THE PRESS,
PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
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.

The Press.

THE WAR PRESS,
(PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)
THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by mail (per annum in advance) at $2 00
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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.
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VOL. 6.—NO. 254. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1863. THREE CENTS.

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 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 are 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 in 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.
J. E. RUSSELL,
a3-6m 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.
J. E. RUSSELL,
a22-tf 22 North SIXTH Street.

J. C. FULLER,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in
FINE WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
No. 712 CHESTNUT Street,
(Up-stairs, opposite Masonic Temple.)
Has now open a
LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK,
EMBRACING
E. HOWARD & CO.'S FINE AMERICAN WATHES, GOLD CHAINS, GOLD SPECTACLES, THIMBLES, AND
FINE JEWELRY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
my27-1m22 J. C. FULLER'S
FINE GOLD PENS,
THE BEST PEN IN USE,
FOR SALE IN ALL SIZES. my22-3m
FINE GILT COMBS
IN EVERY VARIETY.
IMITATIONS OF PEARL AND CORAL.
J. C. FULLER,
my22-3m No. 712 CHESTNUT Street.

VULCANITE RINGS.
A full assortment, all sizes and styles.
J. C. FULLER,
No. 712 CHESTNUT Street. my22-3m

MUSICAL BOXES.
IN SHELL AND ROSEWOOD CASES, playing from 1 to 12 tunes of the Opera and American Melodies.
FARR & BROTHER, Importers,
ap4 324 CHESTNUT Street, below Fourth.

CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS.
JUST RECEIVED,
3,000 ROLLS
CANTON MATTINGS,
To which we invite the attention of the trade.
ALSO,
M'CALLUM & CO.,
NO. 509 CHESTNUT STREET,
mh18-tf PHILADELPHIA.

OIL CLOTHS AND LINENS,
WINDOW SHADES.
CARRIAGE, TABLE STAIR, AND FLOOR
OIL CLOTHS,
IN COTTON AND LINEN FABRICS,
QUALITY AND STYLE UNSURPASSED,
WINDOW SHADES,
COMPRISING EVERY VARIETY OF NEW AND ORIGINAL DESIGNS, PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL.
These goods will be sold to Dealers and Manufacturers *at prices much below the present price of stock.*
THOMAS POTTER,
MANUFACTURER OF OIL CLOTHS AND WINDOW SHADES,
229 ARCH Street, Philadelphia, and
49 CEDAR and 95 LIBERTY Streets, New York.
my12-2m

REMOVAL.
J. T. DELACROIX,
has removed his
STOCK OF CARPETINGS,
From 47 South FOURTH Street, to his
NEW STORE,
No. 37 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Where he offers to his old customers, and purchasers generally, a LARGE AND DESIRABLE STOCK OF
CARPETINGS,
of all grades, and best known makes.
OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, AND WINDOW SHADES.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
J. T. DELACROIX,
No. 37 SOUTH SECOND STREET, above Chestnut.
mh9-3m

GAS FIXTURES, &c.
517 ARCH STREET.
C. A. VANKIRK & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CHANDELIERS
AND OTHER
GAS FIXTURES.
Also, French Bronze Figures and Ornaments, Porcelain and Miss Shades, and a variety of
FANCY GOODS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Please call and examine goods. de12-1y

DRY-GOODS JOBBERS.
WELLING, COFFIN, & CO.,
220 CHESTNUT STREET,
Have for sale by the Package a good assortment of Staple Styles
PRINTS, LAWNS,
BROWN AND BLEACHED MUSLINS,
COTTONADES, PRINTED LININGS,
SILESIAS, NANKEENS, CORSET JEANS.
ALSO,
6-4 BLACK AND MIXED BROADCLOTHS,
UNION CASSIMERES,
EXTRA, MEDIUM, AND LOW QUALITY SATINETS,
NEGRO KERSEYS, PLAID LINSEYS.
ARMY GOODS, &C., &C.
ap21-tuths3m

BLACK SILKS.
JUST RECEIVED,
SEVERAL LARGE INVOICES OF SUPERIOR
BLACK GROS DE RHINE,
In 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, and 36 inches.
Which will be sold to the Trade at a
SMALL ADVANCE ON COST.
M'L. HALLOWELL & CO.,
NO. 615 CHESTNUT STREET.
my25-2m

