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's Mailed to Eubscribers out of the City at Seven Dollars PER ANNUM, THREE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS FOR SIX Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. Six THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS, the died to subscribers out of the City at FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance. WATCHES AND JEWELRY. CLARK'S. 602 CHESTNUT STREET.

THE CHEAPEST PLACE IN THE CITY TO BUY D OF PLATED JEWELRY, SILVER-PLATED RE, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, POCKET-BOOKS, VELLING BAGS, &c. there.
The following is a partial list of goods which we are alling from 20 to 100 per cent. less than at any other es-

ALT SPOONS.
VINNER and TEA FORKS.
VITTER KNIVES.
STER LADIES. R LADLES. LADLES. I GREAT VARIETY. AS IN U.S.
RACELETS.
REACH PINS.
CHATALAIDE CHAINS.
GUARD CHAINS.
CDALLIONS.

D. W. CLARK'S, 602 CHESTNUT STREET. WATCHES! WATCHES! AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

COMPANY'S SALESBOOM SOUTHEAST CORNER EIGHTH AND CHESTNUT ST I: B. MARTER, 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 Dublic.
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 flutshed, MATHEMATICALLY CORRECT in all its proportions, and uccessarily as perfect a time-keeper as it is possible to make.

The Company have tested their Watches, in many in-stances, by actual daily noting, and the result of this ie.t has been that they have exhibited a rate equal in regularity to the best marine chronometer.

We invite attention to the LADIES' WATCHES,

WATCHES, JUST RECEIVED PER STEAMER EUROPA. GOLD WATCHES,

GILVER ANCRES AND CYLINDRES GILT ANCRES AND CYLINDRES PLATED ANCRES AND CYLINDRES.

D. T. PRATT, ap3 tf 607 CHESTNUT STREET. and every watch warranted for one year.

G. BUSSELL 93 North SIXTH Street. WULCANITE JEWELRY.—JUST RE

Vest Chains, Pins, Pencils, &c., and for sale at very low prices.

GRUSSLIL,

22 North SIXTH Street. J. C. PULLER, Importer and Wholesale Dealer in FINE WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

. Has now open a
LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK,

EMBRACING
E HOWARD & CO.'S FINE AMERICAN WATHES,
GOLD CHAINS, GOLD SPECTACLES, THIMBLES,

FINE JEWELRY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. - my27-tau22 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. 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, 1 playing from 1 to 12 tunes, choice Opera and American Melodies.

324 CHESTNUT Street, below Fourth. CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS.

OIL CLOTHS AND WINDOW SHADES. CARRIAGE, TABLE, STAIR, AND FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,

IN COTTON AND LINEN FABRICS, QUALITY AND STYLE UNSURPASSED. WINDOW SHADES,

*TOMPRISING EVERY VARIETY OF NEW AND ORI-GINAL DESIGNS, PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL. These goods will be sold to Dealers and Manufacturers of prices much below the present price of stock. THOMAS POTTER,

MANUFACTURER OF OIL CLOTHS AND WINDOW SHADES, 329 ARCH Street, Philadelphia, and
49 CEDAR and 95 LIBERTY Streets, New York.
my12-2m E M O V A L

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 of erado his old customers, and purchase executive a LARGE AND DESIRABLE STOCK OF CARPETINGS. of att grades, and best known makes.

OIL GLOTHS, MATTINGS, AND WINDOW SHADES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. AT THE LOWEST PRICES. J. T. DELACROIX, No. 37 SOUTH SECOND STREET, above Chestnut, who 3m

GAS FIXTURES, &c. 517 ARCH STREET. O. A. VANKIRK & CO. MANUFACTURERS OF

CHANDELIERS AND OTHER GAS FIXTURES.

Also: French Bronze Figures and Ornaments, Porcelais and Mica Shades, and a variety of FANOY GOODS. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Please call and examine goods. U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE. A GENCY FOR THE SALE OF UNITED STATES TAX No. 57 South THIRD Street, first door above Chestnut.

JACOB E.-RIDGWAY, e 10 No. 57 South THIRD Street.

Agency-922 CHESTNUT Street. A full supply of all kinds of TAX STAMPS constantly ou hand, and for sale in quantities to suit.

A liberal discount allowed on amounts of \$50 and up-DICKLES-250 DOZ HALF GALLON assorted and plain Pickles;
400 doz quart assorted and plain Pickles;
50 doz pint assorted and plain Pickles;
60 doz gallon assorted and plain Pickles;
sale by RHODES & WILLIAMS
107 South WATER Street. Orders by Mail promptly attended to.

VOL. 6.—NO. 258.

JOHN KELLY, JR.,

CLOTHING.

TAILOR.

HAS REMOVED FROM 1022 CHESTNUT STREET.

_ EDWARD P. KELLY'S,

Where he presents to former patrons and the public the advantages of a STOCK OF GOODS, equalif not su-perior, to any in the city—the skill and taste of himself and EDWARD P. KELLY, the two best Tailors of the sity—at prices much lower than any other first-class esta-

Fine Clothing,

FOR

WANAMAKER & BROWN

Medium and Common

GRADES,

Cut and Made i Fashionable Style

SOLD AT LOW PRICES

SPRING MILLINERY.

MEN AND BOYS,

LATEST STYLES,

LOWEST PRICES,

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESTNUT STREET,

Also, display the largest stick of Straw, Fancy, Lace, Leghorn, and Chip Bonnets: Children's and Misses'

WOOD & CARY.

MILLINERY GOODS:

M. BERNHEIM,

No. 726 CHESTNUT STREET,

BONNET SILKS TO MATCH.

A FRESH LINE OF FRENCH FLOWERS.

CALLAT

STRAW GOODS, 1863.

FRENCH FLOWERS.

LACES AND RIBBONS,

OF THE LATEST FASHIONS,

JUST OPENED

THOS. KENNEDY & BRO.'S.

No. 729 CHESTNUT Street, below RIGHTH.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

CLOSING OUT AT

QLD PRICES,

The Stock of a WHOLESALE HOUSE, comprising

ALL KINDS OF GOODS.

427 MARKET and 416 COMMERCE Streets.

FURNITURE, &c.

HARDWARE.

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

IN ALL WIDTHS

WHITE RIBBONS

WHITE ENGLISH CRAPE.

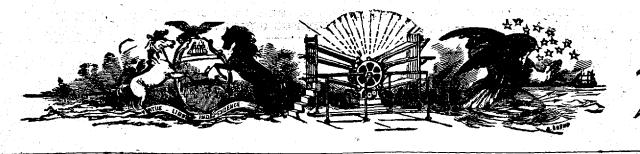
No. 726 CHESTNUT STREET.

