The Press.

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THE PRESS,
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BY JOHN W. FORNEY.
OFFICE, No. 111 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

THE DAILY PRESS,
FIFTEEN CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier. Mailed to Subscribers 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 ordered.
☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. Six lines constitute a square.

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,

IS THE CHEAPEST PLACE IN THE CITY TO BUY GOLD or PLATED JEWELRY, SILVER-PLATED WARE, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, POCKET-BOOKS, TRAVELLING BAGS, &c.
Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
The following is a partial list of goods which we are selling from 20 to 100 per cent. less than at any other establishment in the city:
ICE PITCHERS.
SYRUP PITCHERS.
CREAM PITCHERS.
SUGAR BOWLS.
BUTTER COOLERS.
GOBLETS.
CUPS.
CASTORS.
WAITERS.
CAKE BASKETS.
CARD BASKETS.
SALT STANDS.
TOBACCO BOXES.
NAPKIN RINGS.
FRUIT KNIVES.
TABLE SPOONS.
DESSERT SPOONS.
TEA SPOONS.
SUGAR SPOONS.
SALT SPOONS.
DINNER and TEA FORKS.
BUTTER KNIVES.
OYSTER LADLES.
GRAVY LADLES.
SETS IN GREAT VARIETY.
BRACELETS.
BREAST PINS.
CHATALAINE CHAINS.
GUARD CHAINS.
MEDALLIONS.
CHARMS.
THIMBLES.
RINGS.
GOLD PENS.
GOLD PENCILS.
GOLD TOOTH PICKS.
GENTS' PINS, beautiful styles.
GENTS' CHAINS, " "
SLEEVE BUTTONS, " "
STUDS.
ARMLETS.
NECK CHAINS.
POCKET-BOOKS.
TRAVELLING BAGS.
ALBUMS.
CIGAR CASES.
CARD CASES, &c.
Call early and examine the largest and cheapest stock of goods in the city.
D. W. CLARK'S,
my5-1m 602 CHESTNUT STREET.

WATCHES! WATCHES!

AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

COMPANY'S SALESROOM

SOUTHEAST CORNER EIGHTH AND CHESTNUT ST.

I. B. MARTER, AGENT.

These watches have now been in use over twelve years, and, for ACCURACY, DURABILITY, AND RELIABILITY, in every conceivable manner, have proved themselves to be the most satisfactory time-pieces ever offered to the public.
This result has been brought about by a strict application 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-keeper as it is possible to make.
The Company have tested their Watches, in many instances, by actual daily noting, and the result of this test has been that they have exhibited a rate equal in regularity to the best marine chronometer.
We invite attention to the LADIES' WATCHES, elaborately finished, and thinner than any we have heretofore produced, with several improvements calculated to secure the greatest accuracy of performance, and to prevent the usual accidents and derangements to which foreign watches are liable. my15-1m

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,
ap3 tf 607 CHESTNUT STREET.

FINE WATCH REPAIRING attended to, by the most experienced workmen, and every watch warranted for one year.
G. RUSSELL,
ja8-6m 22 North SIXTH Street.

VULCANITE JEWELRY.—JUST RECEIVED, a handsome assortment of Chatelain and Vest Chains, Pins, Pencils, &c., and for sale at very low prices.
G. RUSSELL,
ap25-tf 22 North SIXTH Street.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

GEORGE GRANT,
NO. 610 CHESTNUT STREET,
Has now ready
A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
of his own importation and manufacture.
His celebrated
"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-thstu3m

OLD ESTABLISHED SHIRT, STOCK, AND COLLAR EMPORIUM,
NO. 146 NORTH FOURTH STREET.
CHARLES L. ORUM & CO.
Are prepared to execute all orders for their celebrated make of Shirts, on short notice, in the most satisfactory manner. These Shirts are cut by measurement, on scientific principles, and surpass any other Shirt for neatness of fit on the Breast, comfort in the Neck, and ease on the Shoulder. ap18-stuth6m

NOS. 1 AND 3 N. SIXTH STREET.
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 cut 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 neck, and ease on the shoulder.
SATISFACTION GUARANTIED. my7-tf

FINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY.
The subscriber would invite attention to his
IMPROVED CUT OF SHIRTS,
Which he makes a specialty in his business. Also, constantly receiving,
NOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.
J. W. SCOTT,
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,
No. 814 CHESTNUT STREET,
ja20-tf Four doors below the Continental.

SEWING MACHINES.

GET THE BEST.
The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine.
OUR NEW STORE,
704 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
SECOND DOOR ABOVE SEVENTH, SOUTH SIDE.
ELEGANT BROWN-STONE BUILDING.
The Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co.,
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 opened 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 Seamstresses, Dressmakers, Tailors, Manufacturers of Shirts, Collars, Skirts, Cloaks, Mantillas, Hats, Caps, Corsets, Ladies' Gaiters, Linen Goods, and is admitted to be the best Machine for all kinds of Ornamental Quilting, Braiding, &c.
GET THE BEST.
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, without charge, or give any information desired.
If preferred, instruction will be given at the residences of the purchasers, free of charge.
GET THE BEST.
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 unrivalled and unequalled Sewing Machines.
GET THE BEST.
Call and examine them, whether you wish to purchase or not.
Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Co.,
ELEGANT BROWN-STONE BUILDING,
my12-tuths6t 704 CHESTNUT St., Phila.

SEWING MACHINES.
THE "SLOAT" MACHINE,
WITH GLASS PRESSER FOOT,
NEW STYLE HEMMER, BRAIDER,
and other valuable improvements.
ALSO,
THE TAGGART & FARR MACHINES.
Agency—922 CHESTNUT Street. mh8-tf

625. GOLDTHORP & CO., 625.
Manufacturers of
Tassels, Cords, Fringes, Curtains, and Furniture Gimps, Curtain Loops, Centre Tassels.
Picture and Photograph Tassels, Blind Trimmings.
Military and Dress Trimmings, Ribbons, Neck Ties, etc., etc., No. 625 MARKET Street.
my6-6m Philadelphia.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED till the 30th DAY OF MAY, 1863, at 12 o'clock, M, for furnishing the Subsistence Department with 20,000 BARRELS OF FLOUR.
Bids will be received for what is known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 3, and for any portion less than the 20,000 barrels.
Bids for different grades should be upon separate sheets of paper.
The delivery of the Flour to be commenced on the 10th day of June, or as soon thereafter as the Government may direct, at the rate of 800 barrels daily, delivered either at the Government Warehouse, in Georgetown, at the wharves, or at the Railroad Depot, Washington, D. C.
Payment will be made in certificates of indebtedness, or such other funds as the Government may have for distribution.
The usual Government inspection will be made just before the Flour is received.
An oath of allegiance must accompany each bid.
No bid will be entertained from parties who have previously failed to comply with their bids, or from bidders not present to respond.
The barrels to be new and headlined.
Bids to be directed to COLONEL A. BECKWITH, A. D. C., and C. S. U. S. A., Washington, and endorsed "Proposals for Flour." my21-9t

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, TWELFTH AND GIRARD STS.
PHILADELPHIA, May 18, 1863.
SEALED PROPOSALS are invited at this Office until 12 o'clock M, on SATURDAY, the 23d instant, to furnish at the Schuylkill Arsenal, viz:
2-oz. Machine Thread, No. 60, on spools.
2-oz. Machine Thread, No. 70, on spools.
Black Buckles for Pants.
6-4 Dark Blue Cloth, for Uniform Coats, Indigo wool dyed.
Regimental General-Order Books.
Regimental Order Books.
Regimental Descriptive Books.
Regimental Index Books.
Regimental Target-practice Books.
Regimental Letter Books.
Bidders will state in their proposals the price, quantity bid for, and time of delivery.
The ability of the bidder to fill the contract must be guarantied by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and said guarantee must accompany the bid.
Samples can be seen at this office, and Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids.
No bid will be considered that does not comply fully with the above requirements.
G. H. CROSMAN,
my19-5t Asst. Q. M. Gen. U. S. Army.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, TWELFTH and GIRARD Streets,
PHILADELPHIA, May 18, 1863.
SEALED PROPOSALS are invited at this office until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 21st inst., to furnish promptly, at the Schuylkill Arsenal,
SOLE LEATHER, oak tanned, from Buenos Ayres hides, of the best quality, to weigh not less than 14 lbs per side.
Bidders will state in their proposals the price, quantity bid for, and time of delivery.
The ability of the bidder to fill the contract must be guarantied by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and said guarantee must accompany the bid.
A sample can be seen at this office, and bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the proposals. No bid will be considered that does not comply fully with the above requirements.
G. H. CROSMAN,
my-19-3t A. Q. M. General U. S. Army.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY, March 21, 1863.—Owners of steam vessels are invited to send to the Quartermaster General's Office tenders for their charter or sale.
Tenders should contain descriptions of the vessels, their dimensions, enrolled or registered tonnage, actual carrying capacity, material, whether coppered, whether sidewheel or propellers, whether iron or copper-fastened; size and power of engines and boilers; and should state the price at which they are offered for long or short charter, with the estimated value of the vessels in case of loss, or in case the Government should prefer to purchase instead of chartering.
Owners of steam vessels already in the service of the Quartermaster's Department are requested to make known to the Department any reduction in their present rates which they may be willing to grant, and also the price at which they will be willing to sell them.
All such tenders should be addressed to the Quartermaster General of the United States, at Washington, and should be endorsed "Proposals for Charter or Sale of Steamers."
When received they will be considered, and the Department will endeavor to reduce the heavy expense attending army transportation, upon the ocean and tide-waters, by substituting, whenever it can do so, cheaper vessels of equal capacity for those now employed. mh26-3m

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, May 16, 1863.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the 20th day of June, for the supply of rations to the petty officers and seamen of the United States Revenue Cutter "J. C. DOBBIN," for the term of one year from the 1st day of JULY next.
The rations to be of good and wholesome quality, to be approved by the Captain; and the different articles composing the rations to be delivered on board the vessel, in good and sufficient casks and vessels to be provided by the contractor, and the contents thereof distinctly marked on each.
It is to be understood that the contractor will be bound to furnish, upon reasonable notice, as often as may be required by the Captain of the vessel, with the approbation of the collector (not exceeding, upon an average, one day in each week), such fresh meat and fresh vegetables as may be equivalent to the corresponding parts of the ration allowed in the naval service.
Specifications will be furnished at this office.
my16-stuthtjo20 WM. B. THOMAS, Collector.

