



WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1863.

IN THIS COUNTRY ESPECIALLY, IT IS A HABIT NOT ONLY ENTIRELY CONSISTENT WITH THE CONSTITUTION, BUT EVEN ESSENTIAL TO ITS STABILITY, TO REGARD THE ADMINISTRATION AT ANY TIME EXISTING AS DISTINCT AND SEPARATE FROM THE GOVERNMENT ITSELF, AND TO CANVASS THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE ONE WITHOUT A THOUGHT OF DISLOYALTY TO THE OTHER.

LETTER FROM HON. EDMUND BURKE.

To the Editor of the National Eagle: In your issue of the 16th inst., I noticed a communication dated at "Hilton Head, S. C., April 1, 1863," signed "G. H. W.," purporting to have been written by a soldier, in which I find the following sentences:

"I would like to come North and stop one week. I would appoint a Copperhead funeral every day, and would see that a corpse was ready." "I would as soon shoot a Copperhead as I would a snake by that name."

From the language of the Republican press and orators I understand a "Copperhead" term, but I do not quarrel with the Republican press and orators for using it, they being the best judges of what is becoming and respectable for them in the matter of manners.

Are we, Democrats, many of us your neighbors and subscribers to your paper, to infer that you approve of such sentiments? We desire, and are entitled to, a distinct answer to this question.

Have you reflected upon the probable consequences of the utterance of such inflammatory and vile sentiments as are contained in the letter of the soldier above referred to, and are too common in the columns of the Republican press, and in the mouths of Republican orators?

If they were to prevail, would you be entirely safe? If Democrats, or "Copperheads"—as we are called, in derision, by a party who carry upon their shoulders the awful and appalling sin of being the primary authors of the present civil war and the destruction of the Union—are to be shot down and murdered in cold blood, do you think that the public peace would be long maintained in the North, and that you, Republicans, would escape all danger?

"Lay on such flattering unctious to your soul." The beginning of such business is the beginning of civil war and anarchy here in the North. The first Democrat shot down will be the signal for the slaughter of a Republican, and the horrible work once begun, where would it end? And what would be the fate of the Republicans on one side, and the outraged and incensed Democrats on the other? I will answer no further than to say, that the Democracy would not be the greatest sufferers in the end, and would not be annihilated.

As to the soldier who wrote the letter above alluded to, if he be a soldier, and has thus disgraced his patriotic calling, all I have to say is, that he uttered sentiments worthy only of a vile and execrable murderer. Let him come, and dare attempt to execute his atrocious threats. He would not make any corpse before he would be on himself. Both he, and you, and all Republicans, should understand that it is the firm spirit and resolute purpose of the Democracy to defend themselves, their property and their rights, to any extremity which the occasion may demand.

We do not enter into any defense of our patriotism and loyalty in comparison with the patriotism and loyalty of Republicans. We have always been true to our country and to the Union. We have been neither the originators nor fermentors of a sectional party, which has resulted in the destruction of the Union and in civil war. We have opposed the causes and the men that have brought these calamitous results upon the country. And we have rallied with as much zeal as the Republicans to the support of the existing administration in its constitutional measures to repair the huge mischiefs which the Republican party has been instrumental in bringing about; at the same time being resolved to hold that party responsible at the bar of God and the People for their agency in this terrible business of destroying our country; and from which responsibility we do not intend they shall escape, by any threats or menaces of violence to ourselves. And finally, the Democracy are resolved to maintain their rights at all hazards, let them be assailed from whatever source they may. And in view of the bloody menaces which appear in Republican newspapers and fall from the lips of Republican orators, I say to my Democratic friends—Be ready for any emergency.

I therefore submit to your cool and calm judgment, whether it is

best, or prudent, for Republican pressers, orators or soldiers, to indulge in any more threats to murder Democrats, or to commit outrages upon them, because they claim and will enjoy the rights and privileges of American citizens. I can hardly think the leaders of the Republican party really desire to inaugurate murder, revolution and anarchy at their own doors. But I may be mistaken. Their infatuation in this dark period of our country's peril and suffering is astonishing, and nobody can foresee to what folly, crime and calamity it may lead.

