promo', ing any disturbance of the peace, to make the Russia, Government feel all the dangers of the situation. For it is clear that the Russian Government stood with regard to Europe, and did not anticipate that the Polish our still on the Europe, and did not anticipate that the Polish our still on the Europe, and did not anticipate that the Polish our still on the Europe, and did not anticipate that the Polish our still on the Europe, and did not anticipate that the Polish our still on the Europe, and did not anticipate that the Polish our still be preserved repends upon a variety of contingencies which annet P were and Austria. Whether peace will be pr

DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIANS WITH GREAT LOSS NEAR WARKA.

NEAR WARKA.

Thorn, April 29, 1883.
Last Sa'urday an important engagement took, place between the Russians and the insurgents, near Warka, south of Warsaw. The Russians were defeated with great loss.

DEFRATS OF THE POLES.
On the 25th of April a band of four hundred men was defeated near the Station Lozz, south of Czarstoskowo, the loss of the incurents was forty killed. On the same day a body on the control of the control of the same day a body of the loss of the incurents was forty killed. On the same day a body of the loss of the incurents was forty killed. On the same day a body of the loss of the incurents was forty killed. On the same day a body of the loss of the incurents was forty killed. On the same day a body of the loss of the loss of the incurents was forty killed. On the same day a body of the loss of the incurents was forty killed. On the same day a body of the loss of the incurents was forty killed. On the same day a body of the loss of two hunareu and many arms.