DAWSON, BRANSON, & CO.,
N.W. CORNER MARKET AND FIFTH STS.,
(501 Market Street.)
JOBBERS OF ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN
DRESS FABRICS, SHAWLS, &c.
We invite the attention of the RETAIL TRADE to our well-assorted stock of
FOREIGN DRESS GOODS AND SHAWLS,
which we will sell at the very lowest market price.
We pay especial attention to the large Auction Sales, and Buyers can find Goods in our Store, at much less than cost of Importation, and as cheap as they can be found anywhere.
T. R. DAWSON. J. G. BONGARDNER. O. BRANSON.
ap15-3m

COMMISSION HOUSES.
DAVID ROGERS,
No. 45 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
Importer and Jobber of
MEN AND BOYS' WEAR,
LADIES' CLOAKINGS, &c.
mh30-2m

PHILADELPHIA
"BAG"
MANUFACTORY.
BURLAP BAGS OF ALL SIZES,
FOR CORN, OATS, COFFEE, BONE DUST, &c.
ALSO,
SEAMLESS BAGS,
Of standard makes. ALL SIZES, for sale cheap, for net cash on delivery.
GEO. GRIGG,
ap15-3m Nos. 210 and 212 CHURCH Alley.

SHIPLEY, HAZARD, & HUTCHINSON,
No. 112 CHESTNUT STREET,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.
mh31-6m

JOHN T. BAILEY & 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

SPRING MILLINERY.
STRAW HATS,
FOR
MEN AND BOYS,
LATEST STYLES,
AT
LOWEST PRICES.
WOOD & CARY,
No. 725 CHESTNUT STREET,
Also, display the largest stock of *Straw, Fancy, Lace, Leghorn,* and *Chip Bonnets: Children's and Misses' Hats, Straw Caps, etc., Flowers,* and *Ribbons.*
WOOD & CARY.
my27-1ie7

MILLINERY GOODS.
M. BERNHEIM,
No. 726 CHESTNUT STREET,
Has just Received
DRAB, BUFF, AND
WHITE RIBBONS,
IN ALL WIDTHS.
DRAB, CUFF, AND
WHITE ENGLISH CRAPE.
BONNET SILKS TO MATCH.
ALSO,
A FRESH LINE OF FRENCH FLOWERS.
CALL AT
No. 726 CHESTNUT STREET.
my16-tf

STRAW GOODS, 1863.
FRENCH FLOWERS,
LACES AND RIBBONS,
OF THE LATEST FASHIONS,
JUST OPENED
AT
THOS. KENNEDY & BRO.'S,
No. 729 CHESTNUT Street, below EIGHTH. ap3-2m

MILLINERY
AND
STRAW GOODS.
JOSEPH HAMBURGER,
293 South SECOND Street,
Has now open a large stock of Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, &c., to which he respectfully invites the attention of Milliners and Merchants. Goods received daily from New York auctions. mh29-2m*

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. mh28-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.
WRAPPERS, COLLARS,
UNDERCLOTHING, &c.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. my22-tos1

FINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY.
The subscriber would invite attention to his
SELECT STOCK 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.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.
ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.
Northeast Corner FOURTH and RACE Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS
IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINTS, PUTTY, &c.,
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
Dealers and consumers supplied at
VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH.
mh8-3m

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.
HARDWARE.
CLOSING OUT AT
OLD PRICES,
The Stock of a WHOLESALE HOUSE, comprising a LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
ALL KINDS OF GOODS,
427 MARKET and 416 COMMERCE Streets.
my20-1m

FURNITURE, &c.
FURNITURE.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT,
W. & J. ALLEN & BROTHER,
mh9-3m 1209 CHESTNUT STREET.

CABINET FURNITURE AND BILLIARD TABLES.
MOORE & CAMPION,
No. 261 South SECOND Street.
In connection with their extensive Cabinet business, are now manufacturing a superior article of
BILLIARD TABLES,
and have now on hand a full supply, finished with the MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS, which are pronounced by all who have used them to be superior to all others.
For the quality and finish of these Tables, the manufacturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the Union, who are familiar with the character of their work.

PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, &c.
JAMES S. EARLE & SON,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
LOOKING GLASSES.
DEALERS IN
OIL PAINTINGS,
ENGRAVINGS,
PORTRAIT,
PICTURE, and
PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.
EXTENSIVE LOOKING GLASS WAREROOMS AND
GALLERY OF PAINTINGS,
816 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia.