The very fact that you have published, without dissent and censure, such a letter as that which has called forth this communication, is one of the gloomy presages of impending evil which overshadows our now sufficiently afflicted country.

If the administration and the Republican soldiers would display half as much resolution and energy in conquering the rebels as they manifest in their endeavors to put down the Democratic party, they might win some victories which would be creditable to themselves and the country. But the conquest and subjugation of the Democratic party they will find to be an utter impossibility, whether they attempt to accomplish the result by contumely, threats or arms. It is high time they comprehended this fact, and acted accordingly.

As I am never ashamed, nor afraid, to avow publicly what I write for the public press, I sign my name, in propria persona.

With much personal respect and esteem, &c., EDMUND BURKE.

Newport, N. H., April 18, 1863.

Address of Hon. C. L. Vallandigham to the Democracy of Ohio.

MILITARY PRISON, CINCINNATI, O., May 5th, 1863. I am here in a military bastille for no other offense than my political opinions, and the defense of them, and of the rights of the people, and of your constitutional liberties. Speeches made in the hearing of thousands of you in denunciation of the usurpations of power, infractions of the Constitution and laws, and of military despotism, were the sole cause of my arrest and imprisonment. I am a Democrat—for Constitution, for law, for the Union, for liberty—this is my only "crime." For no disobedience to the Constitution; for no violation of law; for no word, sign, or gesture of sympathy with the men of the South, who are for disunion and Southern independence, but in obedience to their demand, as well as the demand of northern Abolitionists and traitors, I am here in bonds to-day; but

"Time, at last, sets all things even!" Meanwhile, Democrats of Ohio, of the Northwest, of the United States, be firm, be true to your principles, to the Constitution, to the Union, and all will yet be well. As for myself, I adhere to every principle, and will make good, through imprisonment and life itself, every pledge and declaration which I have ever made, uttered, or maintained from the beginning. To you, to the whole people, to TIME, I again appeal.—Stand firm! Falter not an instant. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

THE POSITION OF THE DEMOCRACY OF NEW YORK.

The Democratic members of the Legislature have issued an address to their constituents, containing the following as to the duty of the Democracy.

In the midst of the surrounding gloom, with a desperate struggle forced upon us, the duty of the Democracy of New York, can be clearly discerned. "It is to furnish to those in authority all constitutional means for the successful conduct of the war till the armed force of the rebellion"—the object and aim of which we heartily condemn—is broken, and to struggle persistently against a dismemberment of the Union. We must cling to the Union and stand by the Constitution, and uphold the cause of law and order. We must save our own noble State from anarchy, while we maintain, with constancy and patience its inalienable rights of sovereignty and independence. While the elective franchise is left free, and the courts of justice are maintained in their functions, we must trust to them for the vindication of political and personal rights. We must support the Administration in all constitutional measures to suppress rebellion; we must even uphold it in its functions, lest in its imbecility of judgment and lack of moral courage, it sink out of existence, before the appointed day of its expiration; lest we should realize by its death, as we have by so many acts of its life, the fearful calamity of the disorganization of the very form, and function, and frame work of our Federal system. If we do this, if we are firm and constant, patient, and reliant upon the Providence of God to over-rule the follies of men, we shall yet save the Republic."

VALLANDIGHAM'S CASE.

Mr. Vallandigham, says the Commercial yesterday, is under guard at the Burnett House. On Saturday morning, Mr. Geo. E. Pugh made application in the United States Court, Judge Leavitt presiding, for a writ of habeas corpus, for his release, briefly arguing the case, by citing authorities, &c. Judge Leavitt stated that it was the settled practice of the United States Courts not to grant the writ without good and sufficient grounds, and not to do anything which would be nugatory in its operations. Moreover, he regarded it as an act of contumacy and courtesy to General Burnside to notify him that such an application was pending, that he might have an opportunity of showing why such a writ should not be issued. The further hearing of the application was continued until this morning, at 9 o'clock.

Writ of Habeas Corpus Refused. CINCINNATI, May 16.—The writ of habeas corpus in Vallandigham's case has been refused.

"LOYAL TALK."