MARSHAL'S SALES.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE of a Writ of Sale by the Hon. JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in Admiralty, to me directed, will be sold at Public Sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at CALLOWHILL-STREET WHARF, on WEDNESDAY, May 27, 1863, at 12 o'clock M., the schooner GENERAL TAYLOR, her tackle, apparel, etc., as she now lies at said wharf.
Immediately after the sale of said vessel, at MICHENER'S Store, No. 142 North FRONT Street, will be exposed to sale the cargo of same, consisting of a large assortment of merchandise, comprising metal buttons, lace, fine-tooth combs, dressing combs, fancy soap, spool cotton, lead pencils, paper, pocket-books, pipes, cheese, candles, wine, military caps, clothing, cavalry boots, balmorals, &c., and a variety of other articles. Catalogues will be issued prior to the day of sale.
WILLIAM MILLWARD,
U. S. Marshal E. D. of Pennsylvania.
Philadelphia, May 15, 1863. my16-6t

MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE of a Writ of Sale by the Hon. JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in Admiralty, to me directed, will be sold at Public Sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at PATTERSON'S STORES, corner of FRONT and LOMBARD Streets, on THURSDAY, May 28, 1863, at 12 o'clock M., 202 coils of Manilla rope, and 1,194 boxes window glass, assorted sizes, being part of the cargo of steamer BERMUDA.
WILLIAM MILLWARD,
U. S. Marshal E. D. of Pennsylvania.
Philadelphia, May 15, 1863. my16-6t

MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE of a writ of sale, by the Hon. JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in Admiralty, to me directed, will be sold at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at CALLOWHILL-STREET WHARF, on FRIDAY, May 29th, 1863, at 12 M., the schooner BRILLIANT, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, as she now lies at said wharf.
WILLIAM MILLWARD,
U. S. Marshal E. D. of Penna.
Philadelphia, May 18, 1863. my19-6t

MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE of a writ of sale, by the Hon. JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in Admiralty, to me directed, will be sold at Public Sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at Michener's Store, No. 142 North FRONT Street, on MONDAY, June 1st, 1863, at 12 o'clock M., 102 bales of COTTON, the cargo of the sloop ——, per steamer Massachusetts.
WILLIAM MILLWARD,
U. S. Marshal E. D. of Penna.
Philadelphia, May 18, 1863. my19-6t

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 105.
WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, April 28, 1863.
The organization of an INVALID CORPS is hereby authorized.
This Corps shall consist of Companies, and if it shall hereafter be thought best, of Battalions.
The Companies shall be made up from the following sources, viz:
First. By taking those officers and enlisted men of commands now in the field (whether actually present or temporarily absent) who, from wounds received in action or disease contracted in the line of duty, are unfit for field service, but are still capable of effective garrison duty, or such other light duty as may be required of an Invalid Corps. Regimental Commanders shall at once make out, from information received from their Medical and Company Officers, and from their own knowledge, rolls (according to the Form furnished) of the names of all the officers and enlisted men under their commands who fulfill the following conditions, viz:
1. That they are unfit for active field service on account of wounds or disease contracted in the line of duty; this fact being certified by a Medical Officer in the service, after personal examination.
2. That they are fit for garrison duty; this fact being likewise certified by the Medical Officer, as above, after personal examination.
3. That they are, in the opinion of their Commanding Officers, meritorious and deserving.
These rolls shall be certified by the Examining Surgeon and Regimental Commander, and transmitted, through the regular channels of military correspondence, to the Provost Marshal General of the United States.
The Regimental Commander shall enter in the column of remarks, opposite each officer's name, on the roll, a statement as to the general character of the officer for intelligence, industry, sobriety, and attention to duty; and all intermediate Commanders shall endorse thereon such facts as they may possess in the case, or if they have none, they shall state how far they are willing to endorse the opinion of the officer or officers making the recommendation. Similar rolls shall be forwarded from time to time, whenever the number of men fulfilling the conditions enumerated or the exigencies of the service may render it expedient.
Second. By taking those officers and enlisted men still in service and borne on the rolls, but who are absent from duty, in Hospitals or Convalescent Camps, or are otherwise under the control of Medical Officers. In these cases, the Medical Officer in attendance shall prepare the rolls according to Form, entering the names of officers and men from the same Regiment on a roll by themselves, and send them, with the certificate of the Surgeon duly signed, to the proper Regimental Commander, who will forward them, as heretofore specified, subject to the same conditions and requirements. If, in any case, the Regimental Commander shall think an officer unfit, in point of character, to continue in the service of the Invalid Corps, though disabled and certified by the Surgeon, he will state his objection in the column of remarks, and note the exception before signing the certificate. If any officer or enlisted man now in the service, but absent and beyond the reach of a Medical Officer in charge of a Hospital or Convalescent Camp, desires to enter this Corps, he will take the course indicated below for those who have been honorably discharged the service.
Third. By accepting those officers and enlisted men who have been honorably discharged on account of wounds or disease contracted in the line of duty, and who desire to re-enter the service. In the case of an officer, an application for appointment must be made to the Provost Marshal General of the United States, through the officer detailed as Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General of the State. No application of this kind will be considered unless the following conditions are completely fulfilled:
1. That the applicant produce the certificate of the Surgeon of the Board of Enrolment for the District in which he resides, that he is unfit for active field duty on account of wounds or disease, and is not liable to draft, but is fit for garrison duty.
2. That he furnish evidence of honorable discharge on account of wounds or disability contracted in the line of duty.
3. That he produce recommendations from the Regimental, Brigade, and Division Commanders under whom he formerly served, that he is worthy of being thus provided for and capable of returning adequate service to the Government. In case it shall be impracticable to get this last evidence, he may, having established the first two points above, satisfy the Board of Enrolment that he is deserving, and present its certificate of the fact. This evidence must all be obtained by the applicant, and must be transmitted with his application for appointment.
If there be no Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General for the State, the application may be forwarded through the Adjutant General of the State, who is desired to endorse thereon such facts in the military history of the applicant as he may know, or as are afforded by his records, and forward the same to the Provost Marshal General of the United States. Enlisted men, honorably discharged on account of disability, desiring to re-enlist in this Corps, will present themselves to the Board of Enrolment for the District in which they reside, for examination by the Surgeon thereof, who shall examine them and report the result to the Board of Enrolment.
The Board shall then consider each case, and if the applicant is found to fulfill the conditions specified below, the Board shall give him a certificate to that effect—viz:
1. That he is unfit for service in the field.
2. That he is fit for garrison duty.
3. That he is meritorious and deserving.
4. That he was honorably discharged from the service.
The Provost Marshal for the District shall then send the application, with this certificate of the Board, to the Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General of the State, who shall procure such evidence of service and character as the records of the Company to which he belonged, on file at the Headquarters of the State, may show, and if satisfied that it is a meritorious case, and that the man is deserving, he will enlist him in accordance with such special rules as the Provost Marshal General may establish.
Medical Inspectors, Surgeons in charge of Hospitals, Military Commanders, and all others having authority to discharge, under existing laws and regulations, are forbidden to grant discharges to any men under their control who may be fit for service in the Invalid Corps.
The Provost Marshal General is charged with the execution of this order, and the troops organized under it will be under the control of his Bureau.
By order of the Secretary of War
E. D. TOWNSEND,
my12-1m Assistant Adjutant General.

The Press.

THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1863.

NEW YORK CITY.

[Correspondence of The Press.]
NEW YORK, May 19, 1863.

A NORTHERN REVOLUTION,
looking to the impeachment of the President by the next Congress, and the establishment of a lawless dictatorship, is being systematically organized and worked-up in this State and city by a strong body of political desperadoes who are neither afraid nor ashamed to avow their designs. Either these men must be summarily dealt with by the Government before it attempts to adopt or put in force any new war measure, or it will finally be compelled to resort to martial law and the bayonet to secure any obedience or attention whatever to its authority. You Philadelphians can have no idea of the extent to which the infatuation of treason has reached in New York; for with you, the utterance of treason is chiefly confined to a few paid emissaries of the rebels from other States, and to two or three insignificant and uninfluential sheets. With us, however, the chief officers of the State, and the party officially controlling both State and city, are the movers in the infamous business, and their journalistic organs include about half the established press of New York. They grow bolder every day, as they believe themselves to be growing stronger, and since Governor Seymour gave them public assurance of his full sympathy and co-operation with them in his insolently-mutinous letter to the directors of the recent Vallandigham meeting at Albany, they have been more audacious than ever. At the mass meeting in Union Square last night, at least five thousand of the most desperate characters of the town were openly incited to violence and bloodshed by speakers of their own class appointed for the purpose. One or two specimens of the speeches delivered there, will serve to show what I mean. There was McMasters, of the notorious *Freeman's Journal*, a man who has been in Fort Lafayette, and should be there still. Talking to the excited mobocrats around him about "saving their liberties," he asked:

"And how were they to save their liberties? [A voice—'Fight for it.'] Yes, if necessary, fight for it; but not in a disorderly fight; for if you were to punish those who first ruined you, there will be other masters to take their places. But you must act by organization; organize not in wards, for wards are too large. *Organize in your neighborhoods, by tens, by hundreds, and by companies, and by regiments*, and then send to your Governor for war commissions when your regiments are organized. This is your right (though Federal power has attempted to infringe it in Indiana and Ohio) to bear arms. It is the sacred and inalienable right of freemen in America. It is written in the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the States say, too, that you shall have the right *to bear arms, not for the Union, but for the State.* Then it was their duty to prepare themselves orderly and firmly to preserve, under their gallant leader, Governor Seymour, their liberties and the liberties of their State. [Cheers.]

Another speaker said that "Cæsar had had his Brutus, that Charles I. had had his Cromwell, and the George III. of the present day might profit by their example. He would ask his hearer if he had three hundred dollars in his pocket. [Voices—'No, no.'] Then they would have to go to war ['No, no'] while their employer in Fifth avenue, who had three hundred dollars, could remain. Would we have such refusals to go to war, if this war was for the Constitution? ['No, no.'] But when the President called upon them to go and carry on a war for the nigger, he would be d—d if he believed they would go. [Voices—'You may bet your life we won't.']"