SICILY LICORICE, GEN.—SMALL STICK.
Caraway Seed.
Canada Snakeroot.
Trieste Vermillion.
Powdered Blue for Potters' use.
Mineral Water Corks, short.
Bottle Corks, assorted.
Madder, Dutch Prime.
Oil Bergamot.
Colchicum Seed.
Oil Origanum, Pure.
Gum, Kino.
Cape Aloes.
Flak Rosin.
Olive Oil, quart bottles.
In Store, and for sale by
GILBERT ROYAL & Co.,
Wholesale Druggists,
ap29-1m* Nos. 309 and 311 North THIRD Street.

MADEIRA WINE.—175 QUARTER casks and 100 Octaves, just received per "Laura," and for sale in bond, by
CHAS. S. & JAMES CARSTAIRS,
ap24 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets.

BLACK CASS. PANTS, $5.50,
BLACK CASS. PANTS, $5.50, At 704 MARKET Street.
BLACK CASS. PANTS, $5.50, At 704 MARKET Street.
BLACK CASS. PANTS, $5.50, At 704 MARKET Street.
BLACK CASS. PANTS, $5.50, At 704 MARKET Street.
GRIGG & VAN GUNTEN'S, No. 704 MARKET Street.
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GRIGG & VAN GUNTEN'S, No. 704 MARKET Street.
mh22-6m

BLINDS AND SHADES.
BLINDS AND SHADES.
B. J. WILLIAMS,
NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
MANUFACTURER OF
VENETIAN BLINDS
AND
WINDOW SHADES.
☞ The Largest and Finest Assortment in the city, at the Lowest Prices. Blinds Painted and Trimmed equal to new. Store Shades Made and Lettered. ap6-2m

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE.
AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF
UNITED STATES TAX STAMPS,
No. 57 South THIRD Street, first door above Chestnut.
A full supply of all kinds of TAX STAMPS constantly on hand, and for sale in quantities to suit.
A liberal discount allowed on amounts of $50 and upwards.
Orders by Mail promptly attended to.
Office Hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
JACOB E. RIDGWAY,
de9-tje10 No. 57 South THIRD Street.

SEWING MACHINES.
SEWING MACHINES.
THE "SLOAT" MACHINE,
WITH GLASS PRESSER FOOT,
NEW STYLE HEMMER, BRAIDER,
and other valuable improvements.
ALSO,
THE TAGGART & FARR MACHINES.
Agency—932 CHESTNUT Street. mh5-tf

The Press.

THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1863.

DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA.

[Special Correspondence of The Press.]

FORTRESS MONROE, May 26, 1863.

The Secessionists in the region round about Norfolk were in convulsions, this morning, about the supposed capture of Vicksburg. Towards evening the spirits of every one who had bet twenty to one Grant would be terribly whipped, or at least meet the same fate on the Big Black that Gen. Hooker's army did on the Rappahannock, have been somewhat depressed. To-day's news will act as a gentle emollient on their wounded, dispirited hearts. Taking all the reports in the Richmond *Whig* of the 25th instant to be substantially, literally true, they will grow insolent and defiant. Easily impressed, quickly depressed, they are so readily and rapidly raised to an effervescent state as water mingled with tartaric acid and soda. All should bear in mind the questionable source whence come these "unofficial reports," "semi-official rumors," which, at this fearful crisis in their Western affairs, so fortunately find their way into the narrow columns of the Mobile *Register* and Richmond *Whig*.

Gen. Grant is playing a bold game. He knows it—and the hand he holds is a good one. The stakes are heavy—the rebels hazard their all in the West. Both sides will play desperately, warily—well. Should the enemy lose, they are ruined in the Mississippi valley. If we do not win now, we can still play, and play, and play—until victorious. Our Western army always have fought better after a slight reverse. At Pittsburg Landing they just began to enter into the spirit of the fight when the enemy fled; and if Vicksburg is to be taken, the men now before it will never leave their trenches but to enter the city.

Steamer Ben Dunlap, arrived from Newbern to-day, brings accounts of a skirmish near Kenton, North Carolina, where 165 rebels were captured, all of whom were brought up with her. Capt. Jones, of the 85th Pennsylvania Regiment, is the only casualty reported. B.

STATES IN REBELLION.

EXPERIENCE OF A CAPTURED NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENT.