The Logan County Gazette, published at Bellfontaine, Ohio, is a spirited paper, full of life and satire. We transfer to our columns of to-day its LOYAL TALK, which we recommend to the perusal of our readers:

"Having become entirely convinced that the Administration is the Government, we propose to express some truly loyal views, in truly loyal words: "We hold that Abraham Lincoln is the greatest statesman of the age. That he is thoroughly informed on all matters of Government policy, and especially conversant with the intricacies of the Tariff; that he is a very handsome man, a very refined man, a thoroughly educated man, and has had all the training requisite for a successor of Washington and Madison in the Executive chair."

"We hold, also, that the aforementioned Lincoln is 'honest,' and that his Administration is distinguished for the integrity of all its members, and their appointees; that Wells never gave fat contracts to Morgan; that Cameron never made money out of transports; that Fremont never speculated in Austrian markets; that Seward and Stanton violated no law in making arrests; that the Constitution required Blair to exclude Democratic papers from the mails; and that Chase is sincere, frank, and manly in his conduct; wearing his heart on his sleeve; never saying one thing and meaning another; and withal, a pure national patriot, holding himself above, all sectional prejudices."

"We hold, moreover, that the conduct of the war has been marked by a brilliant series of the most wonderful victories, except a few instances of disaster, caused by such copperheads as McClellan and Buell. "We still believe that this wicked rebellion will be quelled in the original ninety days, and that the only reason why a few old women did not whip the rebels before breakfast, was because Father Abraham, in the kindness of his heart, (see Tod on deserters) failed to conscript them out of tender regard for age and sex."

"We don't believe that any body's hurt, the crisis being purely artificial. It is our belief that a large sum is more easily paid than a larger one; and we are sure, from personal experience, that it is easier to pay when we have the means of paying, than when we have not."

"The National debt we consider a mere trifle, as we have been convinced, by an arithmetical calculation, that our women can churn it out in ten years. 'Come, butter, come.' "We believe in the Union Party; that is, we don't believe it is a party at all; but devised for the pure and holy purpose of putting down this wicked rebellion, and saving the best Government in the world. Its leaders are all honest patriots, caring nothing for office, except when it is forced upon them. Their motto is: 'To the devil with your offices. We are for our country—our whole country—and our home is in the bright settin' sun!'"

"We are very much in favor of calling Democrats 'Copperheads,' and enemies in our midst. We think they all ought to be killed. Burning at the stake would be eminently proper. Sharp pine splinters ought to be stuck into their flesh, and set on fire. No Union man should deal with them, except to take their money—never neglecting to call them traitors as soon as they leave the store or shop."

WHAT THE CONSTITUTION SAYS.

All of which opinions and sentiments he well knew did aid, comfort and encourage those in arms against the Government, and could but induce in his hearers a distrust of their own Government and a sympathy for those in arms against it, and a disposition to resist the laws of the land.

G. W. CURTIS, Capt. 11th Infy, Judge Advocate, Department of the Ohio, PROTEST.

Arrested without due "process of law"—without a warrant from any judicial officer, and now in a military prison. I have been served with a "charge and specification," as in a Court-Martial or Military Commission.

I am not in either "the land or naval forces of the United States, nor in the militia in the actual service of the United States," and therefore not triable for any cause by any such court; but am subject, by the express terms of the Constitution, to arrest only by due process of law—judicial warrant regularly issued upon affidavit, and by some officer or court of competent jurisdiction for the trial of citizens, and am now entitled to be tried on an indictment or presentment of a grand jury of such court; to speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State of Ohio; to be confronted with witnesses against me; to have compulsory process for witnesses in my behalf; the assistance of counsel for my defence, and evidence and argument according to the common law and the usages of judicial courts.—And all these I here demand as my rights as a citizen of the United States, and under the Constitution of the United States.

But the alleged "offense" itself is not known to the Constitution of the United States, nor to any law thereof. It is words spoken to the people of Ohio in an open and public political meeting, lawfully and peaceably assembled under the Constitution, and upon full notice. It is words of criticism of the public policy of the public servants of the people, by which policy it was alleged that the welfare of the country was not promoted. It was an appeal to the people to change that policy, not by ballot box. It is not pretended that I counselled disobedience to the Constitution, or resistance to laws or lawful authority. I never have. Beyond this protest, I have nothing further to submit. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM. Cincinnati, Ohio, May 7, '63.