And thus is the mob of this city being taught to believe that it has a constitutional right to do just exactly what the Southerners are now doing. It is not hard to anticipate just what the result will be. At the first attempt to draft, here, the streets will swarm with an armed and ferocious mob; if Government requires Governor Seymour to order out the military of the State, for the suppression of riot, the Governor will peremptorily refuse to do so. Then, probably, we shall have a declaration of martial law, and a force of United States troops sent from Governor's Island, by General Wool, to put down the revolt; these troops will be at once opposed by the State militia, under orders from Seymour, and then —— ! All this may be avoided by some decisive action on the part of the Government now.

THE HON. BEN WOOD
has his *Daily News* in full blast once more, and preaches treason by the column. One of his editorials to-day, however, contains a sentence which I cannot help approving, viz.: "It is amusing to hear men, who favor the prosecution of the war, affect indignation at the arrest of Mr. Vallandigham." The Honorable Benjamin partially exonerates the Administration from the shocking charge of suppressing the *News* twenty months ago, and intimates that the real criminal was Secretary Cameron.

Speaking of the arrest of Vallandigham, it is worthy of note that the *World* of to-day indulges in a virulent double-leaded leader on the subject of the sentence passed upon that traitor, and demands of the President his immediate and unconditional release. Oh, for another deluge!

MATTERS GENERALLY
are not very exciting to-day. Gen. Ward B. Burnett has an appointment from Washington to "organize the troops of the State of New York, now being formed under the Governor, for service in the field." You may be able to understand this better than I do. The Italian Opera has collapsed, and we shall have no more for some two months to come. The season has been highly unprofitable to Maretzek, who was very foolish to resume it at such an unfavorable time of year, and without a good leading prima donna. Madame Medori returns in September from Europe, and there will then be more chance of success. Rear Admiral Paulding, commanding at this station, has paid a formal visit, in full uniform, to the French frigate Guerriere, in the bay, being received with a salute of fifteen guns and any quantity of civilities. The weather is magnificent, the mercury ascending, and gold steady.
STUYVESANT.

CITY OF BOSTON.

[Special Correspondence of The Press.]
BOSTON, May 19, 1863.

For three weeks, until yesterday, we have groaned under cloudy skies and dripping umbrellas; for only a single day since the first of May have the clouds consented to let us see the sun unveiled; and even now there is only a sort of compromise between fair weather and foul, for the wind still blows from the East, and the East is not to us the land of poetry and song, but only the home of all the demons of storm and mist, and of codfish and lobsters, which cannot be called poetical. The grass has tried to grow, and really looks green; but the trees have not yet succeeded in leaving the barrenness of their wintry aspect, and only a very venturesome and really hardy apple tree thinks of being in blossom. Even salmon and shad have felt the depressing influence of the rainy weather, and respectfully decline being caught. The City Fathers seem to have feared there was to be nothing but gales and storm through the summer, and have sold the yacht Una, which has been the pet of the last three city governments, and served very much to make pleasant the heated portion of their term of office. She only brought $1,500, notwithstanding she cost nearly ten times that, and was a favorite model of Steers', of New York, who built her. It is to be hoped the officials will turn their energies now to the completion of the new City Hall, a project of the last administration, and, consequently, allowed to languish now, while those having business with the various branches of the city government have to go all over the city to accomplish what should occupy only a few minutes. The old City Hall is fairly among the things that were, and the old Hancock House, on Beacon street, will soon follow, the land on which it stands having passed into the hands of private parties, who will erect new dwellings on the spot, while the old mansion will be taken down, and re-erected on some prominent spot in the suburbs. To those who love the antique and picturesque, the change hardly seems an improvement; for the old house is the centre of many a pleasant association connected with the old colonial times, and its quaintness, and pleasant situation among lilacs and roses, would endear the spot to one unacquainted with its history.

Excitement over the movements of the Army of the Potomac has almost entirely died away, and there only remains the firm feeling that, more than ever, the South must be made to yield. Recruiting is nearly at a stand-still except for cavalry and for the negro regiment; the latter is full and almost ready to leave for the South, the Governor having presented them with their colors, and the officers being all appointed. Another regiment will be immediately organized when this one leaves, and arrangements are made so that it is expected the ranks will be filled within two or three weeks from the opening of the rolls. At the navy yard the greatest activity prevails, over three thousand men being employed. Some half dozen vessels, new and old, are nearly ready for sea. It is at length decided that the Ohio shall be thoroughly repaired, partially iron-plated and stationed at such a point as to command the entrance to the harbor, while additional defence along the shore will be at the same time provided for.

The number of young men gone to the war very much interferes with boating this season, as many of them were important members of our best clubs. Two regattas are, however, decided on, one for June 17, for the Beacon cup, while the regular regatta, under the direction of the city government, will take place on July 4. It is also understood that the Harvard College boatmen have sent a challenge to Yale for a match to be pulled early in the summer.

The Athenæum Gallery exhibition is again open, with some new pictures, and many of the old ones, including the never-failing unfinished canvas of Allston's Belshazzar's Feast. The change in the sculpture gallery is almost imperceptible, being confined to a change of arrangement of the old subjects. The Athenæum, as a whole, is in a very flourishing condition, having plenty of money and spending it judiciously.

Gottschalk has been here the past week giving three concerts, which were well attended. Camilla Urso announces a farewell concert, after which she goes to London. The Florences have drawn fair houses at the Boston Theatre. The pleasantest theatrical entertainments of the season were those given at the New Tremont, last week, by Paul Juignet's French Troupe. The actors are all careful and pleasing, and the theatre was decorated with growing plants and blooming flowers, giving the cosy little hall more the appearance of a gentleman's private property than of a public theatre. The Howard has been thoroughly renovated and opened by Mrs. Henry Willard, with a new company gathered from your city, New York, and Chicago.
HANNAM.

DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA.

An Ambuscade—A Fatal Mistake—Foster's Expedition Completely Successful—The Dismal Swamp Canal.

[Special Correspondence of The Press.]
FORTRESS MONROE, May 19, 1863.

An ambuscade was skilfully laid for a party (two companies) of the 1st New York Mounted Rifles, Col. Dodge, as they were scouting on the Providence Church road, near Suffolk. A regiment of rebel cavalry, coming from the neighborhood of Smithfield, concealed themselves in the woods and allowed the scouts to pass into their centre, when they charged them, severely wounding Major Patton, and capturing some thirty-two of the Mounted Rifles. This unfortunate surprise occurred yesterday morning. Later in the day the bodies of three of the men who had been slain were brought in. The rebels had stripped them of all their clothing from boots to cap. Such savage barbarity should not be allowed to pass unnoticed, nor be long unpunished.

There is a report of a still more melancholy nature from Suffolk. It is rumored that two of our regiments, (I will mention none particularly, lest relatives should be made uneasy, without cause,) were marching along different roads, and as they neared the point where they converged in the shape of an acute angle, they saw the gleaming of each other's muskets over the intervening strip of brush, and precipitately fired on each other. Very few killed and wounded. The object of the expedition sent from Suffolk, under command of Acting Brigadier General Foster, has proved completely successful. The undertaking was one of importance, and required great skill and firmness, to bring it so quickly and successfully to a close. Dr. Harlan, who was appointed acting medical director, in place of Dr. Hand, captured by the rebels, on Blackwater road, was himself taken by the same roving band of guerillas. Also, another surgeon was reported taken prisoner, as he was returning from Carsville to Suffolk, last night. Dr. Hand has at last been heard from. He is now a prisoner, at Franklin, as was conclusively presumed.

No further depredations have been committed on the Dismal Swamp Canal, running from Norfolk to Currituck Sound. As soon as it was known the schooner laden with corn had been destroyed, a detachment of infantry, some cavalry, and a few pieces of artillery, were sent there to chastise the audacious guerillas. I understand this route has been freely used to smuggle stores to the rebels. Thousands of dollars' worth of provisions have been shipped by this route, and the rebels have heretofore looked very favorably upon the two Government boats which used to ply between Norfolk and Newbern. It is incomprehensible to me why the guerillas should have taken these boats. Did they think the telegram from North Carolina, which showed how a young Secession widow grew suddenly rich, would injure their profits?

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

A Defence of the Eleventh Corps.

The correspondence of the *Tribune* contains a vindication of the 11th Corps, from which we extract the following:

The line of battle taken by the 11th Corps was formed early Saturday morning, and kept during the day. It was a long, weak line, that might have been pierced at almost any point; and, making it still feebler, one brigade was detached to pursue the retreating (?) rebels! No advantage of ground was gained by thus extending it. Rifle-pits had been dug along the front, affording our troops a large measure of safety while firing upon the enemy, attempting to sweep over the open field before them.

Meanwhile the rebels were busy trying our line, in order to seize upon and profit by its weak points. About noon it became quite evident they had made their decision, for large bodies were distinctly seen passing along the Kathanpin road in the direction of our right flank. This road branches off from the plank road, eight miles from Fredericksburg, at a place called Deckers. At Ford's tavern, four miles from Deckers, it receives Brock's road, running almost at right angles with it, and intersecting the plank road and the old turnpike. (A glance at any one of the published maps or diagrams of the late fight will show the great facility these roadways gave for massing forces upon our right). Their course and relation to each other ought to have suggested the probability of the movement, and caused such a disposition of forces as would have enabled us to meet it promptly and effectually. But the wisest men seem fated to seasons of stupidity. The commander of the 1st Division was not even aware of the existence of the roads, or the topography of the locality. When asked by one of his ablest regimental commanders, "Do you know where you are?" he answered "No; I don't know as I do?" "Do you know anything of the roads of this section?" "No."