Mr. F. A. Colburn, of the New York *World*, on his arrival in Washington on Monday, furnished the *Chronicle* with a sketch of the adventures of the newspaper correspondents who were recently captured at Vicksburg in an attempt to run the batteries. The correspondents were taken, after five days' stay in the "Gibraltar of the West," on their long journey to Richmond. They went by rail to Meridian, thence to the Tombigbee river, thence to Montgomery by steamboat, and across the country, and thence by rail to Richmond. They had a thorough view of the Confederacy.

Their experience is very interesting. The railroads of the rebels are nearly worn out, and they have no facilities for furnishing new rails when the old rails give way. Several branch roads have been discontinued for want of railroad iron, but the main lines are kept up at any sacrifice. At the best that can be done, they make very slow time. The trains rarely exceed a hundred miles a day, miles an hour, and their fastest trains could not make more than ten. All along the road were strewn the wrecks of engines and cars which had become disabled, either from collisions or from wear and tear. The engines are out of repair, and all the rolling stock bears a very shabby condition. Cars are patched up in every imaginable manner; oil-cans are wrapped around with rags to prevent their leaking; there are but few passenger cars, and those are in the most dilapidated condition, and there are few, if any, in a *perfect* state. Mr. Colburn thinks that there will be more difficulty among the rebels in replacing their machinery, than in anything else. Every locomotive they lose can never be replaced in the Confederacy.

The prisoners which seem to indicate a Union feeling even in the heart of the Confederacy. The Union prisoners were always well treated. They were taken up the valley of the Mississippi, at which they stopped, and often furnished with provisions, and even delicacies. When they arrived at Montgomery, however, they found that some prisoners who had just preceded them, complained of part of the officers and crew of the Indianola, had been so insolent and so much dissipated as to create a ferment in denunciation of such a course. These individuals were presented with bouquets of flowers, and with rebel newspapers, and in many of these harmless little bouquets were found cartridges of rifle balls, which were found useful in the course of their journey. These and other acts of "treason" to the Southern cause, and the known sympathy of poor and fire-eaters made such a noise about the matter that when the train which carried our correspondents arrived at Montgomery, no visitors were allowed to see them, nor were they allowed to receive any newspapers or bouquets. At every station where the train stopped to take on wood and water, citizens of every station in life crowded around them. They expressed universally an anxiety to know how long the North was prepared to continue the war, when they were going to be whipped, as they groes, whether they really thought they could subjugate the South, and other questions of the same sort, which showed that in their minds they anticipated the ultimate success of the North. The answer generally given was, that the Northern people had notice to keep way, and had gone into it as a settled business; that they would fight twenty, thirty, or forty years, it made little difference how long, or how many lives it cost them. They could not afford to quit.

So far as one could judge from so cursory a glance at the country, every able-bodied man was forced into the army. There is good reason to believe that, as a general thing, the privates go unwillingly, but the officers are full of military spirit and Southern ardor, and the army is under a good state of discipline and organization. All the officers are earnest about their work. A man who should consult his convenience, or prostitute his office to secure advantages for himself, would be despised.

Col. Straight, whose cavalry force, consisting of 1,500 men, was captured by Forrest, was one of the travelling companions of Mr. Colburn. His expedition failed for reasons of unforeseen and adverse circumstances, but he is still of the opinion that the policy of sending out competent cavalry forces, or cavalry combined, to destroy the railroads, burn bridges, tear up tracks, and destroy telegraph lines, can be pursued with almost entire safety to us, and with great results to the South. The extent of destruction that Col. Straight accomplished was enough to compensate for the capture of his force.

He surrounded only a few five days' hard fighting, and two battles, in which he completely routed the force he met. Forrest attacked him with 3,000, and another commander with 1,500 cavalry. Being surrounded, he was compelled to cut his way out. About 500 of his men were mounted on mules, and during their long journey they passed through storms which used up their mules, and, unfortunately, they, as a good deal of their ammunition. They fought until nearly every shot was expended, and then had to give up. But they have the consolation to know that they paid for themselves.

All the prisoners who were taken on this long trip were confident that the Confederacy was a *hollow sham*. Everywhere they saw signs of dilapidation. Everywhere they saw the marks of an irrevocable decree, which would have been as the history of the world has scarcely ever known. Neither the life nor property of any man was sacred. Everything is done by military force, but the laws are so constructed that a Government can not exist, legal and cannot be resisted. In other words, might is right.

THE FALL OF VICKSBURG.

[From the Richmond Whig, May 23.]