STRAW HATS,

BLACK CASS. PANTS, \$5.50.

Spring and Summ

142 South THIRD Street,



PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 1863.

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE. FRY & SMITH. WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
Nearly opposite the Merchants' Hotel, Where they have just opened with a large and entire new stock of goods in their line, consisting, in part, of Brooms, Oil Cloths, Floor Cloths, Pioto Cloths, Thus, Window Shades, Carts, Curtain Fixtures, Baskets, Mats, Velegopedes, Velegopedes,

Velocopedes,
Velocopedes,
Fly Nets,
Wiapping Paper,
Peper Bags,
Blacking,
Matches, Tie Yarn, Wiek Jordage, (Wick, &c., &c., &c.)

We also keep an assortment of REFRIGERATORS,
WATER COOLERS, and PROVISION SAFES, all of
which we offer at the lowest market prices. jel-lu*

CLOTHES WRINGERS. LOTHES WRINGERS! CLOTHES WRINGERS!!
The undersigned have been appointed sole agents for the sale of the "EMPIRE CLOTHES WRINGER," the latest improved, cheapest, and most durable Wringer made; warrented in all cases. An examination will concurre any person of their superiority over all others. Price \$5 and \$5. Persons living at a distance can have them forwarded by Express or otherwise, by remitting the price of the size they want.

* A? A liberal discount made to Agents and those who purchase to sell again. 31 NORTH FOURTH STREET, Philadelphi

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. GEORGE GRANT, NO. 610 CHESTNUT STREET. Has now ready A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. 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.

Property of the promptly attended to mh26-thstu5m

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

NOS. 1 AND 3 N. SIXTH STREET PHILADELPHIA. JOHN C. ARRISON,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, MANUFACTURER

OF THE IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRT. COLLARS.

SATISFACTION GUARANTIED. my22-toc4 TINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY. The subscriber would invite attention to his
IMPROVED CUT OF SHIRTS,
Which he makes a specialty in his business. Also, con ncty receiving.
NOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

J. W. SCOTT,

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,

No. 814 CHESTNUT STREET,

a20-tf Four doors below the Continental.

HATS AND CAPS. SUMMER HATS All the best and newest styles of DRESS, CLOTH, FELT, STRAW, MILITARY HATS AND CAPS, are to be found at

WARBURTON'S, jel-6t NEXT DOOR TO THE POST OFFICE. FIVE-TWENTIES,

TWENTY-YEAR SIX-PER-CENT. BONDS. PAYABLE AT THE OPTION OF THE GOVERNMENT
AFTER FIVE YEARS.

I am instructed by the SECRETARY OF THE TREA-SURY to receive subscriptions for the above LOAN AT PAR.

SCRIPTION, and is PAYABLE IN GOLD at the Mint, or any Sub-Treasury or Depository of the United States. on the first days of May and November of each year. At the present PREMIUM ON GOLD, these Bonds yield about

A full supply always on hand. JAY COOKE, SUBSCRIPTION AGENT.

114 SOUTH THIRD STREET. SPECIAL NOTICE. On and after July 1st, 1863, the privilege of converting the present issue of LEGAL-TENDER NOTES INTO THE NATIONAL SIX-PER-CENT, LOAN (commonly called "Five-Twenties") will cease. All who wish to invest in the Five-Twenty Loan must, therefore, apply before the 1st of JULY next.

JAY COOKE, 114 South THIRD Street, Philads.

EDWARD M. DAVIS,

STERLING AND PARIS EXCHANGE

S. HARVEY THOMAS,

Directly opposite the Mechanics' Bank.

COMMISSION.

AT THE BOARD OF BROKERS.

DREXEL & CO.

No. 23 South THIED Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

FUBNITURE. STERLING EXCHANGE, A LARGE ASSORTMENT, EXCHANGE ON PARIS,

W. & J. ALLEN & BROTHER 1209 CHESTNUT STREET. CABINET FURNITURE AND BILL BOUGHT AND SOLD MOORE & CAMPION,

No. 261 South SECOND Street BILLIARD TABLES, and have now on hand a full supply, finished with the MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS, which are pronounced by all who have used them to be superior to all others.

For the quality and finish of these Tables, the manufacturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the facturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the fundamental with the character of their Union, who are familiar with the character of their work.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS. ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO., Mortheast Corner FOURTH and RACE Streets.
PHILADELPHIA,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS. IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS. WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINTS, PUTTY, &c. 1 AGENTE POR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH. BLINDS AND SHADES.

BLINDS AND SHADES. B. J. WILLIAMS. NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET

VENETIAN BLINDS 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 SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES. THE "SLOAT" MACHINE, WITH GLASS PRESSER FOOT, NEW STYLE HEMMER, BRAIDER, THE TAGGART & FARR MACHINES. mh8-tf

NOTES AND LOANS NEGOTIATED mhl2-Sm ON THE BEST TERMS. COLLECTION OF U.S. CERTIFI-CATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.—The ADAMS' EX-PRESS COMPANY are now prepared to collect at the Tressury Department, Washington, with despatch, and at reasonable rates, the One Year Certificates of In-debtedness of the United States now due or shortly maturing.

Terms made krown and receipts given at the office,
No 320 CHESNUT Street.

mv6-tf PAPER PATTERNS OF THE

TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 1863.

DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA. A Northern Tory and a Southern Patriot— War Resolutions of the 11th Pennsyl-

vania Cavalry-Reports from Rebel Deserters-Floated Ashore. [Special Correspondence of The Prest,] SUFFOLE, May 30, 1863. How mortifying it is to have men come here from New York and Philadelphia and prate to the natives of the follies of the Administration! Yester day, on the deck of the steamboat which plies between Old Point and Norfolk, I saw a strangely excited group of individuals, and listened to a thrilling conversation. Reposing against the railing of the boat, one hand leaning on the carved head of a ed everywhere, while the most bitter hatred of anypolished cane, the other thrust jauntily into his pocket, was a gentleman from New York. As he expressed; and rest assured, that if the enforcement lazily whiffed his Hayana, and looked admiringly upon his brilliantly polished boots, he appeared the very impersonation of contentment; and, clad in a pleased at the result. suit of superfine broadcloth, covered with a linea duster, he needed no cornucopia at his feet as a symbol of his prosperity. With a supercilious air of condescension, he addressed himself to a trio of care worn, harassed-looking Virginians, whose ha biliments were dingy and threadbare.