News Direct from Hooker's Army!

IT IS STILL IN CAMP AT FALMOUTH! The Spirit and Feeling of the men—Result of Stoneman's Raid Exaggerated.

PHILADELPHIA, May 14.—An editorial in to-day's Tribune says:—Our news from the Rappahannock is direct and positive down to Tuesday morning last, at which time one of the editors of this journal left the army of the Potomac. All reports of movements since General Hooker recrossed the river on the night of May 5th are wholly without foundation. The army, after reaching the north side of the Rappahannock, returned leisurely to its old camps, and has occupied them ever since.

General Sedgwick has not recrossed with two Corps, or one, or with any force whatever, nor has any other commander or body of troops been beyond the lines of the camps. When the army does move, and whither it goes, will probably be known after it has started, and not before.

The troops are in good spirits.—Among the rank and file there is certainly a feeling of disappointment at the retreat but nothing which can be called demoralization. It is difficult perhaps, for the army to understand why the first campaign is abandoned, but they are nevertheless entirely ready to begin another, and will enter upon it with confidence in themselves and their commanders.

Gen. Stoneman's cavalry performances have been very extensively received as a complete success, and it seems right, therefore, to say that they have been exaggerated. Some mischief was done on the Virginia Central Railroad, a matter of little or no consequence to the immediate success of the movement with which the cavalry was expected to cooperate, but the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad was so little injured the trains were not stopped for twenty-four hours.

Gen. Stoneman was ordered to strike that road by forced marches and destroy it. His forced marches consisted in taking four days to travel forty-five miles, from Kelley's Ford to Sexton's Junction, and the destruction was confined to blowing up one or two culverts and displacing a few rails. The destruction in other places was more extensive, but this does not interrupt Lee's communication with Richmond—the essential purpose of General Stoneman's expedition.

It is idle to deny the campaign of Gen. Hooker, which began so auspiciously, came to a premature and ineffectual end. His losses were considerably heavier than the published estimates, and will not amount to less than sixteen thousand, but may be a little reduced. Lee is said to admit a loss of eighteen thousand, which is far greater than ours in proportion to the strength of his army. General Hooker's army, however, still largely outnumbered the rebel forces, and since it is undeniably in good spirits and condition, we do hope that its next movement will close the long catalogue of its reverses by a decisive victory.

The Situation Before Vicksburg.

A correspondent writes on the 5th. Gen. Grant's army is now encamped on Black River, whether for the purpose to afford rest to the troops after their fatiguing marches, or for some other cause, I do not know. We are fifteen miles from Warrenton and twenty-five from Vicksburg. The roads are in excellent condition in our front and rear. I hear no more of the grand canal project by which it was intended to send supplies from Duckport to Carthage. During the summer season the roads in this country are usually good, and our supplies can be wagoned from Milliken's Bend for the short time that the siege of Vicksburg is likely to last. The rebels are reported, by deserters from Vicksburg, to be contracting their lines in Mississippi. They are withdrawing small garrisons from important points, so as to enable them to use the whole of their available force in the struggle for the southwestern Gibraltar. Next to the town of Vicksburg itself this effort seems to be to strengthen the force for the protection of the Jackson railroad bridge across Big Black Bowen's retreating army is said to be moving toward the bridge.

General Pemberton is in command of the rebel force in our front. Jos. E. Johnston is now in Tennessee, but prisoners report that he will be in Vicksburg in time to command in person in the engagement that must soon take place there. A great many families who moved away from Vicksburg some months since, when the bombardment of the town was threatened for the first time this year, have returned, and the city reported full of citizens. I have it from good authority that the rebels cannot concentrate at any point near Vicksburg or its approaches more than 50,000 men. They are confident, however of their ability to hold the place against any force that General Grant can bring to bear against them. The feeling among the officers and soldiers of their army and of rebel citizens here and elsewhere is, that to lose Vicksburg is to lose their cause, and blight their hopes forever.

The Killing of Van Dorn.

The Chattanooga Rebel gives the particulars of the death of Van Dorn:—"Dr. Peters, who killed him, was formerly State Senator from Hardin county, in this State, and is a gentleman of wealth, position and influence, whose family connections rank with the first in Tennessee. He approached General Van Dorn in the street, and presenting a pistol shot him dead."