Suppose Vicksburg has fallen, the army inside of the fortifications captured or destroyed, Port Hudson reduced or abandoned, the Mississippi in its whole length controlled by the enemy, and the Confederacy cut in two, for the remainder of the war cut in twain; suppose, further, that this really great success to the foe and cruel disaster to ourselves is followed in its consequence as certain as they are deplorable—increased insolence in the North, the triumphant vindication of the tyranny at Washington, conscription enforced even in the Northwest, opposition paralyzed, revival of the spirit of volunteering, peace parties crushed forever, men and money to an endless sum obtained, and Europe, busy with its own troubles, awed into permanent silence—suppose, all this, for it becomes us now to consider the worst possible aspect of the news, what then? Our duty will then be precisely what it has always been—to maintain the cause unflinchingly, and to exhibit a spirit more indomitable and persistent than that of the enemy. Nothing is to be gained by despondency. All that has been lost may be regained by fortitude and perseverance.

It will be worse than useless to reproach the Government, particularly as we have no one to point out the appointment of inexperienced generals, or to repine over the precious blood that has been wasted by the mismanagement of the forces entrusted to incompetent commanders. A great victory would have proved, apparently, the sagacity of the appointment which has just been made, and have thrown open to the Confederacy the Mississippi valley. A great defeat should silence the clamor which cannot sit still under an event of the past. The unwisdom of our plans may be as fatal to the cause as the evils inflicted by the enemy. The bitterness of heart, which breeds despondency and disaffection, wins no triumphs, repairs no disasters, sustains no cause. Greatness all the Confederacy need now is firmness in the spirit of defiance, and rises superior to every misfortune. If we cannot bear defeat as well as the Yankees, we do not deserve to be free. Yet, when some one of our large armies has been beaten as often and as severely as the Yankee Army of the Potomac we cannot see that our people have lost their heart, or their ability to conquer peace and independence has been established.

Should Pemberton, and his whole army be captured, there will still be left in the Southwest materials for a very large army under Johnston. Pemberton's loss is a great misfortune to our cause; change, the balance being now greatly in our favor. Beside Johnston's army, there will be others as large, or larger, under Lee, Beauregard, and Bragg. The combined forces of Kirby Smith, Magruder, and Price make an army nearly equal to either of the above. Our forces are mainly at the Southern extremities of our line, and the great leaders and great armies are left to us—so long as even one of them remains uncrushed—the cause is safe.

Serious disasters have heretofore heralded important results, decided improvement in the organization of our forces, a revival of energy, an accession of strength in all the material of war, followed by a succession of brilliant victories. The fall of Lexington, Memphis, and New Orleans preluded a summer of heroic achievements, in which the enemy was nearly everywhere pushed back to his own soil.

Scorning to imitate the Yankees by underrating the consequences of the fall of Vicksburg, we may yet with reason count upon compensation in the approaching campaign. The loss of Vicksburg, if it have no other good effect, will secure us in the future against the appointment of entirely inexperienced generals. Of this we may be perfectly sure. Moreover, it will add to the strength of our armies. This is a necessity. The North, stimulated by success, will hurl its myriads upon us, and we must meet them with every available man. Within two years we have withstood 1,400,000 of the Vandals. What shall hinder us from withstanding as many more during the year to come? Nothing but a want of manhood, which the South has never yet failed to show. We have veterans commanded by great generals; the enemy have recruits commanded by generals inferior to our own. Let them come on; we will see whose heart is the stoutest, let the war last as long as it may.

GRANT'S LANDING AND ADVANCE.

The Jackson *Mississippian* says: It was impossible to prevent Grant from landing at some point on a river coast of over one hundred miles; and, when he had crossed the river, and so developed his plans, the purpose was to check his immediate advance, and give time to mass our troops and prepare to meet him for a trial of strength. That is precisely what is now being done.

Later, referring to Vicksburg, the same paper says:

It is evident that our department commandant is preparing for a regular old-fashioned siege, with a determination to hold this point if all the balance of the Confederacy should fail. The force which Gen. Grant is now bringing against this place is estimated at one hundred and twenty-five thousand. Taking in view the vast extent of our line of defences, and the probability than an assault will be made along its whole length at the same time, we can easily comprehend that he will need every one of them.

JACKSON'S FUNERAL AT LEXINGTON, VA.

[From the Richmond Whig, May 23.]

The remains of our great and good Lieutenant General T. J. Jackson were committed to the tomb in Lexington, Va., on Friday, the 15th inst. The body, enveloped in the Confederate flag and covered with flowers, was borne on a caisson of the Cadet Battery, escorted in morning.