This same regimental officer then went to an old resident "Yankee clock pedler," and got a description of them, and then made a rough diagram, and brought it to his undisturbed General! But even after this he failed to appreciate the significance of these numerous roads as a channel for the rapid movements of troops. The day wore idly away with us while the rebels were perfecting their plans. At about 3 P. M., Captain Sauter, Co. B, 55th Ohio, out on picket, sent in his first sergeant with word that the enemy were massing on the extreme right with infantry and artillery. Subsequently scouts from the 25th Ohio brought the general intelligence that the enemy were in strong force upon our right. After a while a cavalry officer came dashing down the road announcing that the enemy were in force on our right with artillery! These thrice-repeated warnings ought to have roused the most lethargic keeper of such holy interests as were trembling in the balance of that hour. But they fell upon ears that heeded them not! No change of front was ordered. No adequate obstructions were placed in the way of the advancing hosts. The artillery all remained in its former position, ready to repel only a front attack—the front and flank skirmishers had not even a line of communication with each other! Such was the position of affairs with the 1st Division, occupying the extreme right. No wonder the fear became general and painfully evident to every subordinate officer that our flank was being turned.

At 6 P. M., the attack commenced without premonition. No mounted sentinel came galloping up with the news, but very little picket firing heralded it. The first note of warning that the shock had come was the shock itself! A tremendous volley of musketry, immediately followed by a deluge of grape and canister, and the rebels were upon us in overwhelming numbers in three concentric columns. One was moving down the turnpike, one down Brock's road, and the other farther to the left, and as their prisoners stated, in full brigade line and forty deep, while a section of their artillery was brought up to a position in the road commanding our line, which it swept.

What could 4,000 men do with 30,000? Their flank and rear being entirely exposed to its foes, and their position enfiladed at that. But now surely, after this surprise in the rear, they will change front; common sense demands that, and military science may well blush in shame if it be not effected now. The commander of the 55th Ohio, casting his eye upon the right, detects it completely flanked. Putting spurs to his horse, he hastens to the division commander and shouts, "Our right is turned; may I change front?" "No," is the reply. In a moment or two he is with his regiment again, and, seeing his right giving way, he flies to his general a second time. "The right is breaking, and no enemy in front of us; may I not change front, and at them in our rear?" "No," was the gruff reply; and thus soldiers who never yet had failed to do their duty, and whom Napoleon would have deemed worthy a place in the "Old Guard," were left in the trenches under an enfilading fire of grape and canister, and unable to discharge a musket directly or obliquely at their foes, who were sweeping them down. When called off at last, without command of any general officer, they broke by files and companies, but reformed behind the gallant 25th Ohio. I cite the 55th, not that they did better than others, but to show the consummate skill with which the division was handled. The 75th and 25th Ohio regiments acquitted themselves like men who had a country and honor to defend, while the 17th Connecticut, although under fire for the first time, equaled the most veteran in splendid conduct. The loss in McLean's brigade is very great, both in the ranks and in field officers. The noble Riley is dead. The heroic Richardson is dangerously wounded. The brave and undaunted Noble, faint from loss of blood, leaves the field to his gallant lieutenant colonel, Walter, who gave up his life in the very act of entreating his men to stand fast by the flag of the country of his adoption and of his love.

It was a surprise! Who doubts it? and that in the broad daylight! There is not an officer in the corps, aside from the guilty, who will not affirm it. No troops in the world could have stood, placed as were the right of the 11th Army Corps. Far nobler would it be for the guilty to frankly acknowledge their errors than to skulk behind voiceless privates, with a charge of cowardice, and staining the memory of the heroic dead with defection, or robbing the bereaved of the consolations that their loved ones died with their soldiers' honor bright.

It is far easier to flatter and praise than to censure; but the memory of the noble men gone to their graves, and now languishing in hospitals, is entitled to this plain, unvarnished statement of facts I have given you; and if it may serve the purpose of inciting greater diligence and watchfulness in the future, every motive and object I desire will be fully realized. If Sigel had been in command of his old corps, none believe that such a surprise could have happened; yet, who can doubt that the responsibility rests upon him who was thrice notified of the danger which finally robbed us of a complete victory? Complete victory, I say; for I claim that such a fight and such results as Hooker there achieved cannot be denominated a defeat, and the pride and indignation of every true soldier of the Potomac Army is touched if it be intimated. Even as I write, our returned surgeons state, as the admission of all the rebel officers they met on the other side, that they have received no such terrible punishment since the war commenced, and that if this is "Joe Hooker's" style of fighting they want no more of it.
SCALPEL.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

The Situation—A portion of Bragg's Forces Withdrawing.

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, May 19.—Gen. J. Wood has been relieved from command at this point, and will take command of his division now at Murfreesboro. All is quiet on the front. The river is still falling.

CINCINNATI, May 20.—A rumor is prevalent at Murfreesboro that Bragg is cautiously withdrawing a portion of his troops from our front and sending them to Jackson, Miss.

A Union refugee from Shelbyville reports that three brigades had left there, and were afterwards seen at Chattanooga. It is possible they went to Knoxville rather than Jackson.

All is quiet at Murfreesboro.

The resignation of G. W. Winters, of the 9th Pennsylvania Cavalry, has been accepted.

Eleven of Morgan's cavalry came into our line the other day, and voluntarily surrendered.

Refugees from Cumberland Gap report an increase of the rebel force there and at the other gaps, whether to prevent our advance into East Tennessee, or preliminary to an invasion of Kentucky, is a matter of speculation.

There is no doubt that there is commotion in Bragg's army, and that several divisions are moving.

THE INVASION OF KENTUCKY.

SOMERSET, Ky., May 19.—Quiet in front. The troops are anxious to move or fight.

A prisoner, who claims to be a Union conscript, and familiar with Tennessee, says that Buckner has not less than fifty regiments of infantry and cavalry, and thirty-six pieces of artillery in East Tennessee, preparing for an invasion of Kentucky through Cumberland, Pound, and Big Creek Gaps. On the other hand, a paroled prisoner, direct from Knoxville, through Cumberland Gap, represents that the rebel troops are being pushed to Murfreesboro, in expectation of an immediate battle with Rosecrans. He reports no forces at Knoxville or the Gap, and but a few cavalry along the river, merely to watch our movements. It was reported last evening that seven thousand rebel cavalry crossed Cumberland ford yesterday, and passed to the east of Captain Fulley's, reaching Barbourville. A negro states that they were two hours in passing. Telegraphic communication with London was interrupted last night. It looked serious. The line is all right this morning. There is no further news.

MURFREESBORO, May 18.—There must have been a first-class battle at Jackson when it was taken by Grant, for a letter from there, of the 9th of May, says the troops were then pouring in from all quarters for defence. Forces had arrived there from North Carolina, Charleston, and Port Hudson. Jackson was then being hastily fortified, and was already bristling with entrenchments and pickets. The indications are, that the Union arms have gained at Jackson a glorious and important victory.

DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO.

The Sentence of C. L. Vallandigham.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
CINCINNATI, O., May 16, 1863.
GENERAL ORDERS, No. 68.

I. At a military commission, which convened at Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 6th day of May, 1863, pursuant to Special Orders, No. 135, of April 21, 1863, current series, from these headquarters, and of which Brigadier General Robert B. Potter, United States Volunteers, is president, was arraigned and tried Clement L. Vallandigham, a citizen of the State of Ohio, on the following charge and specification of charge, to wit:

Charge—Publicly expressing, in violation of General Orders, No. 38, from Headquarters Department of the Ohio, sympathy for those in arms against the Government of the United States, and declaring disloyal sentiments and opinions, with the object and purpose of weakening the power of the Government in its efforts to suppress an unlawful rebellion.

Specification—In this, that the said Clement L. Vallandigham, a citizen of the State of Ohio, on or about the first day of May, 1863, at Mount Vernon, Knox county, Ohio, did publicly address a large meeting of citizens, and did utter sentiments in words, or in effect, as follows: Declaring the present war "a wicked, cruel, and unnecessary war;" "a war not being waged for the preservation of the Union;" "a war for the purpose of crushing out liberty and erecting a despotism;" "a war for the freedom of the blacks and the enslavement of the whites;" stating that "if the Administration had so wished, the war could have been honorably terminated months ago;" that "peace might have been honorably obtained by listening to the proposed intermediation of France;" that "propositions by which the Northern States could be won back, and the South guarantied their rights under the Constitution, had been rejected the day before the late battle of Fredericksburg, by Lincoln and his minions," meaning thereby the President of the United States and those under him in authority; charging that "the Government of the United States were about to appoint military marshals in every district to restrain the people of their liberties, to deprive them of their rights and privileges;" characterizing General Orders, No. 38, from headquarters Department of Ohio, as "a base usurpation of arbitrary authority," inviting his hearers to resist the same, by saying "the sooner the people inform the minions of usurped power that they will not submit to such restrictions upon their liberties the better;" declaring "that he was at all times and upon all occasions, resolved to do what he could to defeat the attempts now being made to build up a monarchy upon the ruins of our free Government;" asserting "that he firmly believed, as he said six months ago, that the men in power are attempting to establish a despotism in this country, more cruel and more oppressive than ever existed before." All of which opinions and sentiments he well knew did aid, comfort, and encourage those in arms against the Government, and could but induce in his hearers a distrust of their own Government, sympathy for those in arms against it, and a disposition to resist the laws of the land.

To which charges and specifications the prisoner refused to plead either "guilty," or "not guilty," the commission directed the Judge Advocate to enter on the records the plea of "not guilty."

FINDING AND SENTENCE.

The commission, after mature deliberation on the evidence adduced and the statement of the accused, find the accused, Clement L. Vallandigham, a citizen of the State of Ohio, as follows:

Of the specification, (except the words, "That propositions by which the Northern States could be won back, and the South guarantied their rights under the Constitution, had been rejected the day before the battle of Fredericksburg, by Lincoln and his minions," meaning thereby the President of the United States, and those under him in authority, and the words "asserting that he firmly believed, as he asserted six months ago, that the men in power are attempting to establish a despotism in this country, more cruel and more oppressive than ever existed before,") "Guilty."

And as to these words, "Not guilty."

Of the charge, "Guilty."

And the commission do therefore sentence him, the said Clement L. Vallandigham, a citizen of the State of Ohio, to be placed in close confinement in some fortress of the United States, to be designated by the commanding officer of this department, there to be kept during the continuance of the war.