"Oh, Virginia will be all right again. She has suffered slightly, but her manufacturing powers will soon be employed, and make up for this puny loss The Government must fix up the institution of lavery, and restore your slaves to you, then you will prosper again." "Restore our slaves, sir? We don't want them.
I am feeding thirty now, and would gladly give them to any one who could keep them. No, sir, let us now end with this evil." "Why, I'll take one off your hands—I'll buy one from you. Slaves are valuable—the institution worth preserving, and the Government ought to protect it. The South have been more sinned against

than sinning. Look at the treatment of poor Vallandigham; can you find fault with the emotions which prompted Governor Seymour to write his let-At this treasonable speech the old man of the party grew eloquent. Rising to his feet, with a tear starting in either eye, he related, in language harrowing to the soul, what he had endured for the "You say our losses are petty. They may appear so to you. Two years ago I had a competency for

life-a happy home, with troops of friends. Now.

I'm a poor houseless, homeless, wandering wretcha refugee. I have suffered in every conceivable way, but have never flinched or faltered in my devotio to the land which bore me, but proudly owned it allegiance when environed round about with 80,000 bayonets. Oh, men, look round upon the desolation which has visited this country! imagine it to be yours if you can; think to have lost what I once day may bring forth. A possible attack by Lee is anticipated, but we are abundantly ready and anxcossessed, or to have been imprisoned eleven months. like this gentleman at my side—then, if you can say our sufferings are slight, our losses immaterial, slavery a blessing, and Vallandigham an abused man, Um nonplussed. The loval men of Virginia want the hands of the Administration strengthened, that this devastating war may be ended. Slavery is othing to us. But the traitors in the North are growing rich, and bitterly inveigh against every officer and plan of the Government which would quickly terminate the war. Such men find their

way down here from New York in search of spoil, Dearly do I love my country, but I detest and abl How heroic the men of Virginia, who in scene and times like these, can keep a spotless record! The 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry Regiment, who bravely covered the retreat of our army on the Pa munkey, in August, 1862, and who have fiercely faced the enemy scores of times, have shown their disapproval of Copperheads, in a number of excelent resolutions, which the regiment wishes pr They are worthy of perusal.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 30, 1863.

The dead body of a rebel soldier floated ashore this dently been in the water a long time. Several di-lars of Confederate scrip was found on his person, The body was recognized in the afternoon as that breaking out of the war he was at Norfolk. Va., at which place he joined the rebel army, enlisting in a regiment from Georgia, there stationed, since which time his friends have not heard from him, excep through the Richmond papers, which stated how he

stantly employed. day. They belonged to Georgia regiments and are disgusted with hard usage. The railroads are all torn up to Suffolk. Seven regiments were reported to have crossed the Blackwater, but have made no

A Fortnight on the Peninsula. To the Editor of The Press: from Philadelphia to Fortress Monroe the public is doubtless familiar; suffice it, then, for us to say that we were compelled to pass through the usual ordeal of procuring passes, staterooms, &c., ere our impatient footsteps awakened an echo in the quaint old village of Yorktown. After for a time enjoying the hospitality of our genial friend, Dr. D. W. Cadwallader, surgeon in charge of the Nelson hospital, and finding few changes and fewer attractions since our last visit, we left about 9 o'clock P. M., for "Camp Bayley," which is located about two and a half miles from Williamsburg and about eleven miles from Yorktown. The trip was a pleasant one. It was a bright moonlight night. The atmosphere was of a delightful temperature, burdened with the perfume of sweet flowers. Mounted on a noble horse we passed over the road, every

on a noble horse we passed of some deed foot of which bears the impress of some deed of war. This road, the old Richmond turnpike, leads through dense pine woods, deep ravines, and along purling rivulets; occasionally we would hear the mournful notes of the whip-poor-will, the charm "halt" of the picket guard. The or the sharp "halt" of the picket guard. The hour, the novelty of the scene, the surroundings all combined, rendered the occasion one of intense We arrived at camp at about midnight The time allotted to our visit was interspersed with many attempts to familiarize ourselves with the athas dealt harshly by this country, and has punished the treason of the residents with becoming severity. These fair fields of Virginia, once prolific of earth's richest fruit, fruitful of all the luxuries of life, adorned with a profusion of fragrant flowers, has been converted, in a few short months, into one vast charnel-house-strong forts, long lines of riflepits, massive redoubts, and military roads take the place of the tobacco-house, the waving grain, friends of those who died here, doubtless are anx-

ious to know the aspect of the country now. Many idences of those days of strife have mouldered into dust, yet on every side imperishable signs remain Where the stately pine waves its brawny arms and exhales its aweet perfume, neath the shade of its beautiful verdure may be found the graves of our country's slain. These gloomy sepulchres of the heroic dead are found scattered through these fo lests of pines, sometimes in long rows, sometimes in groups of three and four. Many have boards at the head on which are inscribed the name and regiment of him who sleeps beneath. Many have no board, no stone, raised to mark his last resting place, but are left alone with no monument, except his own good name, no requiem, save the sighing of the

A GENERAL BROKERAGE AND BANKING BUSI-NESS TRANSACTED.

Stocks and Bonds Bought and Sold on Commission, Loans and Business Paper Negotiated. Dividends and Interest Coupous Collected and Remitted. Exchange on Europe Sold. Special Collections made. Coin and Cur-rency Bought. Interest Allowed on Deposits. apl-3m Stocks and Bonds Bought and Sol of Commission. Sonas and Business Paper Negotimate and more stocked. Exphange on the special s tion of Williamsburg, the county town of James City county. Before the war it was a place of some note. The people of the region round about came here to do their worshiping and their merchandising. Now, with the exception of a few too poor to leave, or too cowardly to fight, the town is uninhabited. STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON Stores, dwellings and workshops are closed, and the streets are silent and deserted. No sound undulates the atmosphere of this once proud place, save that MONEY INVESTED caused by the occasional visits of the Union soldiery Riding along its streets one is impressed with the antiquated appearance of everything. The houses are of the old-fashioned style, and the dust of age is still clinging to their decaying timber, except where it has been disturbed by a Federal ball passing, through, or a shell exploding in the second story. The State Lunatic Asylum is still kept in good con. dition under the supervision of the United States authorities. It contains about 240 patients, many o whom are hopeless cases. The old court house where Patrick Henry first kindled the latent fires of liberty, the church where Washington worshiped, and the old magazine still stand, but a mouldering

mass of ruins marks the place where William and

Mary's College reared its classic columns. This old town, once the home of noble patriots, the nursery.