Our Dead in the Battle.

It is understood that Gen. Hooker has sent a considerable force across the Rappahannock for the purpose of bringing in our wounded of Sunday's battle, and of burying the dead. As the battle-field extended for miles, and a wide space was alternately held and yielded by the combatants, much time will be required for this particular service.

The paymasters are engaged in paying off such of the regiments of the Army of the Potomac as had not been paid before the late operations of that army.

News of the Day.

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The Army of Grand Gulf!

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The following was received at the Headquarters of the Army of Grand Gulf, May 8, 1863:

Major General H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief: We landed at Rollinsburg, April 13th and moved immediately to Fort Gibson. We met the enemy 11,000 strong, four miles South of Fort Gibson at 2 o'clock a. m. on the 1st, and engaged him all day and entirely routed him with a loss of many killed and about four hundred prisoners beside the wounded. Our loss is about 100 killed and 500 wounded.—The enemy retreated towards Vicksburg, destroying the bridges over the two forks of the Bayou river.—These were rebuilt and pursuit continued until the present time. Besides heavy artillery at this place 1 field pieces were captured and some stores, and the enemy driven to destroy many more. The country is difficult to operate in. Our victory has been most complete and the enemy thoroughly demoralized.

Very respectfully, U. S. GRANT, Maj. Gen. Commanding.

The Wounds of Stonewall Jackson.

Telegraphic dispatches to day state that it is believed that General Stonewall Jackson has died from the effect of wounds received in the late battles. The Richmond Enquirer of the 7th gives the following account of the character of the wounds: Our victory on the Rappahannock has cost us dear in the severe wounds unfortunately received by the great and good General Jackson. His left arm has been amputated above the elbow; a bullet has passed through his right hand. His condition is now, we learn, as favorable as could possibly be expected; and he will doubtless recover, and is not, we trust, lost to active service. We could better spare a brigade or a division. Our base for will exist in the disaster to Jackson; yet the accused bullet that brought him down was never mounded by a Yankee.—Through a cruel mistake, in the confusion, the hero received two balls from his own men, who would all have died for him.

Terrific Explosion.

The explosion of a cartridge factory on Wednesday night on Sixty-first street, New York, was most remarkable in its effects. Thousands of pounds of the terrible explosive were consumed in one terrific crash, over a hundred buildings in the upper part of the city, and in the suburban cities were shaken almost out of their foundations; the noise of the explosion was distinctly heard in New Haven, and bullets were hurled through the air to Long Island; and yet wonderful to relate, there does not seem to have been a single life lost. The New Haven steamboat on her way to New Haven, was opposite the foot of Seventy-ninth street when the catastrophe occurred, and although she had Blackwell's Island between her and the city at the time, nearly every pane of glass in the saloon and staterooms was broken, and her machinery was badly jarred. Some houses in Williamsburg had their windows broken, and all the buildings within the radius of a mile from the magazine were shattered and cracked as though by a terrible earthquake.—The damage done will easily reach one hundred thousand dollars. Another singular circumstance is, that although the sound of the explosion was heard in New Haven, it was not heard at all in the lower part of the city. Whether the magazine was fired by an incendiary, or by some unaccountable accident, has not yet ascertained.

News From Grant's Department.

CAIRO, May 14.—Adjutant Gen. Thomas arrived at Memphis on the 12th. He has organized ten regiments of negroes, and expected to organize ten regiments more. Troops, all the way from Memphis to Young's Point, are moving to reinforce Grant. Judge Kellogg, who left Grant's headquarters on Thursday last, says that the report of a fight at Clinton was untrue. Gen. Grant will endeavor to cut the Railroad line between Vicksburg and Jackson, and a battle is expected in the vicinity of the Black river bridge.

The Jackson "Appeal" says Bowen's loss at Bayou Pierre, was about one thousand rebel killed, wounded and left on the field. Gen. Tracy, Lieut. Col. Pettis, and Maj. Tuckerman were killed. Col. Garnett and Maj. Hurley, severely wounded. The Vicksburg correspondent of the Appeal takes a gloomy view of matters.—He says Grant's movements deceived both the people and military. Bragg was at Atlanta on the 2d. A dispatch from Richmond says that the Railroad connection is re-established between Richmond and Fredericksburg.