II. The proceedings, finding, and sentence in the foregoing case are approved and confirmed, and it is directed that the place of confinement of the prisoner, Clement L. Vallandigham, in accordance with the said sentence, be Fort Warren, Boston Harbor.

By command of Major Gen. BURNSIDE.
LEWIS RICHMOND, Assistant Adjutant General.

CINCINNATI, May 20.—Vallandigham was, last evening, placed on board a gunboat now anchored off the levee. His transfer to the boat was very quiet, and attracted no crowd.

THE REBEL ARMY.

Stonewall Jackson's Career.

[From the Richmond Examiner, May 14.]

All the poor honors that Virginia, sorely troubled and pressed hard, could afford her most glorious and beloved son, having been offered to his mortal part in this capital, the funeral *cortége* of the famous Jackson left it yesterday morning, on the long road to "Lexington, in the Valley of Virginia." It was the last wish of the dead man to be buried there, amid the scenes familiar to his eyes through the years of his manhood, obscure and uncorroded, but, perhaps, filled with recollections to him not less affecting than those unconnected with the brief but crowded period passed upon a grander stage. This desire, expressed at such a time, demanded and has received unhesitating compliance. Yet many regret that his remains will not rest in another spot. Near this city is a hill crowned by secular oaks, washed by the waters of the river identified with what is great in the State's history from the days of Elizabeth to the present hour, which has been selected as the place of national honor for the illustrious dead of Virginia. There sleep Monroe and Tyler. We have neither a Westminster nor a Pantheon, but all would wish to see the best that we could give conferred on Jackson. Hereafter Virginia will build for him a stately tomb and strike a medal to secure the memory of his name beyond the reach of accident, if accident were possible. But it is not possible; nor is a monument necessary to cause the story of this man's life to last when bronze shall have corroded and marble crumbled.

Then, after sketching his career in the United States army, the *Examiner* notes some incidents which transpired while he was a professor in the Virginia Military Institute, as follows:

His services were not conspicuous here; Colonel Gilham was considered as the military genius of the school, and Thomas Jackson was but little thought of by the small hero-worshippers of Lexington. The cadets had but little partiality for the taciturn, praying professor. He was stern in the performance of his duty. At one time his life was threatened by a cadet, dismissed from the Institute, the wild boy actually going to the extremity of lying in wait for him, on the road leading from the Institute to the village. As Jackson, in his accustomed walk toward the village, approached the spot where his enemy awaited him, a bystander called out to him of his danger. "Let the assassin murder, if he will," replied the Professor, as he walked, in the most unconcerned manner, toward the young man, who slunk abashed from his path.

Perhaps none of the acquaintances of Jackson were more surprised at his brilliant exhibition of genius in this war than those who knew his blank life at the Institute, and were familiar with the stiff and uninteresting figure that was to be seen every Sunday in a pew of the Presbyterian Church at Lexington. But true genius awaits occasion commensurate with its power and aspiration. The spirit of Jackson was trained in another school than that of West Point or Lexington, and, had it been confined there, it never would have illuminated the page of history.

In the early periods of the war, Jackson, commissioned colonel by the Governor of Virginia, was attached to General Johnston's command on the Upper Potomac. At Falling Waters, on the 2d of July, 1861, he engaged the advance of Patterson, and gave the Yankees one of the first exemplifications of his ready-witted strategy, as Patterson never knew that, for several hours, he was fighting an insignificant force, skilfully disposed to conceal their weakness, while Johnston was making his dispositions in the rear.

The first conspicuous services of Jackson in this war were rendered at Manassas, in 1861; although the marks of active determination he had shown on the Upper Potomac, and the affair of Falling Waters, had already secured to him promotion to a brigadier generalship. The writer recollects some paragraphs in a Southern newspaper expressing great merriment at the first apparition of the future hero on the battle-field. His queer figure on horseback, and the habit of settling his chin in his stock, were very amusing to some correspondents, who made a flippant jest in some of the Southern newspapers of the military specimen of the Old Dominion. The jest is forgiven and forgotten in the tributes of admiration and love which were to ensue to the popular hero of the war. Jackson spoke his first immortal words at Manassas, when he stayed the retreat of our forces just as it verged on irretrievable disaster. "They are beating us back," said another general. "No, sir," replied Jackson, as his eyes blazed with a victorious courage. "We'll give them the bayonet."

The expedition to Winchester, the operations in Shenandoah Valley, when Banks was driven back, and the part which he took in the campaign against Pope, are sketched in detail, and the writer concludes as follows:

"The participation of Jackson in the campaign of Maryland and that of the Rappahannock shared their glory, but without occasion for observation on those distinct and independent movements which were his *forte*, and for the display of which he had room in the Valley campaign and that against Pope. The manner of his death, on the field of Chancellorville, has already been related. He bore his wounds and the pain of his disease without a murmur, and among the low, intelligible words of the noble sufferer, were the recognition of the hand of God in his destiny, and the remark that even his wounds were 'a blessing he would not part with,' since Providence must have given them for some wise and good purpose.

"Finally his mind wandered back, in the delirium of approaching dissolution, to the scenes of the battle. He again gave the word of command, uttered words of encouragement to regiments staggering under fire, ordered his commissary to hasten on with needful food to exhausted troops. Almost the last sentence was the order he had so often given in life: 'A. P. Hill, prepare for action.'

"The accounts given of Gen. Jackson's appearance are varied. Many could see nothing great in his form or face. But those are they who hold to the stage idea of a hero. Jackson's face was not cadaverous; he did not roll his eyes about, nor wear long, greasy, black curls over his shoulders. But experienced observers of men do not hesitate to declare that they have recognized him among a crowd of other officers as the only man there who could be Jackson. He was a muscular man, six feet high, of a clear white complexion, blue gray eyes, sharp aquiline nose, a prominent chin, set on a powerful and well-curved jaw. The skull was magnificent in size and shape: the forehead both broad and high, and balanced by a long, deep mass behind and above the ear."

ALARM IN MISSISSIPPI—GOV. PETTUS' PROCLAMATION.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
JACKSON, Miss., May 5, 1863.

To the People of Mississippi:

Recent events, familiar to you all, impel me, as your Chief Magistrate, to appeal to your patriotism for united effort in expelling our enemies from the soil of Mississippi. It can and must be done. Let no man, capable of bearing arms, withhold from his State his service in repelling the invasion. Duty, interest, our common safety, demand every sacrifice necessary for the protection of our homes, our honor, liberty itself.

The exalted position, won in her name upon every battle-field where Mississippi's sons have unfurled her proud banner, and hurled defiance in the face of overwhelming numbers, forbids that her honor, the chivalry of her people, the glory of her daring deeds on foreign fields, should be tarnished and her streaming battle-flag dragged to the dust by barbarian hordes on her own soil.

Awake, then—arouse, Mississippians, young and old, from your fertile plains, your beautiful towns and cities, your once quiet and happy, but now desecrated homes, come and join your brothers in arms, your sons and neighbors, who are now baring their bosoms to the storm of battle at your very doors and in defence of all you hold dear.

Meet in every county with your arms; organize companies of not less than twenty, under the late act of Congress, forward your muster rolls to this office, and you will be received into the service with all the protection and rights belonging to other soldiers in the field. Ammunition will be furnished you, and every aid in my power extended to you for your security and efficiency.

Fathers, brothers, Mississippians, while your sons and kindred are bravely fighting your battles on other fields, and shedding new lustre on your name, the burning disgrace of successful invasion of their homes, of insult and injury to their wives, mothers, and sisters, of rapine and ruin, with God's help and by your assistance, shall never be written while a Mississippian lives to feel in his proud heart the scorching degradation.

Every moment's inaction and delay but strengthens your enemy and weakens your brothers in arms. Let every man, then, make it his business, laying all else aside, to assist in organizing as many companies as can be raised in each county, and report immediately to this office for orders. By this course you will enable our arms in a short time to repel the invader, secure the safety of your homes, and shed imperishable honor on your cause. You will not be without assistance. Let no man forego the proud distinction of being one of his country's defenders, or hereafter wear the disgraceful badge of the a dastrdly traitor who refused to defend his home and his country.
JOHN J. PETTUS,
Governor of Mississippi.

Notices of New Books.

Stanley's "Lectures on the History of the Jewish Church," of which the first part, including from Abraham to Saul, has been republished by Mr. Charles Scribner, New York, in a splendid 8vo. volume of 612 pages, is one of the most valuable additions to Biblical history that has yet appeared.

The Rev. Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, its author, who will probably be made a bishop in the Church of England, on one of the earliest vacancies, was born in 1815, and is son of the late Bishop of Norwich, nephew of the first, and cousin of the second Lord Stanley of Alderley, one of the Palmerston Cabinet. Educated at Rugby School, by Dr. Thomas Arnold, young Stanley graduated at Oxford, in 1838, became a scholar of Balliol College in 1839, and a Fellow and Tutor of University College in 1841. His first works were biographical, viz.: "Life and Correspondence of Dr. Arnold," and "Memoir of Bishop Stanley." He then published sermons, and a "Commentary on St. Paul's Epistles to the Corinthians." In 1851 he was appointed one of the Canons of Canterbury. After this appeared his "Sinai and Palestine, in Connexion with their History," which was republished in New York, and "Historical Memorials of Canterbury." In 1856 he was appointed Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the University, and still more recently, Canon of Christ Church, which is a richly endowed office. "Three Introductory Lectures on the Study of Ecclesiastical History," showed his capability for his new office. As a chaplain to Queen Victoria, Dr. Stanley has been a frequent visitor at Windsor, and when the Prince of Wales visited the Holy Land, last year, Dr. Stanley accompanied him. The new volume, on the History of the Hebrew Church, consists of lectures which he had addressed to his usual hearers, at Oxford, chiefly candidates for Holy Orders: the twentieth (on the nature of the prophetic teaching) was preached as a sermon from the University pulpit. The author affirms that the work is to be regarded, not as a History, but as Lectures. We grant that it is more familiar (and perhaps all the better for that) than a regular history, and perhaps a trifle more desultory, but it is essentially historical. The work is strictly ecclesiastical, for it treats only of the Jewish *Church*, and its materials are drawn from the Bible, a book sacred to Christian as to Jew. The book first treats, in an Introduction, of the three stages of the history of the Jewish Church—the Patriarchal, the Monarchical, and the Captivity. The work will be completed in three volumes, of which the first, now before us, disposes of the Patriarchal period and of the Monarchical down to Samuel. The main authorities are the Canonical Books of the Bible, glimpses of the Lost Books, such aid as the Septuagint text supplies, certain heathen traditions, Eastern traditions, and the four works of Josephus. The narrative is clear all through; the time, prophecies, and life of Samuel, are especially well illustrated. An appendix refers to the traditional localities of Abraham's migration (Dr. Stanley visited the Place of Abraham, at Birzch, near Damascus, in 1862); contains a description of Dr. A.'s visit, with the Prince of Wales, to the Cave of Machpelah, covered by the mosque at Hebron, which the Prince was allowed to enter by most extreme and unusual courtesy; thirdly, it gives a graphic account of the celebration of the Samaritan Passover, on Mount Gerizim, by the one hundred and fifty-two Samaritans who live near the summit of the mountain—a traditionary celebration, which Dr. Stanley also witnessed last year, and which is usually not shown to strangers. The general character of his book may be summed up: It really teaches, without verbosity, ostentatious display of learning, or absurd divergence from fact and argument into didactic commentary or exhortation. It is a book produced by a full mind. We must compliment Mr. Scribner on the excellence of its typographical execution, which surpasses that of the English edition. There are maps of the migrations of Abraham and of Palestine before the Conquest, and plans of the mosque at Hebron, and of Mount Gerizim. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.)