of many master minds, but lately a festering sink of

Scessionism, has met its own reward. Yet, after all, the war."

there is a strange fascination in the antique houses, irregular streets, and gloomy, forsaken homes, since so many Revolutionary memories cluster there; but these feelings are quickly dispelled by the memory of later days—days of sin, treason, and treachery. Tired of the deserted, solemn appearance of the old town, we shook its dust from our feet, and returned o camp. In our search for novelties, we traversed the country from the York river to the James, and down as far as Yorktown. On these peregrinations we found many fine farms, although but little beautiful scenery. The country is uneven, and is dotted with many pretty spots; but the view is so obstructed by standing timber, that the scenery is tame in-

As to the sanitary condition of the Army of the Peninsula and the morale of the entire force, a personal observation is quite refreshing, after reading the accounts from some quarters. We found very few patients in the hospitals; most of those who were there were either wounded or chronic cases. According to the tenor of some editorials, the army is dispirited and demoralized, but the reverse is the of the conscription act could be entrusted to these men, very, very few of its opponents would be

I am, sir, very respectfully yours, J. E. B. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Murder of Captain McManus-Quiet on the Line. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

May 31, 1863 The embalmed body of Capt. McManus, 69th Pennsylvania, will be sent to Philadelphia to-day rom General Owen's brigade, 2d division, 2d corps. The circumstances of Captain McManus' death are these: He was in the habit of expressing himsel very freely upon the character and conduct of indi viduals, and had called Capt. McMahon, of the 71st Pennsylvania (California regiment), a coward. This ame to the ears of the latter on Wednesday night hat, who immediately proceeded to McManus' tent, asked him if such were the case, and, being answered in the affirmative, immediately shot him. The ball passed through the liver, and came out at the lower part of the back, killing the victim instantly. The soldiers of his company were desirous of lynching the murderer, but were restrained by men of McMahon's own regiment, with whom he was very unpopular, and who expressed the intention of performing the act themselves. Nothing but a rong guard, placed over the prisoner by Lieut. Col. Smith. prevented violence to him. He is under arrest at Gen. Owen's quarters, and is now feigning psanity. He will speedily be court-martialled Capt. McManus was a brave young soldier, of Irish birth, residing in Philadelphia before the war, and leaves a wife and one child. His brother keeps a liquor establishment on the corner of Eleventh and Race streets, and is a well-known citizen of his ward. McMahon is from San Francisco. The army lies quiet, without immediate prospect of a movement, though no one knows what each

ious for a visit from him upon either of our flanks. He will not attempt it. STATES IN REBELLION.

The Retaliation Resolutions. Resolved, by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, in response to the message of the President, transmitted to, Congress at the commencement of the present session, That, in the opinion of Congress, the commissioned officers of the enemy ought not to be delivered to the suthorities of the respective States, as suggested in the said message; but al captives taken by the Confederate forces ought to be dealt with and disposed of by the Confederate Government.

be dealt with and disposed of by the Confederate Government.

SEC. 2. That, in the judgment of Congress, the proclamations of the President of the United States, dated respectively September twenty-second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and January first, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and January first, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and January first, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and the other measures of the Government of the United States and of its authorities, commanders, and forces, designed or tending to emancipate slaves in the Confederate States, or to adduct such slaves, or to incite them to insurrection, or to employ negroes in war against the Confederate States, or to overthrow the institution of African slavery and bring on a servile war in these States, would, if successful, produce atroclous consequences, and they are inconsistent with the spirit of those usages which in modern warfare prevail among civilized nations; they may, therefore, be properly and lawfully repressed by retailation.

SEC. 3. That in every case wherein, during the present war, any violation of the laws and usages of war among civilized nations shall be, or has been, done and perpetrated by those acting under the authority of the Government of the United States, on the persons of property of citizens of the Confederate States, or of those under the protection or in the land or naval service of the Confederate States, or of any State of the Confederate, the President of the Confederate States, or of any State of the Confederate States, or mulatices in the confederate States is hereby authorized to cause in the Confederate States is hereby authorized to cause in the confederate States is hereby authorized or cause in the confederate States is hereby authorized or cause in the confederate States is hereby authorized or cause in the confederate States is hereby authorized or cause in the confederate States is hereby authorized or cause in the confederate States is hereby authorized or cause in the confederate States is her

initiativity war, shall command negroes or mulatices in arms against the Confederate States, or who shall arm, train, organize, or prepare negroes or mulatices for military service against the Confederate States, or who shall voluntarily aid negroes or mulatices in any military enterprise, attack, or conflict in such service, shall be deemed as inciting servile insurrection, and shall, if captured, be put to death, or be otherwise punished at the discretion of the court. tion, and shall, if captured, be put to death, or be otherwise punished at the discretion of the court. Sec. 6. Every person, being a commissioned officer, or acting as such in the service of the enemy, who shall, during the present war, excite, attempt to excite, or cause to be excited servile insurrection, or who shall incite or cause to be incited a stave to rebel, shall, if captured, be put to death, or be otherwise punished, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 6. Every person charged with an offence punishable under the preceding resolutions shall, during the present war, be tried before the military court attached to the army or corps by the troops of which he shall have been captured, or by such other military court as the President may direct, and insuch manner, and under such regulations as the President shall prescribe, and, after conviction, the President may committe the punishment in such manner and on such terms as he may deem proper.

Sec. 7. All negroes and mulattoes who shall be engaged in war or be taken in arms against the Confederate States, or shall give aid or comfort to the enemies of the Confederate States, be delivered to the authorities of the State or States in which they shall be captured, to be dealt with according to the present or future laws of such States in which they shall be captured, to be dealt with according to the present or future laws of such States or States.

THE REBEL STRENGTH—LEE'S REIN-

THE REBEL STRENGTH-LEE'S REIN-FORCEMENTS. An editorial from the Richmond Whig, May 21, seems to confirm the suspicion that an offensive movement is contemplated by the rebels, and to this

movement is contemplated by the rebels, and to this end Lee has been reinforced:

A contemporary informs us that there are now in the Confederate service from 600,000 to 650,000 effective men. This intelligence is equally startling and agreeable. It would have added to the stunning effect of this pleasant surprise if a tabular statement of the present locality of these 650,000 effective men had been given. A third of them is, doubtless, with Lee, having reached him just after the late battles. Another third is with Johnston and Pemberton, who appear, however, to have hidden them away, for strategic purposes. The rest are in Louisiana, reposing after their easy victory over the handful of men under Banks. On all sides the greatest paneity of Yankees is seen. Why, then, do not our armies carry the war into the Northern States? and why is not the Conscription Bureau, which has completed its work so handsomely, closed, and its clerks and officers returned to the field.