The Losses in the Late Battles.

A correspondent of the New York Times says the losses in the late battles, including four thousand prisoners, amount on the Union side to 18,000. The rebel loss, he says, is much larger. The rebel papers admit that their losses have been very large, and one of their medical officers has stated it to be at least 18,000.

French Loss at Puebla.

A dispatch to the New York News Room, dated San Francisco, May 12th, states that the French loss at Puebla is to the 14th ult., according to advices from Mexico, is estimated at 4,000 killed and wounded. Five thousand French reinforcements had reached Puebla.

Reports About General McClellan.

New York, May 15.—General McClellan says the statement that he has resigned is false.

SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS.

J. W. BARKER & CO., 59 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Offer the largest stock and the greatest variety both for Wholesale and Retail Buyers, Ever offered in Pittsburgh or vicinity. In our SOLE DEPARTMENT May be found

MOIRE ANTIQUE PLAIN AND FIGURED, PLAIN in all the most delicate and desirable colors and shades.

BROCADE, SELF COLORED AND FANCY; PLAID AND STRIPE, ALWAYS A FULL STOCK. BLACK DO., PLAIN AND FIGURED.

WE have always a very large stock of these at the lowest prices.

SHAWL & CLOAK DEPARTMENT. In this Department may be found whatever is most desirable in SHAWLS, CLOAKS, DUSTERS, CIRCULARS, SACQUES, and GUANTETS, and at the lowest prices.

Dress Goods Department. We keep always an almost unlimited assortment of FRENCH, BRITISH, GERMAN, SAXONY, and DOMESTIC FABRICS, ranging through every grade from the lowest to the highest.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS. This Department contains almost everything required by the Housewife, and usually kept in a Dry Goods store.

GENTS. AND BOYS WEAR, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CASSIMETS, SATINETTS, CASSIMETS, MERINO CASSIMERES, TWEEDS, JEANS, LINENS, COTTONADES, DRILLS, &c., &c.

ALSO, NOTIONS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, EMBROIDERIES, AND HABERDASHING ARTICLES.

N. B. We have but one price to all and will not be undersold.

Pittsburgh, April 8, '63.-6m.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND MILLINERS.

JOSEPH HORNE & CO., 77 and 79 Market Street,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in: STRAW GOODS, RIBBONS, SILKS, LACES, EDGINGS, HATBOX GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, DRESS TRIMMINGS, BRAIDS, all kinds, DRESS BUTTONS, ORNAMENTS, BELTS, BUCKLES, HEAD NETS, CORSETS, UMBRELLAS, HOOP SKIRTS, and a complete assortment of NOTIONS AND WARES.

We solicit an examination of our stock by Merchants, Milliners and Dealers, confident that we can meet the wants of all classes.

JOSEPH HORNE & CO., 77 and 79 Market street. April 8, 1863.-2m.

NOTICE.

SUPREME COURT. 73 Market St. 73 Market St. HEAR YE! HEAR YE!

In the name of the people of the United States, you are hereby summoned to appear before the undersigned Judge of the Supreme Court, to show cause why you should not save one-half by purchasing your CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, SACQUES & CIRCULARS, From M. J. SPENCE, No. 73 Market St., Pittsburgh.

AT PRICES WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL. The above Court will be open from day to day until further notice at No. 73, Market St. J. H. HILLERMAN, Judge of the said Court. (Wholesale and Retail) Terms of Goods as to be found in a first class Eastern store, and offered them for Cash, as cheap as any can be sold.

Pittsburgh, April 8, '63.-3m.

J. H. HILLERMAN.

No. 75 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH.

HAVING remodelled his store and filled it with every variety of HATS, CAPS and STRAW GOODS, is ready to wait upon his customers, (wholesale and retail) and show them a good line of goods as to be found in a first class Eastern store, and offered them for Cash, as cheap as any can be sold.

Pittsburgh, April 8, 1863. J. H. HILLERMAN, 75 Wood St.

CARPETS! CARPETS!

SPRING 1863! W. D. & H. M'CALLUM, No. 87 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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