The second part of Bishop Colenso's "The Pentateuch, and Book of Joshua Critically Examined," has been published by the Appletons, of New York. The book is ingeniously written, and it would have been quite as well if the good Bishop had not rushed his doubts into print. They may unsettle the belief of others. We take it that it is not a matter of importance to any Christian whether the Pentateuch was or was not written by Moses. Neither is it vitally necessary to ascertain the authorship of the book of Joshua. The book will be extensively read, considering who wrote it; it will have its day, and will soon be as much forgotten as Tom Paine's "Age of Reason." First, however, it will do a great deal of mischief. (W. P. Hazard, Philadelphia.)

The Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, Professor of the Greek Language and Literature in Rutgers College, has brought out (C. Souther, New York, is the publisher) a new edition of the New Testament, with a large number of brief foot-notes, or scholia, "intended simply to remove the surface difficulties of the text, those which the peculiarities of language (Greek or English) in grammar or rhetoric present, and those which might require an archæological explanation." Good common sense is the characteristic of these notes. Dr. Crosby slurs over the discrepancy between the genealogy of the Saviour, as differently given by Matthew and Luke. In 1 Corinthians xiii. v. 3., to the words, "Though I give my body to be burned," he simply adds, "*in self-mortification.*" This is a loose guess, which leaves untouched the point what apparent approach to a good work was there in the Apostle's giving his body to be burned? To our knowledge no commentator has yet rightly explained this. There are several thousand notes in this book, which, though general brief, will be found of infinite service to the inquiring reader. Such an edition of the New Testament has been much required. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.)

"The Gentle Skeptic, or Essays and Conversations of a Country Justice on the Authenticity and Truthfulness of the Old Testament Records," edited by the Rev. C. Walworth, contains a story, with a trifle of love in it, but yet is scarcely a religious novel. It is an ingenious mode of replying to Bishop Colenso, and, in its design and execution, reminds us of "Tremaine," a serious novel, very popular some thirty years ago, when its author, the late Mr. Plumer Ward, was a writer of fiction. The writer, whom we take to be a Catholic, though he does not obtrude himself as such, argues closely and ably in defence of Revelation, and, though the subject is religious, has succeeded in producing not only a readable but even an attractive book. The Appletons are the publishers. (Philadelphia: W. P. Hazard.)

New Magazines.

From W. B. Zieber, South Third street, we have the April number of the *Art Journal*, published in London and New York. It contains line engravings, on steel, of Turner's famous Bridge of Sighs, Venice, of Noel Paton's sculpturesque picture of Barthram's Dirge, and of T. Allom's View of Philadelphia, one of the Seven Churches of Asia. The Turner, in the National Gallery at London, is one of the great master's finest pictures. Jewett's account of Chelsea China, Professor Ansted's second paper on Science and Art, and the continuation of Wright's amusing History of Caricature and of the Grotesque in Art, are articles of merit and interest. But, indeed, the whole publication is good. A further portion of the Illustrated Catalogue of the International Exhibition of 1862 is given, with numerous wood engravings, and the first part of an exposition of Machinery employed in Art Manufactures, by Robert Hunt, F. R. S.

From T. B. Peterson & Brothers, and also from T. B. Pugh, Chestnut street, we have the June number of the *Atlantic Monthly*—noticed yesterday from advanced sheets.

From Peterson & Brothers, we have *Harper's Magazine* for June. It contains some good original novelettes, continuations of "Romola" and "The Small House at Allington," and, among other readable matter, two particularly well-timed illustrated papers,—one on The Indian Massacres and War of 1862, the other The Quicksilver Mines of New Almaden, California, the question of property in which has been recently settled by a recent decision of the United States Court. The mines are described as seen by the writer, who visited them six years ago. The whole process of obtaining the quicksilver is here described, with numerous engravings.

Blackwood's Magazine, for May, received from W. B. Zieber, is of more than average merit. Of course, there is a slap at the United States, and Mr. Gladstone's Budget, also, is handled severely. Prehistoric Man, a subject now dividing attention with Dr. Colenso's Biblical doubts, is discussed, and there are fair notices of two foreign celebrities lately deceased—Sir Howard Douglas, and Ludwig Uhland, the German poet. Bulwer's Caxtoniana is continued, but is rather heavy. The most amusing paper here, evidently by Professor Aytoun, is "My Investment in the Far West," a sketch somewhat in the manner of Martin Chuzzlewit, but, though satirical, good humoredly so. Whoever the writer, he has no personal knowledge of New York. If he had, he certainly would not have located the Tremont House, a Boston institution, among its hotels. People should not write upon what they do not understand.

The June number of *Peterson's Ladies' Magazine* contains the average number of engravings, descriptions of fashions and fancy work, tales, sketches, poetry, cookery receipts, book notices, editorial gossip, and the *et cetera* which combine to make a periodical worth reading. The very striking tale called "The Second Life" is concluded in this number. It is a story of well-sustained interest, ably and vigorously written. We hope to meet its author (anonymous, at present,) in another and longer composition.

THE CITY.

The Thermometer.

MAY 20, 1862.			MAY 20, 1863.		
6 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.
55	69	77	58	78	81
WIND.			WIND.		
NNE	NNE	WSW	WSW	SW by W	SW

INTERESTING SOIREE.—At the Chestnut-street Female Seminary of Miss Bonné and Miss Delaye, on Tuesday evening, an interesting gathering of the elite of the city took place upon the occasion of a grand soirée, which proved most delightful and entertaining to those present. The young ladies acquitted themselves with great eclat, the singing and playing being excellent.

The overture to Zampa, performed by Misses Kelley, Chapman, Schwartz, and Laughlin, and their instructor, was superb, and performed without an imperfection.

"Murmures Eolien," by Miss Ingalls; "La Cascade," by Miss Metchalf, were exquisitely performed.

The following was the programme selected for the occasion:
1. Chorus, "Song of Praise."
2. Andante, (Miss Willcox.) Thalberg.
3. "Through Meadows Green," (Miss Taylor.) Kaers.
4. Les Danse des Faes, (Miss Cochran.) A. Jaell.
5. "I Think of Thee," (Miss Schwartz.) F. Att.
6. "Au Bord de La Mer," (piano and violoncello.) Miss Kelley and Prof. Thunder.
7. Chorus, "These Moments Entrancing."
8. "Murmures Eolien," (Miss Ingalls.) Gottschalk.
9. Nocturne, (Miss Throop and Sig. Cortesi.)
10. Nocturne, (Miss White.) Dohler.
11. "l'amo," (Miss Chapman.) Guglielmo.
12. "Souvenir de Cresson," (Miss Willcox.) Wolfsohn.
13. La Bruna Gondoletta, (Misses Kelley and Laughlin.) Gatessi.
14. Laddio, (Miss Schwartz.) Goria.
15. "When the Moon is Brightly Shining," (Miss Laughlin.) Moligne.
16. "La Cascade," (Miss Metcalf.) Thalberg.
17. Grand Valse, (Miss Schwartz.) Vegario.
18. "Are they Meant to Deceive Me?" (Miss Cochran.) R. Richardt.
19. Overture to Zampa, (Misses Kelley, Chapman, Schwartz, Laughlin.)
20. "Our Glorious Land."

SALE OF CATTLE.—Under the direction of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society a large sale of horned cattle, sheep, swine, and poultry took place yesterday, at the bazaar, Ninth and Sansom streets. There was a large attendance, but the bidding was not as spirited as expected. The first animal sold was a cow, thorough-bred Alderney, two years and two months old, at $55; the next, an Alderney heifer, one year and two months old, in calf, at $40; also, a bull calf, three months old, at $27, and one a month old at $11; a half-Alderney heifer, four years old, with third calf, at $57.50; an Ayrshire cow, four years old, at $65; a roan Durham bull, three years old, at $55; a half-breed Durham and Alderney cow, "Daisey," born May, 1859, fresh, at $65; an Alderney bull, between three and four years old, at $37.50.

Of sheep, only one specimen was disposed of—a Southdown ram, one year old, at $35.

A fine boar pig, six months old, very fat, imported stock, sold at $11.50.

Six pigs, each six weeks old, sold for $3 a piece.

A pair of imported Poland chickens sold for $6.

Three game fowls (cock and two hens), Sumatra stock, sold for $2.50.

A pair of golden-spangled Lehigh bantams sold for $9.

A pair of white English dorkings (rare) sold for $4.50.

A pair of Madagascar lop-eared rabbits sold for $3.50.

A beautiful bay Morgan stallion, nine years old, fifteen hands high, was sold for $150.

Two sorrel Shetland ponies (mares), one six years old and the other eight, sold for $75 and $82.50.

Two bay ponies, (the horse five years old and the mare eight,) sold for $230.

A dun pony horse, six years old, sold for $205.