In reply to these interrogatories a skeptic would say that it is doubtful whether the Confederacy could boast the half of 650,000 effective men in the field. He would add that the Conscription Bureau, so far from having completed its work, had ecarcely begun it. The skeptic might go further, and declare that there were now in the Confederacy, at least, 100,000 men who have escaped conscription by the merest pretexts.

The chief of the Conscription Bureau has done all perhaps that his limited means enable him to do. But every member of Congress, every influential citizen, every surgeon, and every weak-heared and soft-headed enrolling officer have been in conspiracy against him. Any man who wants to keep out of the army, or to get out after he is in, can get certificates and recommendations without end from the best and highest men in the land. How can a poor conscript general war against these? The only cure for this state of things is a public opinion.

VALLANDIGHAM'S RECEPTION IN GEN.

VALLANDIGHAM'S RECEPTION IN GEN. BRAGG'S LINES:

Digniled retrements and sof all proper thinking persons, and doubtless to his own, be the best course for him to pursue."

The same paper, editorially, says: "His (Vallandigham's) road, which leads up the steep ascent of the future, is direct and gas-lighted all the way. It leads first out of some Confederate port to Nassau, thence to Canada, and inally to the gubernatorial chair of Ohio. The return of Napoleon from Elbawas the signal for a general reaction in France. Thousands ficeked to him on the instant. Nothing could keep the Little Corporal, bars nor iron, nor prison nor island. He stood once more on his native heath. The superstitious popular heart clung to him, and he triumphed. Let Mr. Vallandigham's return be as speedy; let an absence of a single monthind him issuing an address to the people of his State, from Lower Canada, proclaiming these things to them:

"I a loyal citizen of the Union, and a soldier thereof and of freedom, banished against law and Constitution, thrown contrary to my will across the lines of a public enemy whose refusal to receive and recognize me establishes before all men my patriotism and my honor; I, C, L. Vallandigham, persecuted, mobbed, and coerced by cowardly-tyrants and by bayonets), but not dead nor dumb, issue these words, and declare myself a candidate for Governor of Obio."

of Obio.'

"The effect would be magical." It further says:

"The effect would be magical." It further says:

"His prospects for Governor of Ohio are exceedingly fair. He is the rebels' style of man, and we admire him because from the start he has been against

NORTH CAROLINA. Re-enlistments-Gen. Foster's Army. NEWBERN, N. C., May 29 .- On the 27th instant Major General Foster visited the camps of the nine nonths' men and made an eloquent speech to each

regiment. General Foster told these soldiers he ould not part with them; that they must not leave him and our sacred cause at this stage of the rebellion; that he would give them all the advantages accompanying a re-enlistment, including a furlough of thirty days to each regiment, and so arrange that while one regiment departed another should be ready to return, which proposition appeared to meet with general favor. General Foster then called upon the nine months' men for a new artillery regiment, to consist of twelve companies of one hundred and fifty men each. This regiment was organized upon the spot, and the officers were appointed. Some of the regiments offered to furnish three companies for this new command, which will be ready or service in a short time. The desire of that portion of the 18th Army Corps. now in South Carolina, to return here under their old chief, where they can have active service, is arousing the sympathies of the whole Department in their behalf. Numerous letters are continually

reaching General Foster from the officers and men now separated from him against the express orders of the President, containing appeals for their return of a most affecting character, together with a general offer to re-enlist for the war if their wishes are granted. Rather than have any ill feeling existing between the two Departments, General Foster is willing to furnish General Hunter with two black regiments for each white regiment returned. DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

The following letter, from General Hunter to Jeff Davis, is printed in the Free South, dated May 30th: HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, HILTON HEAD, PORT ROYAL, April 23d, 1863.

Hilton Head, Port Royan,

April 23d, 1863.

Jefferson Davis, Richmond, Va.:

The United States flag must protect all its defenders, white, black, or yellow. Several negroes in the employ of the Government in the Western Department have been cruelly murdered by your austhorities, and others sold into slavery. Every outrage of this kind against the laws of humanity which may take place in this Department, shall be followed by the immediate execution of the rebel of highest rank in my possession. Man for man, these executions will certainly take place, for every one murdered, or sold into a slavery worse than death. On your authorities will rest the responsibility of this barbarous policy, and you will be held responsible in this world and the world to come for all the blood thus shed.

In the month of August last you declared all those engaged in arming the negroes to fight for their country to be felons, and directed the immediate execution of all such as should be captured. I have given you long enough to reflect on your folly. I now give you notice that unless this order is immediately revoked, I will at once cause the execution of every rebel officer and every rebel slaveholder in my possession. The poor negro is fighting for liberty in its truent sense; and Mr. Jefferson has beautifully said: "In such a war there is no attribute of the Almighty which will induce him to fight on the righting for liberty—liberty—liberty to keep four millions of the Almighty which will induce him to fight on the side of the oppressor."
You say you are fighting for liberty. Yes, you are fighting for liberty—liberty to keep four millions of your fellow beings in Ignorance and degradation; liberty to separate parents and children, husband and wife, brother and sister; liberty to steal the products of their labor, exacted with many a cruel lash and bitter tear; liberty to seduce their wives and daughters, and to sell your own children into bondage; liberty to kill these children with impunity, when the murder cannot be proven by one of pure white blood. This is the kind of liberty—the liberty to do wrong, which Satan, the chief of the fallen angels, was contending for when he was cast into hell.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your most obedient servant,
D. HUNTER, Maj. Gen. Comd'g. REBELS REPULSED ON FOLLY ISLAND-GENERAL HUNTER'S DRAFT. PORT ROYAL, June 1 .- Advices per the steamer Arago state that our forces on Folly island were attacked on the 26th by a party of rebels, who were

able-bodied men, not in the employ of the Govern-ment, who may be found in the department after the 15th of June. It is stated that an expedition has been sent into the interior of Florids. A British blockade runner, while trying to get out of Charleston harbor, was discovered on the night of the 20th, and sunk before she could gain the bar. The crew are supposed to have perished. She was large steamship. On the 23d, a steamer was discovered and fired

into. She recrossed the bar under a heavy fire. She was sunk in the main channel on Morris Island. Both had large cargoes All grants of furloughs have been stopped in Huner's department. It is reported that several regiments were ordered to Virginia, but General Hunter refused to let them

go, and sent a protest to the President.

The Monitors are still lying off Edisto, the New The Monitors are still lying off Edisto, the New Ironsides opposite Fort Sumpter 2.