The Lexington *Gazette* says: "An interesting company of the procession consisted of such officers and soldiers of the old Stonewall Brigade as happened at the time to be in the county. It awakened thrilling associations to see the shattered fragments of this famous brigade assembled under the flag of the heroic Liberty Hall boys; the same flag which for some time was the regimental standard of Jackson's old 4th Regiment, and which that regiment carried in triumph over the bloody field of Manassas on the ever-memorable 21st day of July. Another interesting part of the ceremonies of the day was the religious service, conducted with admirable propriety in the church in which our great chieftain had delighted to worship God for ten years before the beginning of his late brilliant career of active operations. The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. White, the only pastor General Jackson ever had after he became an avowed soldier of the Cross—a pastor whom he tenderly loved, and whose rebellious counsels he modestly sought, even in the midst of the most absorbing scenes through which he had passed during the last two years."

LEE'S NEW OFFENSIVE CAMPAIGN.

We find in the Baltimore correspondence of the *Herald* important statements regarding the general campaign and strength of the rebellion, and Lee's new designs on Washington and Pennsylvania:

Gen. Lee, on the line of the Rappahannock, has one hundred and fifty thousand troops. There are twenty-five thousand at and near Richmond. Gen. Beauregard has forty thousand troops at Charleston and Savannah. Gen. Joseph E. Johnston has one hundred and eighty-five thousand troops in the West, including those at Vicksburg and Port Hudson, and those under Gen. Bragg. There are ten thousand at Mobile, and twenty thousand at various other detached points. This makes a total of four hundred and thirty thousand troops, which is the effective strength of the Confederate army for the summer campaign. They are all disciplined troops, who have seen service.

The general plan of the campaign is that described in my letters of March 13 and April 7—namely, to defend Richmond, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, Vicksburg, and Port Hudson; to permit the opening of the Mississippi river; to defeat the armies of Hooker, Grant, and Rosecrans at points as far south as possible, and then to invade Ohio, near Cincinnati or Louisville, and Pennsylvania, between Harper's Ferry and Cumberland. This programme has been remarkably successful up to this time. Since it was adopted Charleston has been attacked and successfully defended, and the attack has not been renewed; all the manœuvres against Vicksburg, including the capture of Yazoo Pass expedition, Sunflower expeditions, Tallahatchie expeditions, Vicksburg canals, and Lake Providence canals, have been defeated and abandoned. All the attempts to divert the Mississippi into new channels through the Tensas and Atchafalaya have failed, owing to the topographical and geological reasons set forth in my letter of March 31, at the time when those attempts were being made. The opening of the Mississippi has been prevented; Hooker has been defeated, and that so badly that he cannot resume the offensive before June; Rosecrans and Nashville are in peril, and Grant, lured down to Jackson, has been amplified in his operations so far that he can not get out of the trap that General Johnston had set for him.

Such is the situation at present, and my information is to the effect that Gen. Lee will very soon assume the offensive and move northwards, either to attack Washington or to invade Pennsylvania. He has less than 75,000 troops when he invaded Maryland last September. He will move now with fully 150,000. His left wing already rests at a point on the "Upper Rappahannock." Several branch roads have been discontinued for want of railroad iron, but the main lines are kept up at any sacrifice. At the best that can be done, they make very slow time. The trains rarely exceed forty miles an hour, and their fastest trains could not make more than ten. All along the road were strewn the wrecks of engines and cars which had become disabled, either from collisions or from wear and tear. The engines are out of repair, and all the rolling stock bears a very shabby condition. Cars are patched up in every imaginable manner; oil-cans are wrapped around with rags to prevent their leaking; there are but few passenger cars, and those are in the most dilapidated condition, and there are few, if any, in a *perfect* state. Mr. Colburn thinks that there will be more difficulty among the rebels in replacing their machinery, than in anything else. Every locomotive they lose can never be replaced in the Confederacy.