A black mare, nine years old, sold for $160.

A gray mare, six years old, sold for $175.

A sorrel colt, three years old, sold for $130.

A black colt, one year old, unbroken, sold for $100.

One pony wagon and harness sold for $117.50@24.

The terms of the sale were cash before delivery.

SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—Two United States Army hospital-cars, in charge of Dr. Taft, United States Army, arrived at the Citizens' Volunteer Hospital at an early hour yesterday morning from Washington, with seventy-five sick and wounded soldiers; among whom are the following Pennsylvanians:

Lieutenant Asche.	Robt G Burton, D, 95.
Barney McLaughlin, D, 6.	Benj F Clewinger, corp, I, 95.
Jonathan Fisher, D, 11 Res.	Alex H Fry, serg't, I, 95.
David Fisk, B, 149.	Wm M Makar, A, 95.
Joseph Walzer, B, 6 Cav.	Edward Shipps, A, 95.
John A Eckhardt, I, 20.	James Duff, A, 95.
Henry Bellor, A, 69.	Henry Colleau, I, 110.
John Harkins, E, 115.	Chas Larber, H, 74.
John Cotter, F, 6 Cav. 1.	J Bordner, I, 93d.
R R Fleming, serg't, B, 149.	John McGlesney, G, 99.
John S Murray, M, 6 Cav.	Rich'd G Fare, G, 62d.
Walter Walsh, E, 90.	Francis Newcomb, G, 56.
Simeon F Lucas, F, 1 Cav.	Sam'l Bellman, L, 1 Cav.
Lewis Mental, I, 107.	Francis Dougherty, E, 121.
Geo N Gilmore, E, 90.	Wm Knox, H, 121.
John E Thompson, I, 28.	Wm Miskey, G, 29.
Wm L Baker, corp B, 150.	Geo Mather, H, 121.
Thos Hiller, D, 14.	John Daran, G, 29.
Thos Thornley, D, 14.	Nathan Miller, F, 5 Cav.
Michael Cary, A, 83.	John McDonough, F, 5 Cav.
Jethro Casner, D, 151.	Joseph Loge, G, 113.
Seaman Hoover, G, 114.	Charley Kemble, F, 90.
Edward Colton, B, 159.	Wm Allen, D, 90.
Henry Cuddleback, sgt B, 151.	Frank Bradley, E, 107.
Geo. Gosshorn, I, 149.	Hamilton Harding, C, 123.
Peter Stahl, D, 149.	Robt Harris, K, 88.
Amos C Bute, H, 143.	Allen Shunk, B, 133.
Wm Southwell, H, 143.	John McLaughlin, D, 105.
Fred M Scribner, sergt H, 143.	Wm Dunn, D, 115.
Daniel McNeil, A, 143.	Willet Weeks, corp K, 114.
Wm M Truitt, F, 17 Cav.	

NAVAL ENGINEERS RECOMMENDED FOR PROMOTION.—The Board of Examiners of Naval Engineers, now in session at the navy yard, consisting of Chief Engineers George Gideon, Thomas Williamson, and Charles H. Baker, have recommended the following promotions:

First Assistant Engineer Alexander Greer to be chief engineer.

Second Assistant Engineers Zephaniah Talbot and James M. Hobby to be first assistant engineers.

Third Assistant Engineers Frederick S. Barlow, James L. Vanclain, James J. Noble, Herman A. Delius, and Frederick Bull, Jr., to be second assistant engineers, and the following for admission as third assistant engineers:
Frederick W. Townrow, Pennsylvania.
Joseph H. Thomas, Pennsylvania.
Francis M. Ashton, Pennsylvania.
Wm. E. Sibley, Massachusetts.
Theophilus Cooke, Maryland.
Henry H. Kimball, Maryland.
John K. Stevenson, Maryland.
John C. Denby, Pennsylvania.
De Witt Clinton Davis, Pennsylvania.
Charles R. Mosher, New York.
George F. Sweet, New York.
John J. Ryan, Pennsylvania.

The Board, during its session in Philadelphia, have recommended five promotions to chief engineers, six to first assistant engineers, forty-four to second assistant engineers, and seventy-nine for admission as third assistant engineers.

SECOND REGIMENT P. S. M.—At a meeting of the officers of the 2d Regiment, 2d Brigade, P. S. M., it was unanimously resolved to appoint a committee to wait upon his Excellency Gov. Curtin and tender the services of the regiment, to be used in whatever way might be conducive to the welfare of the State or nation. Col. Heenan being chairman of the committee, waited on Governor Curtin, to ascertain his views relative thereto. The Governor desired the regiment to keep up its organization, and fill up its ranks to an effective standard. Gov. Curtin hoped to receive orders for our State militia to march to Washington, but as yet had received no official notice in regard to the intention of the department at Washington. Should they be received, however, the 2d Regiment will be the first called upon, as all its officers have been in actual service.

The officers of the 2d Regiment will meet to-morrow evening, to perfect their arrangements. Colonel Heenan was wounded at the battle of Fredericksburg, and out of the whole regiment only about four companies were left. These companies have been consolidated, and Col. Heenan mustered out of service. He is a good officer, and is anxious to take the field at an early day.

CITY RAILROAD STOCK.—The stock held by the city in the Pennsylvania Railroad is quite valuable at the present time, and if sold, by order of Councils, would result in a large profit to the city treasury. This railroad paid last week dividend to the city amounting altogether to $160,000. The following shows the amount of stock held by the city in various corporations. Some of them, it will be seen, are utterly worthless:

Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad	$4,850,000
Do. Hempfield Railroad, at par	600,000
Do. Sunbury and Erie Railroad, at par	2,250,000
Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad, at par	1,400,000
Stock of Schuylkill Railroad, at par	4,000
Do. West Chester and Philadelphia Turnpike, at par	2,000
Stock of Delaware County Plank Road, at par	500
Stock of Haverford Plank Road, at par	2,000
Do. West Philadelphia Canal, at par	10,000
Do. Philadelphia Tow Boat, at par	7,500
Do. Schuylkill Permanent Bridge, at par	1,536
Stock of Northwestern Railroad, at par	750,000

REORGANIZATION OF THE WASHINGTON BRIGADE.—A meeting for the purpose of reorganizing the Washington Brigade, which was originally formed at the commencement of the war by Colonel Small, was held on Tuesday evening. Colonel Angeroth presided, and Colonel William Frishmuth acted as secretary.

A number of officers expressed themselves in favor of reorganization; and considerable enthusiasm prevailed.

Speeches were also made by Colonels Small, Logan, and Frishmuth. Colonel Small is to command the first regiment, Colonel Angeroth the second, Colonel Frishmuth the third, and Colonel Logan the fourth.

Measures were taken to have the books for enrollment opened immediately. It is expected that these regiments will be composed almost entirely of Germans. Colonel Small has tendered the services of the brigade to Governor Curtin for the defence of the State, for garrison duty at Washington, or any other service which the Government will require of them. The officers of the first regiment will hold a meeting this evening, at Barr's Hotel, on Sixth street.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE THIRD DISTRICT.—F. D. Sterner, commissioner, announces that the Board of Enrolment have appointed the following named gentlemen as enrolling officers, in the Third district, under the enrolment act:

Twelfth ward—John H. Parker, Peter Hess, Edward M. Johnson, James Kirk, and James McFerran.

Thirteenth ward—John Mansfield, William H. Butler, Charles Cody, Sergt. Charles A. Galloney, and Samuel Allen.

Sixteenth ward—John E. Rover, James D. Alburger, Wm. J. McCormick, Charles Hartnack, and Lewis Torrence.

Seventeenth ward—John C. Allen, Hugh Johnson, Sergt. Lewis Goery, John J. Finletter, Lieut. John S. Donal, and Robert Humphries.

Eighteenth ward—Albert T. Eggleton, Isaac Creamer, Joseph Barr, Edwin A. Scott, and John L. Kramer.

Nineteenth ward—Captain T. D. Horn, Samuel A. Miller, James Paul, J., Jeremiah Goldsmith, John Jeffries, and James Glenn.

Clerks—John L. Shoemaker and George W. Painter.

ACCIDENTS.—Edward Robinson, a lad nine years old, was admitted into the military hospital at Germantown, yesterday afternoon, having had one of his legs torn off above the knee. The unfortunate boy was in the act of catching behind a carriage. His leg was caught in the wheel resulting as stated.

A young man, named Myers, residing in Davis street, below Thirteenth, was run over by a passenger car at Thirteenth and Poplar street, about half-past 7 o'clock last evening. In the attempt to get on the front platform, he fell and narrowly escaped being crushed to death.

Alfred Miller, aged 51 years, who resided on York street, below Holman, was run over by the Reading railroad cars on Tuesday night and instantly killed.

CAPTURE OF CANINES.—The dog detectives captured some forty stray animals, in the lower part of the city, yesterday.

THE WAR PRESS,
(PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)
THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by mail (per annum in advance) at $2 00
Three copies " " 5 00
Five copies " " 8 00
Ten " " 15 00
Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same rate, $1.50 per copy.
The money must always accompany the order, and in no instances can these terms be deviated from, as they afford very little more than the cost of the paper.
☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for THE WAR PRESS.
☞ To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty, an extra copy of the Paper will be given.

THE TURF.—Point Breeze Park, as usual, inaugurated the trotting season, by a match in which there were three contestants, viz: "May Queen," "Norristown," and "Whisky." Of these "Whisky" and "May Queen" are both well known, "Norristown" being the debutant. The interest of the race was impaired by the obstinacy of "Whisky," whose spirit could not be sufficiently subdued to trot, and, after some consultation, he was withdrawn, and the contest left to the two remaining horses. The first heat was handily won by "May Queen" in 2.38. The second, with but little more of a struggle, terminated in the same way, in 2.37.

After this heat, the owner of the horse "Norristown," believing that a change of drivers might secure an interruption, if not a change, in the result, intimated his intention of driving the remainder of the race.

In consequence of this change, the third was a beautiful and exciting heat, the horses being lapped together nearly three-fourths of the mile. Down the stretch "Norristown" had the advantage, and had it not been for the delicate courtesy of his owner, who, apprehensive of interfering with his opponent, would not take the inner track, might have come home the winner, instead of lapping his opponent, and making a dead heat in 2.36.