At a meeting of the field and line officers of the 11th Regiment Pennsylvanis Volunteer Cavalry, the following were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Parly spirit and its close-fitting harness are carrying men into the expression of sentiments and the performance of acts which give aid and comfort to those in armed rebellion against the Government of the United States. And whereas, Many regiments have expressed their opposition to the policy, practices, and insidious doctrines of the peace or so-called Copperhead organization; Therefore it is proper that the 11th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry establish their record. And whereas, All wars may, in their broadest sense, be classed as fratricidal, there can, therefore, be but two kinds, a just and an unjust war. And whereas, The history of the Southern rebellion, from its incipient conception in the mind of the first traitor to the present moment, presents nothing in justification of those arrayed in arms against the Government of the United States. And whereas, We believe that, so far as the Government of the United States. And whereas, the We believe that, so far as the Government of the United States is concerned, the present struggle, on its part, its a just war for its existence as a nation, capable of guaranteeing the largest in arms against we combination of rebel sections and their sympathizers, incapable of accomplishing any blessing, except to the favored few who have acquired property, to be perpetuated in themselves by the breaking down of a democratic, and the establishment of a monarchical form of government: Therefore, Resolved, That the 11th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry renew their obligations to the Government bequeathed us in trust for Any and all political schools or parties, whether existing in the South, North, East, or West, domestic or foreign; and express their unqualified opinion that all who favor propositions of peace with rebels i

Respectfully forwarded to the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania. S. P. SPEAR, Colonel Commanding Regiment.

Letter from Mr. Seward to the British Emancipation Society. The chairman of the Emancipation Society in England has received, through the American Ambaseador in London, the following reply, on behalf of President Lincoln, to an address which was adopted at a crowded meeting held in London on January 29:

adopted at a crowded meeting held in London on January 29:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, April 25, 1863.

To the citizens of London who were convened in Exeter Hall on the 29th January last:

The proceedings of a meeting of British subjects, citizens of London, in Exeter Hall, on the 29th of January last, which were transmitted to the undersigned, have, in compliance with a request contained therein, been laid before the President of the United States. It would have been most gratifying to the President if the insurrection which is existing in the United States could have been confined within such bounds as to prevent it from disturbing the prosperity or otherwise engaging the attention of friendly nations. Fully convinced that any State which suffers itself to become dependent on the aid, or even the sympothy of a foreign Power, is equally unable and unfit to live, the President has been especially careful to refrain from making any appeal to friendly States, and even from seeming attempt to influence their opinions upon the merits of the present conflict, farther than has appeared to be necessary to syert ill-considered and wrongful intervention. At the same time the President has neither questioned the right of other nations and communities to form and express their opinions concerning the results of the questions raised by the insurrecto be necessary to avert ill-considered and wrongful intervention. At the same time the President has neither questioned the right of other nations and communities to form and express their opinions concerning the results of the questions raised by the insurrection, and the policy which the Government has adopted in suppressing it, nor has he complained of the manner in which that right has been exercised. On the contrary, he believes that the ultimate and impartial judgment of mankind upon all such questions is enditled to universal respect and acquiescence. Circumstances which neither this Government nor that of Great Britain created or could control have rendered it unavoidable that the causes, character, tendency, and objects of the insurrection should be discussed in that country with scarcely less freedom and earnestness than in our own. The results of that discussion, if it shall continue to be conducted in a just and impartial spirit, may be taken as foreshadowing in some degree the ultimate judgment of mankind. It is, therefore, with sincere satisfaction that the President learns from the proceedings now under consideration, that a large, respectable, and intelligent portion of the British people have, on unprompted investigation, arrived at the conclusion that the existing rebellion violates the principles of political justice, and that they protest against it as a terrong to the human race, because it seeks to displace a covernment which is based on the rights of man, to make room for another which is to rest upon human bondage as its corner stone. The President would not dojustice to his habitual sentiments if he were to omit to express also the satisfaction with which he has found that, in all cases, those who are most just in their sentiments towards the United States are also the most carnest in their desire for the preservation of international peace and friendship. This circumstance aupplies to this Government a new motive for adhering to its determined policy of peace, justice, and friendship

Arrest of a Supposed Spy.

Dr. J. W. Ramsey was arrested in Uniontown, on Friday night. He arrived in that place about half past five o'clock, from the town of Grafton, and was recognized, at the hotel, by some of the old citizens, as a former resident, who, knowing that he had been a surgeon in the rebel service for a long time, and thinking his errand in the neighborhood was that of a spy, immediately had him placed under arrest and confined in close quarters until the next day.

On being interrogated in regard to his mission in that vicinity, he replied that he came to visit his old acquaintances, and when asked if he had ever taken the oath of allegiance, he stated that he had not, and that he did not intend to. He did not deny having been in the rebel service, and said he was at one time a brigade surgeon in an Arkansas division, but had some months ago resigned the position for the purpose of coming. Morth. He stated he had not any papers or passes of any kind, or matter of a contraband nature, in his possession; but, on being searched, a number of passes were found concealed in the linking of his pants. They were all dated the 12th of May, signed by General Imboden, and other parties in his district, and permitted the bearer to pass to any part of the Southern Confederacy. He is a Virginian by birth, and for a number of years previous to the breaking out of the rebellion practised medicine in Clarksburg, Virginia, where his family reside. He is a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia.

On Saturday, about noon, he was brought to this Arrest of a Supposed Spy.

THREE CENTS

THE WAR PRESS.

(PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instances can these terms be desired from as in no instances can these terms be deviated from as they aford very little more than the cost of the paper. Postmasters are requested to not as Agents for

To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty, as extra copy of the Paper will be given.

THE REPUBLIC OF MEXICO.

The Capture of Puebla Reported-General

Ortega's Unconditional Surrender-Forey Marching on the City of Mexico-17,000 Prisoners Taken.

NEW YORK, June 1 .- The steamer Shelldrake,

from Hawana on the 26th ult., arrived this after-

noon. There is nothing new from Havana.

It is reported at Havana that the yellow fever has

broken out among the French in Mexico.

THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by

THE WAR PRESS.

city, by Provost Marshal Coulter, and placed in charge of Provost Marshal Wright, who started on Sunday with the prisoner for Baltimore, where he intends handing him over to General Schenck.— Stonewall Jackson" at the Virginia

Military Institute, at Lexington. To the Editor of The Press: Sin: The following are some particulars of the career of Gen. Jackson while at the Virginia Military Institute :

General Hunter's Letter to Jefferson Davis.