The prisoners which seem to indicate a Union feeling even in the heart of the Confederacy. The Union prisoners were always well treated. They were taken up the valley of the Mississippi, at which they stopped, and often furnished with provisions, and even delicacies. When they arrived at Montgomery, however, they found that some prisoners who had just preceded them, complained of part of the officers and crew of the Indianola, had been so insolent and so much dissipated as to create a ferment in denunciation of such a course. These individuals were presented with bouquets of flowers, and with rebel newspapers, and in many of these harmless little bouquets were found cartridges of rifle balls, which were found useful in the course of their journey. These and other acts of "treason" to the Southern cause, and the known sympathy of poor and fire-eaters made such a noise about the matter that when the train which carried our correspondents arrived at Montgomery, no visitors were allowed to see them, nor were they allowed to receive any newspapers or bouquets. At every station where the train stopped to take on wood and water, citizens of every station in life crowded around them. They expressed universally an anxiety to know how long the North was prepared to continue the war, when they were going to be whipped, as they groes, whether they really thought they could subjugate the South, and other questions of the same sort, which showed that in their minds they anticipated the ultimate success of the North. The answer generally given was, that the Northern people had notice to keep way, and had gone into it as a settled business; that they would fight twenty, thirty, or forty years, it made little difference how long, or how many lives it cost them. They could not afford to quit.

So far as one could judge from so cursory a glance at the country, every able-bodied man was forced into the army. There is good reason to believe that, as a general thing, the privates go unwillingly, but the officers are full of military spirit and Southern ardor, and the army is under a good state of discipline and organization. All the officers are earnest about their work. A man who should consult his convenience, or prostitute his office to secure advantages for himself, would be despised.

Col. Straight, whose cavalry force, consisting of 1,500 men, was captured by Forrest, was one of the travelling companions of Mr. Colburn. His expedition failed for reasons of unforeseen and adverse circumstances, but he is still of the opinion that the policy of sending out competent cavalry forces, or cavalry combined, to destroy the railroads, burn bridges, tear up tracks, and destroy telegraph lines, can be pursued with almost entire safety to us, and with great results to the South. The extent of destruction that Col. Straight accomplished was enough to compensate for the capture of his force.

He surrounded only a few five days' hard fighting, and two battles, in which he completely routed the force he met. Forrest attacked him with 3,000, and another commander with 1,500 cavalry. Being surrounded, he was compelled to cut his way out. About 500 of his men were mounted on mules, and during their long journey they passed through storms which used up their mules, and, unfortunately, they, as a good deal of their ammunition. They fought until nearly every shot was expended, and then had to give up. But they have the consolation to know that they paid for themselves.

All the prisoners who were taken on this long trip were confident that the Confederacy was a *hollow sham*. Everywhere they saw signs of dilapidation. Everywhere they saw the marks of an irrevocable decree, which would have been as the history of the world has scarcely ever known. Neither the life nor property of any man was sacred. Everything is done by military force, but the laws are so constructed that a Government can not exist, legal and cannot be resisted. In other words, might is right.

THE FALL OF VICKSBURG.

[From the Richmond Whig, May 23.]

Suppose Vicksburg has fallen, the army inside of the fortifications captured or destroyed, Port Hudson reduced or abandoned, the Mississippi in its whole length controlled by the enemy, and the Confederacy cut in two, for the remainder of the war cut in twain; suppose, further, that this really great success to the foe and cruel disaster to ourselves is followed in its consequence as certain as they are deplorable—increased insolence in the North, the triumphant vindication of the tyranny at Washington, conscription enforced even in the Northwest, opposition paralyzed, revival of the spirit of volunteering, peace parties crushed forever, men and money to an endless sum obtained, and Europe, busy with its own troubles, awed into permanent silence—suppose, all this, for it becomes us now to consider the worst possible aspect of the news, what then? Our duty will then be precisely what it has always been—to maintain the cause unflinchingly, and to exhibit a spirit more indomitable and persistent than that of the enemy. Nothing is to be gained by despondency. All that has been lost may be regained by fortitude and perseverance.

It will be worse than useless to reproach the Government, particularly as we have no one to point out the appointment of inexperienced generals, or to repine over the precious blood that has been wasted by the mismanagement of the forces entrusted to incompetent commanders. A great victory would have proved, apparently, the sagacity of the appointment which has just been made, and have thrown open to the Confederacy the Mississippi valley. A great defeat should silence the clamor which cannot sit still under an event of the past. The unwisdom of our plans may be as fatal to the cause as the evils inflicted by the enemy. The bitterness of heart, which breeds despondency and disaffection, wins no triumphs, repairs no disasters, sustains no cause. Greatness all the Confederacy need now is firmness in the spirit of defiance, and rises superior to every misfortune. If we cannot bear defeat as well as the Yankees, we do not deserve to be free. Yet, when some one of our large armies has been beaten as often and as severely