The fourth heat, after an exciting struggle, had a similar termination, the bay mare winning a difficult heat and race, in 2.34½.

The unexpected fast time of the last heats evidences "Norristown" as an unusually brilliant green horse, and with a professional driver, with the advantage of a knowledge of the track, there might have been a different result.

THE FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.—Jay Cooke, subscription agent, reports the sale of $2,113,600 five-twenties to-day, distributed as follows:

New York and New Jersey	$697,000
Boston and New England	676,000
Philadelphia and Pennsylvania	483,000
Missouri	170,000
Ohio	60,000
Baltimore	4,000
Indiana and Illinois	38,000
Delaware	16,000
	$2,113,000

Large deliveries of bonds are being made daily, and every facility and information furnished to subscribers. The security offered by this loan, contrasted with the feverish and uncertain state of the stock market, renders it not unlikely that still larger sales daily will be made than those recently reported.

TWENTIETH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA.—The services of this regiment, commanded by Colonel Wm. B. Thomas, collector of the port, have been tendered to the Governor, either for duty in the defences of Washington or for such other service as may be required. Colonel Thomas has notified all those holding positions under him in the custom house to enroll their names in this regiment, or their posts will be filled by others who are willing to fight for that Government from which they derive their support. Those who hold fat Government positions are not exempted from conscription under the enrollment act, neither should they be in this case.

THE ROLL OF HONOR.—At a meeting of the Second-ward National League, a resolution was adopted instructing the secretary, Mr. John W. Frazier, to procure a well-bound book, and engross it as the "Roll of Honor" for the Second ward, for the purpose of registering the names of *all* those of the Second ward who have enlisted in their country's service, either on land or water. A portion of the book will be devoted to those who have lost their lives, whether by disease or wounds, while rallying under the national flag. Mr. Frazier has volunteered his services to procure the names of all those of the Second ward.

IMPORTANT TO JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—By the list of stamp duties imposed by the amended act, all transcripts of judgments from dockets of justices of the peace will require a five-cent stamp attached, which it will be the duty of the justice to cancel. The person ordering the transcript will, of course, be bound to pay for them; but, in order to save time and trouble, it will be well for justices to supply themselves with the stamps, in order that they may be affixed when required. A neglect to comply with the provisions of this act renders the transcript worthless.

TO PREVENT ACCIDENTS.—We understand that a resolution will be introduced into City Councils to-day, requiring the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad to employ flagmen at each crossing on the route of that road along Washington street. This is a measure that will prevent many accidents, as the noise which prevails in that neighborhood frequently drowns the sound of the locomotive bell, which warns drivers and pedestrians of the approach of the train.

LANDLORDS AND TENANTS.—An act of the Legislature is now in the hands of the Governor, and awaiting his signature, which give justices of the peace power to order the immediate removal of lessees or tenants, who have neglected or refused to leave premises after having received three months' notice to quit. Under the old law it has been necessary to obtain a sheriff's jury, but this will be avoided should the Governor sign the new bill.

SECOND ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—Mary Ricketts, residing at No. 608 Penn street, below South, attempted to commit suicide on Tuesday evening by cutting her throat with a caseknife. She inflicted quite a serious wound, and was conveyed to the hospital. The same person attempted suicide a few weeks since by jumping into the Delaware, but was rescued by a policeman.

THE PROVOST GUARD.—The provost guard on duty at this post numbers 275 men, officered as follows:

Captains—J. O. Finnie, Sam Lloyd, D. Snyder, Charles Maguire, John H. Jack, Doyle, Howell, and Cunningham.

Lieutenants—Campbell, Brooker, Kauffman, Hall, Morin, and Raymond.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.—Two hundred clerical, and about three hundred lay delegates of the various Episcopalian churches in the diocese of Pennsylvania, will meet in convention, in this city, on Tuesday next. The meetings will be held in the Church of St. Andrew's, on Eighth street, above Spruce. Services of an important and interesting character may be expected.

MEETING OF THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN SYNOD OF PHILADELPHIA.—This large and venerable body of ministers will hold its one hundred and sixteenth annual session in St. John's Church, in the city of Reading, on the 31st of the present month. A large number of ministers, lay delegates, and visiting clergymen are expected to be present, and much business of importance will be transacted.

NAVAL.—Contracts have been entered into for building fifteen of the last-ordered batch of iron-clads. One of these will be built at Philadelphia, one at Chester, one at Wilmington, one at Baltimore, two at Cincinnati, one at Pittsburg, one at Jersey City, one at New York, and six at Boston.

DEATH OF A SOLDIER.—A soldier, named Peter Diremus, was found at Race-street wharf, on Tuesday afternoon, very ill. He was taken to the Sixth-ward station-house, where he died during the night.

INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS.—The officers of the Grand Lodge I. O. of O. F., in session at their hall, in North Sixth street, installed their new officers elected to serve for the ensuing year.

THE POLICE.

A Vivandiere Draws a Pistol and Makes a Thief Confess.

On the 12th inst. we published the particulars of the larceny of the clothing and other effects, belonging to Mary Tepe the vivandiere of the regiment of Collis Zouaves. The alleged thief, giving the name of Z. Falkenstein, was arrested and committed to prison. She was highly indignant at the time, and protested in the most solemn manner her entire innocence of the charge. The circumstances were against her, and not being able to enter bail, she was incarcerated for trial.

Among the articles purloined was a certain shawl, highly prized by the vivandiere. It was a piece of goods given her by her regiment after the fall of Sebastopol. All the surviving officers and men contributed towards the sum necessary to purchase it. The article was presented to her as a token of the esteem entertained for the brave woman by those whose wounds she had dressed, whose hopes she revived, whose wants, incident to battle, she had contributed to. She thought the "world and all" of that gift.

Unfolding a copy of *The Press* of the 12th instant, she read the item. The shawl above spoken of was gone; she became nervous from excitement, and resolved to come to Philadelphia at once. She made application to General Hooker for the proper pass, related the circumstances, and the next moment the necessary document to pass the lines was furnished. She arrived in this city on Monday last, and on Tuesday paid a visit to the prison, and was taken to the cell of the prisoner.

Upon seeing the latter, she was about to pounce upon her with all the ferocity of an untamed tigress. The prisoner recoiled and trembled under her withering gaze and defiant and offensive attitude.

"Tell me," said the vivandiere, "vat you do wid them things."

"I no take 'em; me know nothing; me innocent," replied the terrified prisoner.

"That shawl! that shawl!!" vociferated the incredulous vivandiere; "give me back me shawl and take the oder things."

"I no got chure shawl; me know noting about it."

"Me shawl, I say! you have only got two minutes to lif unless you give it back; you steal me shawl I think more of than the world."

A momentary pause ensued, whereupon the vivandiere put her hand to her belt and drew a revolver, that the prisoner had not seen before.

"'ere's me shawl you steals; give it to me or I shoots you in a minute."

Things began to look desperate; the prisoner threw up her hands and turned away, exclaiming, "don't shoot! don't shoot!!"

"Me shawl, I tells you," again shouted the vivandiere.

"De pawn-man vats got it; not me," replied the terrified woman.

"Aha! I shoots him too, if he no give me shawl."

By this time, the officers of the prison interfered, the vivandiere replaced her pistol in her belt, and, becoming calm, the prisoner made a full confession of the theft.

On Tuesday, in company with Sergeant John S. Magee, of the police, the vivandiere visited a pawn-shop, and though there was a reluctancy exhibited by the pawnbroker to restore the shawl, the vivandiere began to speak.

Sergeant Magee, as smart as a "steel-trap," told the wife of the pawnbroker to bring that shawl to him, if she desired to save herself trouble.

The shawl was finally produced and restored to the lawful owner, whose eyes glistened with joy as she folded it in her arms.

Yesterday the vivandiere returned to the regiment.

Councilman in a Squabble—Pistol Drawn.

About noon yesterday, a scene occurred on Library street, above Fourth, that came very near resulting in the shooting and probable death of a member of the Select Council, by a member of the Common Branch. The prime cause of the dernier resort to "firearms" is not publicly known. The party were four in number, namely, two members of the Select Council, the member of the Common, and the Chief Commissioner of the Department of Highways, Bridges, and Sewers. What first attracted public attention was the member of the Common Council calling the member of the Select "a d—d liar." Member of the Select returned this epithet without compound interest, in the shape of a profanity and obscenity.

He advanced to the member of the Common in a pugilistic attitude.

The Common member drew a revolver and levelled it at the head of the Selectman, threatening to "shoot if he advanced another step."

Mr. Chief Commissioner of Highways caught the pistoled arm of the member of the Common, and thus saved blood from being shed. The party retired to a more private place. They are all officially interested in the Highway Department, and "that's what's the matter."

[Before Mr. Alderman Beitler.]

Martha Barger and Mary White, charged with keeping disorderly houses on St. Stephen's place, were bound over in the sum of $600 each yesterday, to answer at court.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

District Court—Judge Hare.

Wm. W. Fulmer vs. Samuel McNaughton, as to whom James McNaughton in committee defendant. An action on a bond. The defence set up was that at the time of the execution of the bond the defendant was insane, and, therefore, incapable of executing such an instrument. The plaintiff, in reply, showed that the defendant appeared to be of perfectly sound mind, and showed no indications of insanity. Verdict for plaintiff for $917 33. Wm. S. Price for plaintiff; Joseph Brewster for defendant.

George Gordon vs. Isabella Stewart, executrix of the will of Daniel Stewart, deceased. In this case a verdict was taken by agreement for $1,405.30.

Chas. Raynor and Anna H., his wife, in right of such wife, vs. John Dunwoody and Ezekiel Dunwoody. An action to recover for the arrears of rent. The defence set up was that the premises were not tenantable. On trial. E. S. Miller for plaintiff; L. R. Fletcher for defendant.

District Court—Judge Sharswood.

Deborah Emlen vs. The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company. An action to recover the interest alleged to be due on a bond, the principal of which has been paid. Upon an agreed state of facts, the jury rendered a special verdict, the questions of law in the case to be passed upon by the court in banc.

Nothing else of importance transpired.