To the Billion of The Press:

In the following are some particulars of the earer of Gen. Jackson while at the Virginis Military Institute:

Jackson came to Lexington during the summer of the state of Lexington during the summer of the State of Virginis. In sever heard any one express at the State of Virginis. In sever heard any one express at the State of Virginis. In sever heard any one express at the State of Virginis. In sever heard any one express at the State of Virginis. In sever heard any one express at the state of Virginis. In sever heard any one express at the State of Virginis. In sever heard any one express at the state of Virginis. In sever heard any one express at the state of Virginis. In sever heard any one express at the state of Virginis. In sever heard any one express at the state of Virginis. In sever heard any one express at the state of Virginis. In sever heard any one express at the state of Virginis. In sever heard any one express at the state of Virginis. In sever heard any one express at the state of Virginis and State of Virginis and State of Virginis. In sever heard of the State of Virginis and State of Virginis and State of Virginis and Virginis and State of Virginis and Virginis

really firing the guns, it is very important to the safety of No. 1 that he should "sponge" carefully, but as no powder was being used, and there could be no danger, Cadet — thought it unnecessary to be very particular, so he undoubtedly did his work carelessly. The Major, who was really a good artillery officer, saw his neglect, and ordered him to "sponge again." Angered at being ordered by name to repeat his duty (for the esprit du corps was very high, and mortified that the lookers on should think he really did not know how to do it). Cadet — repeated the sponging in a still more careless manner. Jackson, cold and stern, ordered him to "sponge again." It now became a struggle of will between them. Cadet — with flashing eyes, his handsome face flushed with shame at the awkward position into which his folly had brought him, and yet too proud to yield now that all eyes were on increased till with its apex it reached and pierced the skies, whilst its feet remained firmly rooting on parency of this body, encasing as in a fixture of glass and continue to agitate and engage the mind of man; how they writhed and burst into figures; how the figures joined into camps; how the camps marched in groups: how the groups surrounded Achilles; how Achilles overreached them all; how, beget it; how valor stood for right, unconscious or risen from wrong; how wrath moved the heaven; how beaven thundered upon the earth; how the earth was wailing up to heaven; how it the heart of the leader; how the beams, flashing from

> one another, hating and fighting each other; how ages past—yet, future to Homer; how the shadows increased, how they travelled and extended; how they crossed the seas, how they have reached us, that as now may be said and seen, those battles water, are but conflicts waged under the shadow of this very Homeric song. And such things should not interest people, not engage mind and heart of the people? Surely, not

Discovery of the Source of the Nile.

the white Nule, by Miesers, Speake and Grant have intrepid English explorers. The following is translated from the Egyptian Spectator:

Captains Speake and Grant have discovered the answer to a question which has perplexed the world ever since the time of Herodotus. "With regard to the sources of the Nile," said the Father of History of the Pather of the Sources see, "I have found no one ever ance the Nile," said the Father of History more than 2,300 years ago, "Thave found no one among all those with whom I have conversed, whether Egyptians, Libyans, or Greeks, who professed to have any knowledge, except a stugle person," whose story was untrustworthy. Cæsar is reported to have said that he would abandon warlike purposes if he might have a certain hope of seeing the sources of the Nile. Horses alludes to Fontium qui celat origines

Nilus.

And Tibulus, still fourteen hundred years ago, Nile pater quanam te dicere causa? Aut quibus in terris accoluisse caput i

End of the Civil War in Venezuela.

Under date of Caracas, April 30, we learn that the war in Venezuela has closed, with the following "treaty of peace" between the Government and Federal party, which has been cordially advocated by General Paez, and unanimously approved by the Council of State. Venezuela will now resume her peaceful prosperity: Council of State. Venezuela will now resume ner peaceful prosperity:
Pedro Josa Rojas, Secretary General of the Supreme-Chief of the Republic, and Antonio Guzman Blanco. Commander-in-Chief of the Federal forces acting in these provinces, having assembled by an invitation of the latter party, with the object of coming to an understanding about bringing, by honorable and peaceful means, to a close the present disastrous war, have made the first party, in the name of the Supreme Chief of the Republic, and the second party, duly authorized by General Falcon, Chief of the Federal army, an agreement of peace under the following conditions:

1. The Federal army recognizes the Government of the supreme of the suprement of peace under the following conditions:

after the exchange of the ratification of this agreement.

3. Six deputies will be elected for each province, the unsettled state of the republic not allowing quiet and free elections to take place. It being prudent, on the other hand, to avoid, under the present circumstances, a collision between the two parties, and wishing, finally, to hasten as much as possible the meeting of the Assembly, it is agreed that one-half of the deputies of each province and their substitutes (suplants) will be elected by the Government, and the other half by General Falcon, in representation of the Federals.

4. The Government of General Paez and of its substitute will cease as soon as the Assembly meets; and it will immediately proceed to elect a new Government as it may deem convenient.

5. Once the new Government is established by the Assembly, it will continue legislating, without any restrictions, in all the different branches of the public administration.

6. The Government appoints Gen. Falcon first commander-in-chief of the Army of the Republic, and Gen. Camero second commander-in-chief of the same army.

7. No alterations of any importance are to take and Gen. Camero second commence are to take same army.

7. No alterations of any importance are to take place in the present position of the armies, in military commanders, or in any respect, until the Assembly determines what it may think most con-

Assembly determines what it may venient.

8. Both contracting parties will immediately send orders to the different parts of the Republic for a cessation of hostilities.

9. With the exception of the previous article, which is to be enforced at once, the present agrecement will not be carried into execution until it has been approved by the Supreme Chief of the Republic and General Tuan C. Falcon.

PEDRO J. ROJAS,
ANTO GUZMAN BLANCO.

Plantation Coche, April 24, 1863. California.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28, 1863.

California.

San Francisco, May 30.—The ship Robin Hood sailed to-day for Liverpool, carrying 1,000 tons of copper ore and 25,000 sacks of wheat.

Seven Indians were hung at Victoria, British Co lumbia, on the 23d, for mundering white men. Rich sliver ore is reported to have been discovered near Pillock lake.

The ship Strallahan has arrived at Victoria from London. The snip Strain.

London.

The advices from Oregon are to the 26th.

A bark had arrived at Portland, Oregon, from
New York, with cars and engines for the railroad
between Dalles and the Cascades.

Laborers' wages in Idahoe Territory are \$8 per
day. Eight thousand men are working in the Boise
river mines, which extend over a district thirty
miles large. Supplies reach them from Salt Lake
City.

The Steamer Shelldrake. NEW YORK, June 1.—The steamship Shelldrake has been signalled below.

nau not authorized any one to quit his post. Without another word, Jackson approached the mutineer, and raising his sword over his head, said in the same bright stanke is sword over his head, said in the same bright stanke is sword over his head, said in the same bright stanke is sword over his head, and in the same bright stanke is sword over his head said in the same bright stanke is sword over his one, my heart beat faster—for it was as evident as day, that if not obeyed, Jackson would "cut him down." For a moment they stood thus—and then poor — stoody to his lowly bringing his sabre to "the his voice, but slowly bringing his sabre to "the his voice, but slowly bringing his sabre to "the his voice, but slowly bringing his sabre to "the his voice, but slowly bringing his sabre to "the his voice, but slowly bringing his sabre to "the his voice, but slowly bringing his sabre to "the his voice, but slowly bringing his sabre to "the his voice, but slowly bringing his sabre to "the his voice, but slowly bringing his sabre to "the whole class. Such things as this live long in the memory, and who can tell how much of his future ascendency over the Virginia forces depended on his inflexible resolution to be obeyed, to the letter, by the refractory No. 1 of the "six-pounder battery." Had I the time I would gladly write more on this subject. I will say, in conclusion, that no likeness that have yet seen conveys an adequate idea of Gen. Jackson's personal appearance. One paper says he was six feet two inches in height. This, I feel sure, is an error. To the best of my recollection he was not taller than I am, and my height is but little over five feet eight inches. He was as papearntly of broad muscular build, with long arms, I think, and very swlward in his motions. One account says, "his manner of getting over the ground, on foot, would not be called walking!" This is true. He walked, or rather stalked, differently from any other man I ever saw, apparently setting each foot down flat before raising the other. He wore Boston Advertiser an extra of the Spellaore Egiziane, published at Alexandria, under date of the 7th, containing more full particulars, than have elsewhere been published, of the discovery of the sources of the White Nile, by Messrs. Speke and Grant, the

Nile paier quanam te dicere causa?

Aut quibus in terris accoluisse caput?

It was long since ascertained by travellers ascending up the stream of the Nile that near Khartum, in north latitude 15 37, its waters divide into two branches, called respectively the White Nile and the Blue Nile. Below this confluence the Nile flows fifteen hundred miles into the Mediterranean, and (with the exception of a single unimportant tributary) it receives nowhere a single trop of water, while it is a fruitful source of supply to numerous works of artificial irrigation.

The sources of the Blue Nile, three springs in north latitude ten degrees, were ascertained by the Portuguese Jesuit, Father Lobo, and afterwards by Bruce; but those of the White Nile have hitherto defield discovery. Ebrowne penetrated as far as north latitude seven degrees; Dimant Bey, in 1827, not quite so far; Mr. Hoskins and Col. Leake, baffled in their efforts, declared that an armed force would be necessary to subdue the great extent of country through which the river passes. Werne went as far as four degrees of north latitude, and M. Brun Rollet nearly as high. The former was obliged to return by reaching shoals that could not be crossed by his boats, and he dared not leave them. The river, where his exploration ceased, was 323 feet wide, "broad, surrounded by high reeds; the banks (he says) seem to be of a soft green color, formed by pale green aquatic plants—lilac convolvulus, moss, water thistles, and a kind of hemp—in which the yellow ambac tree flourishes, hung round withgluxuriant deep vellow creepers." The river seemed to stretch south southwest.

The latest expedition in this direction, to discover.

tles, and a kind of hemp—in which the yellow also tree flourishes, hung round with Eluxuriant deep yellow creepers." The river seemed to stretch south southwest.

The latest expedition in this direction, to discover the source of the Nile, is that of Captain Petherick, as a volunteer of whose party our fellow-citizen, Dr. Brownell, of Connecticut, lost his life last year in the manner heretofore recorded in north latitude 15 degrees. The fate of Petherick and his companions is unknown.

Meanwhile Captains Speke and Grant entered the interior of Africa from the Eastern coast, and left Zanzibar September 25, 1860, to prosecute discoveries in the interior. On the 13th instant, we printed an account derived from Mr. Goodhue. United States vice consul at Zanzibar, stating that they had last been heard from April 11, 1862, (a year ago, that is,) in latitude 1 degree 30 minutes south; that they had been thwarted in their progress down a river which they had discovered, and which they believed to be the first certain branch of the Nile.

We now hear of them at the other end of their journey, which has been crowned with complete success. It appears that the adventurous travellers have indeed penetrated to the source of the White Nile, which they find to be a large lake, and to this they have loyally given the name of Victoria. Having made this discovery, the little band of explorers, reduced from seventy to seventeen, have sailed down the river—the grandest voyage ever known to geographer—and their approach to Khartum is reported in the letter which we print. There is some obscurity in the account with regard to the position of the lake; the strict sense of the original (which our translation faithfully follows) would place it as a far north as ten degrees of north latitude; but as previous discoverers have followed the river at least interesting geographic problem, as also that of the northwest passage; and although in neither case do the discoveries which have been made promise much practical advantage to mankind, we

Coast of the United States.

Coast Survey Office, May 26, 1863.

Admiral: I have the honor to send herewith, in compliance with your letter of April's, 1863, the following statements, prepared in this office, appended to the inquiries contained in that letter:

First—The length of the coast of the United States now under blockade by our naval forces, beginning at the city of Alexandria, Va., and going down the Potomac river and Chesapeake bay to Cape Henry, and thence continuing along the outer line of the seacoast sround the penissula of Florida as far as seacoast sround the penissula of Florida as far as the Rio Grande, this line to cross the rivers and barbors in the direction of the coast. The line thus measured is thirty-five hundred and forty-nine statute miles. The number of openings in this line of Coast of the United States.

measured is thirty-five hundred and forty-nine statute miles.

Second—The number of openings in this line of
Second—The number of openings in this line of
coast, whether rivers, bays, harbors, inlets, sounds,
passes or other. There are one hundred and eightynine openings in the line of which the measure has
just been given.

Third—The classification of these openings, according to the depth of water on the bars at their
entrance, under three following distinctions, six,
twelve and eighteen feet curves, as they are drawn
on the charts of the coast by the United States Coast
Survey. The classification of these openings is as
follows:—At mean high water the number of openings under six feet in depth is forty-five; between
six and twelve feet in depth, seventy; between
twelve feet and eighteen feet in depth, forty-two;
over eighteen feet in depth, thirty-two.

Very respectfully, yours.

Superintendent U. S. Doast Survey.